THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

AND

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MDCCXLVI.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON:

Printed for T. ASTLEY,

And Sold by R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in *Pater-Noster-Row.*

10 45 FEB

PREFACE.

THE general good Reception our MAGAZINE continues to meet with, and the many Muſhroom Attempts lately ſet on Foot in Imitation of it, is a Proof of its Utility as well as Entertainment.—— The bad Succeſs of theſe Attempts, and the ſhort Exiſtence of moſt of them, we muſt acknowledge, gives us ſome Pleaſure; which does not proceed from Envy, or from any mercenary Conſideration, but from its being an Argument, that the Publick approves of our Choice of Materials, and of our Care and Diligence in making the Collection.

IN ſuch a Variety, it is impoſſible to avoid inſerting ſome Things that may appear trifling to ſome of our Readers; but, we hope, they will conſider, that what may ſeem trifling to one, may be thought of Importance by another; and in general, it will be allowed, we believe, that our Collection is not made

up

up of ſuch Traſh, as the other Collections of the ſame Kind are uſually crammed with.

IF we have failed at any Time, with reſpect either to our Judgment or Induſtry, we find by the increaſing Sale of our MAGAZINE, that our Readers have been good-natured enough to forgive us; and after thanking them for the Indulgence they have been pleaſed to grant, we ſhall aſſure them, that ſo far as our Knowledge or Capacity can reach, we ſhall, for the future, endeavour to atone for any Failings we may have been guilty of, being fully convinced of the Juſtice as well as Truth of that Maxim,

——— *Vitanda eſt improba* Syren
Deſidia: Aut, quicquid vita meliore paraſti,
Ponendum æquo animo. ———

THE

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1746.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the *Appendix*, 1745.

In the Debate begun in the Appendix *to laſt Year, p.* 643, *upon the Addreſs in relation to the famous* Mediterranean *Affair*, L. Veturius Philo *ſtood up again, and, in the ſame Character as before*, viz. *that of* R-b-rt V-n-r, *Eſq; ſpoke to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,
SIR,

I Do not ſtand up to anſwer what has been ſaid by the Hon. Gentleman, either againſt the Admiral, or in Favour of the Vice-Admiral: That I ſhall leave to ſome other Gentleman who has not yet ſpoke upon the Subject. I ſtand up only to explain myſelf, and to inform that Gentleman, as well as the Houſe, that what I took the Liberty to propoſe, with Regard to our leaving the Admiral's Name out of our Addreſs, I did not propoſe as a Friend to the Admiral, or as an Enemy to the Vice-Admiral. I am no Enemy to either, and I am equally a Friend to both; but I am more a Friend to publick Juſtice than to either, and therefore I am againſt our doing an Act of Injuſtice to one, out of Friendſhip to the other, which, in my Opinion, will be the Caſe, if we mention the Admiral's Name in this Addreſs.

Sir, the Admiral may petition the King for a Trial if he pleaſes; but, whatever Suſpicion he may labour under, I cannot be for finding a Bill of Indictment againſt him, unleſs I thought I had at leaſt ſome Ground for ſuppoſing him guilty, which, I think, I have not. I ſhall not enter into the Intricacies of the

Argument; but I may make this Obſervation, if I am rightly informed, from a very high Authority, that of the two Commanders one did fight, the other did not; and if the Admiral engaged where the Vice-Admiral ſhould have been, it was becauſe the Vice-Admiral was not at Hand to take his Place in the Engagement.

I have ſaid a Bill of Indictment, Sir; becauſe I look upon this Addreſs as the *Billa Vera* of a Grand Jury, the Court Martial being in this Caſe the Petty Jury by which the Criminal is to be tried; and our Addreſs muſt certainly have a greater Influence upon the Court Martial, than the *Billa Vera* or Verdict of any Grand Jury can have upon the Petty Jury, not only becauſe of the Dignity and Authority of this Aſſembly, but becauſe the Perſon accuſed had before us an Opportunity to bring Witneſſes for proving his Innocence, whereas a Grand Jury never examine any Witneſſes but thoſe brought in Support of the Indictment.

The Hon. Gentleman may, if he pleaſes, Sir, call our addreſſing to have the Admiral tried as well as the reſt, an Act of Friendſhip; but I can never look upon it as an Act of Friendſhip, to find a Bill of Indictment againſt a Man, and thereby expoſe him to the Danger of a Trial for his Life: I ſay, Sir, a Trial for his Life, becauſe a Court Martial may order the Criminal to be ſhot, if they find him guilty, and are of Opinion that his Crime deſerves Death by the Martial Law: So far from thinking it an Act of Friendſhip, I muſt think, that it is an Act of Injuſtice, to find a Bill of Indictment againſt any Man, unleſs the Bill be ſupported by ſuch a Proof as furniſheth good Reaſon not only to ſuſpect, but to believe him guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge. This, in my Opinion, is the Caſe with Regard to every other Gentleman whoſe Name is mentioned in this Addreſs, otherwiſe I ſhould not agree to it; but it is not the Caſe with Regard to the Admiral. The others did not fight: It is confeſſed they did not; and in my Opinion they have given no plauſible Reaſon why they did not. The Admiral did fight, and bravely too; but it is ſaid, he fought in the wrong Place. Sir, if this were true, it is an Error in Judgment only, which may be a Reaſon for his Majeſty's never employing him hereafter; but it is no Crime for which he can be tried or puniſhed by a Court Martial.

Therefore, we neither can, nor ought to deſire him to be tried by a Court Martial on this Account; and if we do inſert his Name in this Addreſs, I ſhall think, perhaps the World will think, it is done only to keep the others in Countenance.

The next Speech I ſhall give you was that made by Cn. Norbanus, *in the Character of* N—rr—s B—rtie, *Eſq; which was in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,
S I R,

AS I diſſent from many Honourable Gentlemen of this Committee, in thinking our agreeing to this Queſtion, can by no Means be thought a Condemnation of Mr. *Matthews*; a Gentleman whoſe Name ought to be mentioned with Reſpect, for his Bravery in making the Attack; ſo I do aſſure them, that if I were convinced, it would have that Appearance, no Member of this Committee can be more averſe to it, than I ſhould be: But as this Inquiry into the Conduct of our naval Officers, employed on board his Majeſty's Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, in the late Action off *Toulon*, is made, in order to give ſome Satisfaction to a diſappointed Nation; and, as it appears from the Evidence we have had before us, that the

the Admiral ſtands accuſed of at leaſt as much Miſconduct, both before and after the Action, as the Vice-Admiral; I think, it will be an Injuſtice to the latter, not to inſert the other's Name in the Liſt, as well as his; becauſe it will make many without Doors, who have not an Opportunity of examining into our Proceedings, immediately conclude, that this Houſe deems Mr. *Leſtock* culpable, and has honourably acquitted Mr. *Matthews*. It may be ſaid, We ſhall not aggravate the Miſconduct the Vice-Admiral is accuſed of, by not inſerting the Admiral's Name in the Liſt; I think otherwiſe; but if it were ſo, why ſhould we, when both ſeem equally guilty of Miſconduct, ſhew a Partiality to Mr. *Matthews?* who during this whole Inquiry has had a great Advantage over Mr. *Leſtock*, by being a Member of this Houſe; when all we can be preſumed to intend, by inſerting his Name in the Liſt with the other's, is, That upon Inquiry, we have found both of them guilty of Miſconduct, but do not pretend to determine the Degrees of their Guilt, leaving them to the Judgment of a Court Martial, by which, I believe, every Member of this Committee, as well as myſelf, will be glad to hear, they are honourably acquitted; and then it will be Time enough to think of rewarding.

The next Speech I ſhall give you, was that made by Aulus Gabinius, *in the Character of* Ph—p G-bb-n, *Eſq; which was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,
SIR,

THERE is a Diſtinction which is very neceſſary to be made in this Debate, and which, nevertheleſs, has not as yet been made, or taken proper Notice of, by any Gentleman who has hitherto given us his Sentiments upon this Occaſion. The Diſtinction I mean, is that which ought always, and particularly upon this Occaſion, to be made between a Neglect or Breach of Duty, and an Error or Miſtake of Judgment. For a Neglect or Breach of Duty, an Officer is to be try'd and puniſhed by a Court Martial, which Puniſhment may reach even to Death itſelf; for an Error or Miſtake of Judgment, he can be try'd only by his Majeſty, or ſuch as he ſhall appoint, and the higheſt Puniſhment he can be ſubjected to, is that of not being employ'd any more in his Majeſty's Service. In the Land Service, ſuch Errors or Miſtakes are uſually referred to a Board of General Officers; and in the Sea Service, they may, if his Majeſty thinks fit, be inquired into by a proper Number of Admirals or old Commanders, or by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, whoſe proper Province it is to inquire, and to determine, with his Majeſty's Approbation, in all ſuch Caſes.

This Diſtinction being eſtabliſhed, Sir, let us apply it to the Caſe now before us. What are we to addreſs for? Conſider the Words of the Motion. We are to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that Courts Martial may be held, to inquire into the Conduct of ſuch Officers, as are or ſhall be, charged with any Miſconduct in, and relating to the late Engagement off *Toulon*, and to try them for the ſame. Miſconduct, Sir, is a general Word that comprehends Errors or Miſtakes of Judgment, as well as Neglects or Breaches of Duty; but, ſurely, we muſt mean that Sort of Miſconduct which alone can properly be inquired into or tried by a Court Martial, that is to ſay, we muſt mean that Sort of Miſconduct only which proceeded from a Neglect or Breach of Duty. You cannot mean that Sort of Miſconduct which proceeded from an Error or Miſtake of Judgment, which never was, nor

can properly be inquired into or tried by a Court Martial. Surely, you would not deſire, that a Man ſhould be tried or puniſhed as a Criminal, becauſe he was not quite ſo wiſe as he ſhould be. This may be a Reaſon, and a good Reaſon, for his Majeſty's not employing him any more in the ſame Station; but it can never be a Reaſon for trying and puniſhing him as a Criminal. Therefore, when Gentlemen talk of the Miſconduct of the two Admirals, they ſhould take Care to diſtinguiſh properly; for both may have been guilty of Miſconduct, and yet one may for his Miſconduct be tried by a Court Martial, and the other cannot; or both may have been guilty of Miſconduct, and yet neither can be tried by a Court Martial; or laſtly, both may have been guilty of Miſconduct, and both ſubject to be tried by a Court Martial for that Miſconduct. In the firſt of theſe three Caſes, we ought to mention the Name but of one of the Admirals in our Addreſs; in the ſecond we ought not to inſert the Name of either; and in the third we ought to inſert the Names of both.

Having thus, Sir, ſtated the Caſe now before us as diſtinctly as it ought to be ſtated, and, I am ſure, as fairly as it can be ſtated, I ſhall next proceed to examine the Objections made to the Conduct of both our Admirals, in order to ſee whether the Miſconduct they are reſpectively accuſed of, be of that Sort which may be tried by a Court Martial, or of that Sort which can properly come only under the Cognizance of the Board of Admiralty, and conſequently in order to ſee whether the Names of both, or the Name of neither, or if but one, which of their two Names ought to be inſerted in our Addreſs. In this Inquiry I ſhall begin with the Admiral; and the firſt Objection made to his Conduct, I think, is, that he never conſulted with, or aſked the Advice of his Vice-Admiral, upon any Emergency. Sir, was the Admiral bound by his Inſtructions to aſk or follow the Advice of a Council of War? If he was not, which, I believe, was the Caſe, this was not a Miſconduct of any Kind: On the contrary, when the Services are ſuch as require the utmoſt Secrecy, it is right in a chief Commander to depend upon his own Judgment, rather than expoſe his Schemes to the Danger of being divulged, by communicating them to his inferior Officers in a Council of War. But it is farther urged, that he did not treat his Vice-Admiral with that Decency as was due to his Character. As this Treatment was attended with no Duel or Challenge on either Side, I do not ſee how it can come before a Court Martial; for in the Land Service ſuch Complaints are uſually determined by a Board of General Officers, and conſequently are in the Sea Service to be determined and redreſſed by the Board of Admiralty; ſo that this can of itſelf be no Reaſon for our inſerting the Admiral's Name in our Addreſs.

The next Piece of Miſconduct, our Admiral is charged with, Sir, is his Neglect of his Inſtructions and the uſual military Diſcipline, in never having ordered his Squadron to be drawn up in a Line of Battle, till the Enemy appeared in View, notwithſtanding his being ſenſible, that he had ſeveral Captains under him, who had never ſeen a numerous Squadron draw up in Line of Battle, and conſequently could not be well acquainted either with ſailing in Line of Battle, or with the Manner how to take up their Place in the Line, when they came to draw up againſt an Enemy. Sir, the Admiral has made a Variety of Anſwers to this Objection, every one of which is, in my Opinion, ſufficient for his Excuſe. In the firſt Place, he denies his being ſenſible of his having any ſuch Captains

tains in his Squadron; and how could he, conſidering the great Expence we have been at for ſo many Years paſt, in ſending out numerous Squadrons, which ſeemed to have nothing elſe to do but to inſtruct the Officers in the ſeveral Parts of their Duty? Even that very Squadron, or the greateſt Part of it, had been three Years in the *Mediterranean* under the Command of Admiral *Haddock*, and one Year and a half, abſolutely or in Effect under the Command of Admiral *Leſtock*, before Admiral *Matthews* took the Command upon him; during all which Time the Admirals had little elſe to do but to inſtruct the Officers under their Command, and for that Purpoſe to make the Squadron often form the Line of Battle, in all the ſeveral Ways in which it can be formed, or in which Ships can ſail in Line of Battle. Therefore Admiral *Matthews* could not ſuppoſe that any of the Captains were ignorant of their Buſineſs, and if any of them were, it was not his Fault, but the Fault of thoſe who commanded the Squadron before he took the Command upon him; becauſe from that Time till he had an Account of the Enemy's ſailing out of Port, he had no Opportunity to make his Fleet draw into a Line of Battle; for tho' he arrived in the *Mediterranean*, and in Name took the Command upon him the Summer preceding, yet in Effect he did not take the Command upon him, till the latter End of *December*, being moſt of the Time a-ſhoar in Execution of what was intruſted to him, as his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to the ſeveral Courts of *Italy*, and did not repair to his Duty on board, till he found it was neceſſary for him to do ſo, upon Information, that the combined Squadrons were preparing, and almoſt ready to put to Sea; after which he was obliged to keep the main Body of the Fleet in its Station, and in a continual Readineſs to unmoor, in order to attack the Enemy upon their firſt Appearance out of Port; conſequently he could not put to Sea to exerciſe the Squadron, leſt the Enemy ſhould in the mean Time make their Eſcape, which by his Inſtructions he was obliged by all Means to prevent. From all which it is evident, that this Charge can be no Foundation for our addreſſing his Majeſty to have Admiral *Matthews* tried by a Court Martial.

Now, Sir, with Reſpect to the third Charge againſt him, which is the Hurry and Impatience he was in to come up with and attack the Enemy: Sir, I cannot think it an incommendable Quality in a Man to be impatient and in a Hurry to attack and deſtroy the Enemies of his Country, provided his Impatience and Hurry does not lead him into any unneceſſary Danger, or to commit a raſh Action. But this Hurry and Impatience our Admiral was in, is ſaid to have produced ſeveral bad Effects; as firſt, it is aſſigned as the Cauſe of the Danger our Ships were in, of running foul of one another, as they turned out of *Hieres* Bay: This is ſaid by one Side, but by the other the Cauſe of this Danger is aſcribed entirely to the little Wind and great Swell our Squadron met with in the Mouth of that Bay, which could neither be foreſeen, nor provided againſt, by the Admiral; and when an Enemy is in View, and probably deſigning to eſcape, ſhall an Admiral wait for a ſmooth Sea and a fair Wind, if it be poſſible for him to get at the Enemy with the Wind and Sea he then happens to meet with? Therefore, ſuppoſing the Ships to have been in ſome Danger, which has not been proved to have been very great, the Admiral, I think, is rather to be applauded for the ardent Deſire he ſhewed to ſerve his Country, at the Peril of his own Life, than to be tried by a Court Martial for any criminal Miſconduct upon

upon this Account; for ſuppoſe it had been proved, that the Admiral by a little Patience might have avoided this Danger, without giving the Enemy Time to eſcape, it could only be called an Error or Miſtake of Judgment, for which he can neither be tried nor puniſhed by a Court Martial.

Another bad Effect, Sir, which, it is ſaid, was produced by the Admiral's Impatience to engage, was his not waiting for the Vice-Admiral's ſailing up to cloſe the Line. Now the Queſtion, whether this was a good or a bad Effect, depends entirely upon the Deſigns of the Enemy. Whether they ſailed out of Port with a Deſign to come to a fair Engagement, ſignifies nothing: They might have ſailed out with ſuch a Deſign, and might have altered it when they obſerved the Strength of our Squadron. The Queſtion is, whether they had ſuch a Deſign on the 11th of *February*, when our Squadron was, as I may ſay, in Chace of them? And, I think, it is plain, they had then no Deſign to come to a fair ſet Engagement with us, otherwiſe they would have lain by in Line of Battle, inſtead of making all the Sail they could to the Southward; and that they made all the Sail they could to the Southward is evident from the Vice Admiral's own Plans; for according to them, the whole combined Squadron was in perfect Order, and the Line cloſed in every Part, at half an Hour paſt Ten o' Clock, when our Admiral made the Signal to engage; whereas at half an Hour paſt One, the whole *French* Squadron, with the three headmoſt Ships of the *Spaniſh*, had got a great Way a-head, and had left ſuch an Opening between them and the *Spaniſh* Admiral with his two next Ships a-head, and all his ſternmoſt Ships, as gave our Admiral a fair Opportunity of cutting the latter off, before the former could tack to their Aſſiſtance; and this he would probably have executed, if all the Ships even of his Diviſion had done their Duty.

From this Confuſion which the combined Squadron fell into, after our Admiral made the Signal to engage, it appears, that all the *French* Ships and three of the *Spaniſh* made ſo much Sail, that the *Spaniſh* Admiral and the other *Spaniſh* Ships could not keep Pace with them; and this, I ſay, Sir, is a Proof, that the combined Squadron made all the Sail they could to the Southward, and indeed more than ſome of them ought to have done, becauſe they thereby left their worſt ſailing Ships ſo far behind, as to cauſe an Interruption or Opening in their Line of Battle; therefore, I think, it is plain, that the combined Squadron had, at that Time, one of theſe three Deſigns: Either to eſcape without coming to an Engagement; or to get the Weather-Gage of us; or to draw our Squadron ſo far away to the Southward, as to give the Embarkation of Troops at *Toulon* an Opportunity to ſail to *Italy*; the Execution of every one of which Deſigns our Admiral was in Duty-bound to prevent: But he could have prevented neither of the three, had he lain by for the Vice-Admiral, as he intended, between Seven and Eight o'Clock in the Morning; and his ſudden Alteration of that Intention, it is natural to ſuppoſe, proceeded from his obſerving, that the Enemy began to crowd Sail, in order to execute one of theſe three Deſigns: So that his not lying by to wait for the Vice-Admiral was an Effect of Neceſſity, and not of an exceſſive Impatience to engage; but whether it was the Effect of one or the other, is not a Queſtion proper for the Cognizance of a Court Martial; becauſe it is a Queſtion that relates to Prudence or Judgment only, and not to any Neglect or Breach of Duty.

The third bad Effect, Sir, imputed

to

to the Admiral's Impatience to engage, is his giving the Signal to engage too early. Whether this was a bad Effect or no, I cannot take upon me abſolutely to determine; for when an Admiral is reſolved to engage, I cannot comprehend what Harm it can do, ſuppoſe he ſhould give that Signal as ſoon as he comes in Sight of the Enemy. If it made the *French*, with three of the *Spaniſh* Ships, crowd Sail and run away from the reſt of the combined Squadron, it produced, in my Opinion, a very good Effect, and ſuch a one as would probably have been attended with the Deſtruction of the *Spaniſh* Admiral, the two Ships next to him a-head, and all his ſternmoſt Ships, if all the Captains in our Admiral's Diviſion had done their Duty, or if our Rear-Admiral had detached his beſt ſailing Ships to ſupply the Defect of thoſe that did not. But whether it was right or wrong in our Admiral to give the Signal to engage ſo early, it ſeems to me to have been entirely owing to the Vice-Admiral's being ſo far behind; becauſe it is to be ſuppoſed, our Admiral gave that Signal ſo early, in order to prevail with our Vice-Admiral to make all poſſible Haſte to cloſe the Line; and as there is no Rule, Order, or Inſtruction in our Navy, for directing at what Time an Admiral is to give the Signal to engage; as this is left entirely to the Admiral's own Judgment and Diſcretion, it is a Matter that is to be decided only by his Majeſty or his Board of Admiralty; becauſe, let the Signal be given too early, or let it be given too late, it can be nothing elſe but an Error or Miſtake of Judgment, and not being in itſelf any Way criminal, cannot therefore come under the Cognizance of a Court Martial.

The fourth bad Effect, Sir, which is ſaid to have flowed from our Admiral's Impatience to engage the Enemy, is his attacking the *Spaniſh* Admiral in the Rear Diviſion of the combined Squadron, inſtead of ſailing up and attacking the *French* Admiral in the Center, which, according to his own Diſpoſition, ſhould have been his Poſt in the Engagement. This is ſaid to be a Piece of very great Miſconduct, becauſe he thereby expoſed his Van to be attacked and overpower'd by the Van and Center Diviſions of the combined Squadron; but when we conſider all Circumſtances, it will, I believe, appear to be the moſt prudent Courſe our Admiral could take. I have already ſhewed, that from the Time our Admiral ſent to his Vice-Admiral to make more Sail, or at leaſt from the Time our Admiral made the Signal to engage, it appeared evidently, that the Enemy deſigned either to eſcape without engaging; or to gain the Wind of us, ſo as to engage with a great Advantage, conſidering their Numbers of Men, and the Number of their Fireſhips; or to draw our Squadron too far away to the Southward. If our Admiral had lain by to wait for his Vice-Admiral's cloſing the Line, he ſaw, that the Enemy muſt have had it in their Power to have executed any one of theſe three Deſigns they thought moſt proper; and he judged, I think, rightly and wiſely, I am ſure, bravely, that it was better to engage them without the Aſſiſtance of his Rear Diviſion, than to leave it in their Power to execute any one of theſe three Deſigns. In this Situation, he ſaw, that he muſt either expoſe his Van to be attacked by the Van and Center of the Enemy's Squadron, or his Center to be attacked by the Center and Rear of the Enemy's Squadron; for if he had ſailed up to attack the *French* Admiral in the Center of the combined Squadron, he muſt have paſſed by the Rear, and would thereby have expoſed his own Center both to the Center and Rear of the Enemy; and if he engaged the Enemy's Rear

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Diviſion, which was the firſt he could come up with, he thereby expoſed his Van to both the Center and Van of the Enemy. Now, Sir, of theſe two Dangers, the Situation of the two Squadrons at that Time muſt convince us, that the laſt was by far the leaſt. We had the Wind of the Enemy, that is to ſay, we were to the Eaſtward of them, and both Squadrons were directing their Courſe, in Line of Battle, to the Southward: They could not therefore bear directly down upon us, whereas we had it in our Power to ſtand aloof, or bear directly down upon them as we pleaſed, and conſequently to begin the Engagement when and where we pleaſed: When our Admiral engaged the *Spaniſh* Admiral, the Van of the combin'd Squadron was at leaſt as far a-head as the Van of our Squadron, and conſequently neither their Van nor Center could attack our Van, without tacking, and paſſing by our Van within Gun-ſhot; for their headmoſt Ships muſt, after tacking, have returned Northward, in order to attack the ſternmoſt Ships of our Van, which was both dangerous and tedious; whereas, if our Admiral had ſailed up to attack the Enemy's Center Diviſion, their Rear Diviſion would then have been all a-ſtern of our Center Diviſion, and conſequently might have edged down, as they call it, upon our Center, which would neither have been dangerous nor tedious in the Execution. Therefore it is evident, that it was leſs dangerous to expoſe our Van to be attacked by the Van and Center of the Enemy, than to expoſe our Center to be attacked by the Enemy's Center and Rear Diviſions; becauſe, in the former Caſe, our Rear Diviſion might have come up, but in the latter it could not come up, Time enough, to our Relief; and conſequently our Admiral's attacking the Rear inſtead of the Center Diviſion of the Enemy, was an Effect of the utmoſt Prudence and Foreſight, inſtead of being the Effect of too great Impatience to engage the Enemy.

But ſuppoſe, Sir, that it would have been more prudent in our Admiral to ſuffer the Enemy to execute any Deſign they had formed, rather than riſk engaging them before his Vice-Admiral had joined him; or ſuppoſe it would have been more prudent in him to have ſailed up and engaged the Enemy's Center, rather than their Rear Diviſion, can his engaging as he did be called any Thing more than an Error or Miſtake of Judgment? It cannot, therefore, come properly before a Court Martial, and, conſequently, can be no Foundation for our inſerting his Name in our Addreſs. You may impute his engaging in the Manner he did to Hurry, Impatience, or what you will; I am ſure, you cannot impute it to Cowardice, Treachery, or any Thing that was criminal; and let it be called prudent or imprudent, I muſt wiſh, that his Vice-Admiral, and all the Captains of that Squadron, had been puſhed on by the ſame Hurry or Impatience: If they had, I believe, we ſhould not have been troubled with any Inquiry into their Conduct: The Nation would, probably, have had the Pleaſure of one Thankſgiving-Day, which would have been the firſt during this War, tho' it is now of near ſix Years Continuance; and we ſhould have had the Pleaſure of deſiring our Speaker to return Thanks to our Admiral, for having put an End to the naval Power of our Enemies.

I now come, Sir, to the fifth and laſt bad Effect ſaid to have been produced by our Admiral's Hurry and Impatience, which is, his not giving the Fireſhip timely Notice to prime, nor ſending her proper Aſſiſtance, when ſhe was ordered againſt the Enemy. To this the Admiral has anſwered, and proved, that the Moment

ment he was forced away, by the *Marlborough*'s getting between him and the Enemy, he made the Signal for the Captain of the Fireſhip to prime, which he miſapprehended or neglected; and that ſoon after, poſitive Orders were ſent him by an Officer to prime, and make ready with all Expedition, for going down upon the *Spaniſh* Admiral, which was near two Hours before his going upon that Service; conſequently he had ſufficient Notice, and might have primed and prepared every Thing, without the leaſt Hurry or Confuſion. Then as to the Aſſiſtance, the Admiral has proved, that he himſelf went down with the Fireſhip, and was within Piſtol-ſhot of her when ſhe blew up; ſo that if there was any Neglect in this Reſpect, it was owing to the Ships of his own Diviſion a-ſtern, and to the Vice-Admiral, who allowed the four ſternmoſt Ships of the Enemy to paſs by them unmoleſted, and by theſe four Ships the Fireſhip would have been in great Danger of being ſunk, if ſhe had not been blown up before ſhe could have reached the *Spaniſh* Admiral.

I hope I have now ſhewn, that the Admiral's Hurry or Impatience, as it is called, can, upon no Account, furniſh us with a ſufficient Reaſon for inſerting his Name in this Addreſs; and therefore I ſhall proceed to conſider the fourth Objection to his Conduct, which is that of his hauling down the Signal to engage, and retiring with ſuch Precipitation as to leave the *Poder*, a *Spaniſh* Ship, to be retaken by the *French*, with one of our Lieutenants and 23 of our Men on board, who were of courſe carried in Triumph to *Spain*. Sir, when I conſider who they are that make this Objection, I cannot help being amazed at their Aſſurance. They are the very Men whoſe Treachery or Cowardice had brought our Squadron into this Diſtreſs and Confuſion. After our Admiral, with the few fighting Ships in his Squadron, had been left engaged with an Enemy, every Way ſuperior to them, for near five Hours, for ſo long had the Engagement laſted before the *French* tacked and bore down to the Relief of the *Spaniards*, can we wonder at the Admiral's reſolving to prevent, if poſſible, the few brave Men in his Squadron from being obliged to enter into a freſh Engagement, with a Force which it was impoſſible for them to cope with? Can we think, that the Admiral could, in a freſh Engagement, and in the Dark, expect any Aſſiſtance from thoſe who, in broad Day-Light, had for five Hours looked tamely on, and ſeen him engaged with a ſuperior Force? Can we impute as a Crime to the Admiral, that Diſtreſs which he was brought into by the Crimes of thoſe who, to juſtify themſelves, are now become his Accuſers? I hope, this Houſe will never be capable of ſo much Injuſtice; and, therefore, I hope this Objection will have no Weight in the preſent Debate.

The fifth and the laſt Charge againſt our Admiral is, his having called the Vice-Admiral, with his Diviſion, off Chace, in the Morning of the 2d Day after the Engagement, when they were in Sight of the Enemy, and gaining upon them every Moment. If this Fact had been fully proved, which it has not, the Admiral has three Excuſes for his Conduct, each of which is by itſelf ſufficient for convincing us, that his Conduct was not criminal; and whether it was prudent or not, is a Queſtion that cannot come properly before a Court Martial. The firſt of theſe two Excuſes is founded upon the Behaviour of the Vice-Admiral and ſome of the Captains during the Engagement, which was ſuch that the Admiral did not think it prudent to come to a ſecond Engagement,

when he found he could ſo very little depend upon the Courage or Fidelity of ſome of his inferior Officers. For the Honour of his Country, and to ſecure to himſelf all poſſible Appearances of a Victory, he purſued the Enemy ſo far as to put it out of their Power to return to the Coaſt of *France*; but after the Experience he had but two Days before had of the Tameneſs and Irreſolution of many of his inferior Officers, he thought it more prudent to retire with the Advantage he had gained, than to riſk having his own Ship, and all the fighting Ships in his Squadron, deſtroyed, by entering into a new Engagement, which would have been the certain Conſequence, had the reſt of his Squadrou behaved in the 2d Engageuent as tamely as they had behaved in the firſt.

The ſecond Excuſe, Sir, is founded upon the Intelligence he had, that a freſh Squadron had actually ſailed from *Breſt*, and had probably by that Time entered the *Straits*. This made him cautious of approaching too near to the Coaſt of *Spain*, leſt he ſhould there find the combined Squadron reinforced by the freſh Squadron from *Breſt*, which would have made it much ſtronger than it was at firſt, and by much too ſtrong for him to encounter, eſpecially conſidering how much ſome of his Ships had ſuffered in the late Engagement. And the 3d Excuſe is the poſitive Inſtruction he had, to prevent, by all Means, the *French* from ſending any great Reinforcement of Troops to *Italy*. This was by his Inſtructions to be his chief Care, and therefore he was to regard it more than even the utter Deſtruction of the combined Squadron. He therefore thought it imprudent to purſue that Squadron too far towards the Coaſts of *Spain*, leſt the *French* Embarkation at *Toulon* ſhould take the Opportunity and ſail away to *Italy*, before he could get back to his Station in *Hieres* Bay; and he had the more Reaſon to be afraid of this, becauſe four *Spaniſh* Men of War had been left at *Toulon*, where moſt of the Tranſports were already prepared, and the Troops all ready to embark.

Theſe, Sir, are the Excuſes which have been urged in Behalf of this Part of our Admiral's Conduct: Whether they are ſufficient for vindicating his Prudence I ſhall not determine; but I am ſure, they are ſufficient for vindicating his Intention. Nothing that looks like Treachery, nothing that looks like Cowardice, nothing that looks like a Breach or Neglect of his Inſtructions, appears in this, no more than in any other Part of his Conduct. How then can you addreſs for his being tried by a Court Martial? No Man, Sir, was ever brought before a Court Martial, unleſs he was accuſed or ſuſpected of ſome Thing that was criminal. Imprudence may be a Reaſon for his Majeſty's examining into a Commander's Conduct, or for his giving Orders to the Board of Admiralty to examine into an Admiral's Conduct; in order to ſee how far it may be fit to truſt him in the ſame Station for the future; but it can never be a Reaſon for our addreſſing to have an Admiral tried by a Court Martial; and therefore, I hope, Gentlemen will excuſe me when I ſay, that however much ſome may be impoſed on, I muſt be of Opinion, that with others the chief Intention is to ſcreen the guilty from Puniſhment as well as the publick Reſentment, by inſerting the Name of him who appears to be innocent, in the ſame Addreſs with thoſe whoſe Conduct there is great Reaſon to condemn.

After having ſaid this, Sir, I think myſelf obliged to examine into the Excuſes that have been made for our Vice-Admiral's Conduct; and here there is ſomething appears at firſt View very different from what is objected againſt the Admiral's Conduct.

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If the Admiral was impatient, and in too great a Hurry to engage the Enemy, the Vice-Admiral ſeems to have been as backward as the other was forward; ſo backward, that he never engaged at all. As both the other Diviſions were engaged, and A engaged for near five Hours, his not coming up to take a Share of the Engagement was certainly in the higheſt Degree criminal, if he cannot make it evidently appear, that he did all that was poſſible for him to do, and that he had done nothing B which made it impoſſible for him to get up Time enough to take ſome Share in the Engagement; therefore we muſt examine his Conduct from the Time of the Fleet's ſailing out of *Hieres* Bay, and the firſt Objection made to it is, his bringing to, the C Evening preceding the Engagement, before he had cloſed the Line according to the Signal then abroad. Here the two Admirals differ in a Point of Diſcipline, which I ſhall ſtate as diſtinctly as I can. From three o'Clock in the Afternoon of that Day, the D Admiral had the Signal out for the Fleet to draw into a Line of Battle, one Ship a-breaſt of another, which Signal continued out when it began to grow dark: Half an Hour after it was dark, the Admiral made the Night Signal to bring to, at which E Time the Vice-Admiral, with his Diviſion, was in a Line a-breaſt with the Admiral's Diviſion, but a great Way ſeparated from it. The Queſtion then is, whether the Vice-Admiral ſhould immediately have brought to, in Purſuauce of this laſt Signal, F or whether he ſhould not have firſt cloſed the Line, in Purſuance of the Signal for the Line of Battle, which he had ſeen out as long as he could ſee, and which he had no Reaſon to ſuppoſe taken in. The Admiral ſays, he ought to have cloſed the Line, G before bringing to, becauſe, while the Line of Battle Signal is out, all other Signals are to be conſtrued as co-operating with that Signal, and therefore he was to bring to, according to the laſt Signal, but he was to bring to in the Line, according to the Line of Battle Signal, and that he could not do till he had cloſed the Line. On the other Hand, the Vice-Admiral ſays, that he was obliged to give immediate Obedience to the Night Signal for bringing to, becauſe by that Signal the Line of Battle a-breaſt Signal was deſtroyed, the one being abſolutely inconſiſtent with the other, and of two inconſiſtent Signals the laſt ought certainly to be obeyed, therefore when he heard the Night Signal for bringing to, as he could not ſee whether the Line of Battle Signal was out or no, he was to ſuppoſe it taken down, becauſe it was inconſiſtent with the laſt Signal.

This, Sir, is the Point in Diſpute, and upon this Point the Vindication or Condemnation of the Vice-Admiral's Conduct chiefly depends; for as he brought to before cloſing the Line that Evening, according as he ſays he thought himſelf obliged to do, it threw him at ſuch a Diſtance from the Center Diviſion next Morning, that he was not able to cloſe the Line till the Engagement was quite over. I cannot pretend to be a Judge of Diſcipline, but I may pretend to know ſomething of common Senſe, and from that I can find no Inconſiſtency between the Signal for bringing to and the Signal for the Line. Suppoſe it to be Day-Light, and the Admiral to make the Day Signal for bringing to, pending the Line of Battle Signal: When the Line is perfectly formed, no Doubt every Ship as well as every Diviſion of the Squadron is, in this Caſe to give immediate Obedience to the Signal for bringing to; but when the Line is not perfectly formed, and the Signal is made for bringing to, pending the Line of Battle Signal, common Senſe would direct me to ſuppoſe the Meaning of this to be, that thoſe Ships that

are in the Line ſhould give immediate Obedience to the Signal for bringing to, but that thoſe Ships that had not got into the Line, or had not cloſed it, ſhould come into or cloſe the Line before giving Obedience to the Signal for bringing to; and if common Senſe directs this when an Enemy is not in View, ſurely it muſt direct this much more ſtrongly when the Enemy is not only in View but almoſt within Gun-Shot of you. Now, if this would be the Caſe in Day-Light, and when both Signals may be plainly perceived, I think, the Vice-Admiral was to ſuppoſe, when he heard the Night Signal for bringing to, that the Signal for the Line was ſtill out: This, I ſay, he was to ſuppoſe, becauſe he had not ſeen it taken in, and becauſe they were ſo near the Enemy. that an Engagement might probably begin next Morning as ſoon as it was Day-Light: If this then was what he ought to have ſuppoſed, ſurely he ought to have cloſed with the Center before bringing to; and conſequently, according to common Senſe, whatever it may be according to Diſcipline, he was guilty of a Breach, or at leaſt a Miſtake of his Duty.

What this Houſe may think, or what a Court Martial may think of this Breach or Miſtake of Duty, I do not know; but I know, Sir, what the World will think of it. The World knows what Terms he and the Admiral were upon: It is publickly known, that they were far from being Friends: From thence it will be ſuppoſed, that the Vice-Admiral was reſolved, as far as was conſiſtent with his own Safety, to prevent the Admiral's engaging the combined Squadron, or to force him to engage without the Aſſiſtance of his Diviſion. In the firſt Caſe, he knew, it would expoſe the Admiral to the Reſentment and Contempt of his Country, and perhaps to be broke with Infamy, for having let the combined Squadron eſcape; and in the other Caſe, he thought, the Admiral, by engaging with a ſuperior Force, might probably be cut off. Therefore, whatever the Vice-Admiral may ſay about his bringing to the Evening before the Engagement, at ſuch a Diſtance from the Center Diviſion of the Squadron, and conſequently not properly in the Line, the World will ſuppoſe, that it was a wilful Miſtake, made on Purpoſe to prevent his having any Share in the Engagement that was probably next Day to enſue. This, I ſay, the World will ſuppoſe, and if it was wilful, the Vice-Admiral was certainly criminal to the higheſt Degree; therefore this is a Caſe that comes properly before a Court Martial; and indeed, it is a Caſe that cannot well be underſtood or determined by any but thoſe who are perfectly acquainted with the Diſcipline and Practice of our Navy.

But this is not the only Miſtake or Breach of Duty the Vice-Admiral is charged with: He is likewiſe charged, Sir, with not making all the Haſte he might have made next Morning, to get up and cloſe the Line with the Admiral. Upon this Head, indeed, we have had a Variety of Evidence, and ſome Part of it in expreſs Contradiction to the other. Some have affirmed, that he might have made more Sail, others have denied it: Some have made Objections to his Steerage, and alledged, that had he ſteered more to Leeward he might have got up Time enough to engage ſome of the Enemy's Ships; whilſt others have juſtified his Steerage, and inſiſted upon its being right. In this Contradiction of Evidence, it is impoſſible, Sir, for us to determine, becauſe we neither know the Character of the Witneſſes, nor do we underſtand Sailing, but a Court Martial eaſily may; and it is a Point that can come properly under the Cognizance of a Court Martial only; for upon this Point depends the Queſtion, whether

ther the Vice-Admiral was criminal or no. If he made all the Haſte he poſſibly could to cloſe the Line, he cannot in this Reſpect be ſaid to be criminal: If he did not, it was a Breach of Orders, becauſe the Signal for the Line was out all the Time, A conſequently his Conduct was criminal, and deſerves, in my Opinion, as high a Puniſhment as a Court Martial can inflict.

A third Objection to the Vice-Admiral's Conduct is, his not repeating the Signal to engage; in Excuſe for B which he ſays, that it is not required by the fighting Inſtructions, nor was practiſed in the two general Battles he had been in, particularly that off *Malaga* in the Year 1704, where he was Lieutenant to the Admiral of the White, who did not repeat the C Signal to engage, nor was it repeated by any other Admiral in that Fleet. To this it is replied, that of late Years it has been thought neceſſary for the inferior Admirals to repeat the Signal to engage, which was the Reaſon for its being repeated by the D Rear Admiral; and its not being repeated by the Vice-Admiral, was probably what prevented the headmoſt Ships of his Diviſion from ſailing up and attacking the ſternmoſt Ships of the Enemy's Rear Diviſion, which they might have done, had they not E waited for their Admiral's repeating the Signal to engage. Now, Sir, to determine whether this of repeating the Signal to engage, was a criminal Neglect in the Vice-Admiral or no, requires more Knowledge in the Practice of our Navy than I am Maſter of; F but I cannot ſuppoſe, that the repeating of this Signal by the Vice-Admiral could have done any Harm, and tho' it is not expreſsly injoined by the fighting Inſtructions, yet if he had the leaſt Reaſon to think, that any of his Captains might expect it, he ought G to have repeated it, leſt by his not doing ſo he ſhould prevent their engaging when it was in their Power to attack and deſtroy the Enemy. This is therefore a Queſtion very proper for a Court Martial to inquire into; and whatever Way they may determine it, I am afraid, the World will be ill-natured enough to ſay, that all the Uſe the Vice-Admiral made of his great Knowledge in the Diſcipline of the Navy, was to obſerve every Punctilio of it, that ſerved to prevent his aſſiſting his Admiral in attacking and deſtroying the Enemies of his Country.

The fourth Objection to the Vice-Admiral's Conduct, is his not detaching ſome of the beſt ſailing Ships of his Diviſion to the Aſſiſtance of the Admiral and the *Marlborough*, when he ſaw, that the Ships a-ſtern of them did not do their Duty. His Excuſe for this is, that he could not alter the Diſpoſition which the Admiral had appointed; and that if thoſe Ships did not do their Duty, the Admiral had an immediate Remedy in his Power, becauſe he might have ſent his Lieutenants to command them. Sir, if I am not miſtaken, it is a Rule in the Navy, that any Ship may leave her Station in an Engagement, and go to the Aſſiſtance of the Admiral, when he ſeems to be in Diſtreſs, if thoſe Ships next to him cannot or do not give him the neceſſary Aſſiſtance. And as many unforeſeen Accidents may, and generally do happen in an Engagement, common Reaſon tells us, that every inferior Commander may alter the Diſpoſition of that Part of an Army or Squadron under his Command, when abſolute Neceſſity requires it: Nay, the Vice-Admiral himſelf has told us, that he did alter the Diſpoſition of his Diviſion, by ordering three of his Ships a-head to fall a-ſtern, as ſoon as he obſerved, that the *Spaniſh* Admiral had ſix Ships a-ſtern, whereas he had by his Admiral's Order of Battle but four Ships a-ſtern of him; and it does not appear, that he ever ordered theſe three

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Ships to come again a-head of him, even when he ſaw his Admiral engaged with the *Spaniſh* Admiral, after which, he could not but ſee, that he had then no Occaſion for having ſo many Ships a-ſtern. Surely, his Reaſon for this could not be, becauſe when they were a-ſtern, they were more out of the Way of the Enemy than they would have been, had they been ordered to return again to their Station a-head.

I muſt therefore think, Sir, that the Anſwer which the Vice-Admiral has made to this Charge is far from being ſatisfactory, conſequently I muſt be of Opinion, that it was his Duty to have ſent ſome of his beſt ſailing Ships to the Aſſiſtance of his Admiral, when he ſaw him in a Manner deſerted by all the Ships of his Diviſion a-ſtern, except the *Marlborough*; for from the long Continuance of their ill Behaviour, he could not but ſuppoſe, either that the Admiral did not ſee how they behaved, or that ſome inſurmountable Obſtruction prevented his uſing the proper Remedy. If then it was his Duty to have ſent ſome of the Ships of his Diviſion to the Aſſiſtance of his Admiral, it was in him a Neglect of Duty not to do it, and for every Thing that looks like a Neglect of Duty, an Officer ought to be try'd by a Court Martial.

I hope, I have now ſhewn, Sir, that every Charge brought againſt the Vice-Admiral's Conduct, appears to be either a Breach or Neglect of Duty, and that he has not made a ſufficient Anſwer to any one of them; conſequently for every one of them he ought to be tried by a Court Martial. His Name therefore we not only may, but ought to inſert in this Addreſs. On the other Hand, I have ſhewn, I hope, to your Satisfaction, that no one Charge has been brought againſt the Admiral's Conduct, but what he has ſufficiently anſwer'd, and that if his Anſwers to ſome of them were not ſufficient, they are ſuch as appear to be Errors or Miſtakes of Judgment only, for which he cannot properly be tried by a Court Martial. His Name therefore we cannot, with any Sort of Propriety, inſert in our Addreſs; for if we do, it will ſhew, that after ſo much Time ſpent, and ſo much Pains taken, we cannot properly diſtinguiſh between what is criminal and what is imprudent.

Whether the Miſtakes or Neglects of the Vice-Admiral were wilful or not, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but they are ſo ſuſpicious, and have been of ſuch infinite Prejudice to the Common Cauſe, as well as to this Nation in particular, that I was ſurprized to hear any Inſinuations thrown out againſt the Admiral for ſuſpending him. I am ſurprized he did not ſuſpend him much ſooner: If he had ſuſpended him the Morning of the Engagement, when he firſt obſerved him at ſuch a Diſtance from the reſt of the Squadron, it might, perhaps, have been happy for this Kingdom, and particularly for the Hon. Gentleman now in our Chair, whoſe Loſs is great indeed, but it is attended with this Comfort, that he hears it bemoaned by the whole Nation, almoſt as much as it can be by himſelf. But, Sir, the Admiral was willing to give his Vice-Admiral an Opportunity to atone for the Miſtake he had committed the Night before, and even after he had made bad worſe, ſo cautious was the Admiral of doing any Thing that might ſeem raſh or ſevere, that he delay'd ſuſpending him, till he ſhould ſee whether he could make any tolerable Excuſe for his Conduct. The Excuſes he made we have all ſeen, and, I believe, moſt that have ſeen them are of Opinion, that they are far from being ſatisfactory. Then, indeed, the Admiral proceeded to make uſe of the Power he had, by ſuſpending him, and ſending him home,

home; which he was in ſome Meaſure neceſſarily obliged to do, not only for preſerving his Authority in the Fleet, but to prevent the bad Conſequences of coming to a new Engagement with ſuch a Vice-Admiral next under him in Command; for he could not be ſecure againſt being obliged to come very ſoon to a new Engagement with the Enemy. He had Reaſon to expect every Moment the Arrival of a new *French* Squadron in the *Mediterranean*; and if that Squadron had arrived, the Enemy would certainly have put to Sea again, and might have put to Sea with a greater Force than they had in the former Engagement.

In this Reſpect therefore, Sir, the Admiral's Conduct is not at all to be blamed; at leaſt, I am ſure, he did nothing in this, that can ſubject him to be tried by a Court Martial. He may deſire, he may petition, if he will, to be tried by a Court Martial: We are not to anſwer for what he does; but we muſt anſwer for what we do ourſelves, and therefore we ought to do nothing without a ſufficient Cauſe. If he petitions for being tried by a Court Martial, it can throw no Suſpicion upon his Conduct: On the contrary, it will, with the Publick, be a Proof of his Innocence; but if we addreſs for having him tried by a Court Martial, it will bring his Conduct under Suſpicion; becauſe the World will from thence conclude, that we thought him guilty of ſomething that ſeemed to be criminal; for no Man that knows any Thing of a Trial by a Court Martial will ſuppoſe, that we ſubjected him to ſuch a Trial, for no other Reaſon, but becauſe we thought he had been a little imprudent in ſome Parts of his Conduct. Therefore, Sir, in Juſtice to him, and in Duty to ourſelves, we ought to leave his Name out of the Addreſs now propoſed.

L. Valerius Flaccus *ſtood up next, and in the Character of Sir* W——m Y–nge, *ſpoke in Subſtance as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WHETHER I may be accuſed of intending to ſcreen the Guilty, by putting the Innocent upon the ſame Footing with them, I do not know, nor do I care; for I ſhall always ſpeak my Sentiments freely in this Houſe, without Regard to any falſe Conſtruction that may be put by others upon what I ſay. I cannot, however, help expreſſing a little Surprize at its being ſuppoſed or inſinuated, that there ſhould be any ſcreening Work intended in what we are now about. Are we by this Addreſs, Sir, to declare any one guilty or innocent? Does any Gentleman ſuppoſe, that by this Addreſs we are to direct the Court Martial, who they ſhall find guilty, or who they ſhall declare to be innocent? No, Sir: We mention, indeed, thoſe Gentlemen whoſe Conduct has appeared to us to be moſt ſuſpicious; but we do not therefore condemn them, nor do we direct the Court Martial to condemn them. And as we do not condemn thoſe we expreſsly mention, ſo, neither do we acquit thoſe we do not mention, nor do we give any Ground to ſuppoſe, that all the reſt of the Officers in that Squadron were entirely innocent: On the contrary, we expreſsly deſire, that a Court Martial may be appointed to inquire into the Conduct of all other Officers, who are, or ſhall be, charged with any Miſconduct in the late Engagement off *Toulon*.

By this Addreſs therefore, Sir, it cannot be ſuppoſed, that any one intends either to ſcreen the Guilty, or to puniſh the Innocent; and tho' I am far from thinking the Admiral guilty

guilty of any Thing that was highly criminal, yet if we mention any Gentleman's Name at all in our Addreſs, we ought, I think, to mention his Name among the reſt, becauſe he ſtands charged with Miſconduct as much as any other Officer in that Squadron. His Miſconduct may be of a Nature very different from that which others are charged with, or he may be more able to juſtify his Conduct; but neither of theſe we have upon this Occaſion ary Thing to do with. The Court Martial is to judge of both, and there is nothing more certain, or better known, than that Officers are often tried by Courts Martial, tho' they are not ſo much as ſuſpected of any Thing that can properly be called criminal. Criminal, Sir, is an ugly Word: No Man can properly be ſaid to be ſo, unleſs he had a malicious and wicked Intention in what he is accuſed or ſuſpected of. Many Officers have been tried and condemned and puniſhed too by Courts Martial, who were never ſuſpected of having had a malicious or wicked Intention in what they did, or neglected to do; for military Diſcipline both by Sea and Land, is, and muſt be ſo ſevere, that Men are often tried and puniſhed for what can be called nothing but mere Neglect: Nay, Men are often tried and puniſhed for what can be called nothing but mere Ignorance; becauſe no Man ſhould undertake a Truſt or Command which he does not know how to execute. In the Navy in particular, there is an eſtabliſhed Cuſtom, that if his Majeſty's Ship be loſt in a Storm, or deſtroy'd by an unforeſeen Accident, or taken by an Enemy, the Captain muſt undergo a Trial by a Court Martial, tho' he is neither charged with, nor ſo much as ſuſpected of any Neglect or Miſconduct. This, I ſay, is an eſtabliſhed Cuſtom in the Navy, and I am ſure, there is as much Reaſon for making it an eſtabliſhed Cuſtom, that when any of his Majeſty's Squadrons meets with and engages an inferior Squadron of the Enemy, and lets them eſcape with very little Damage: I ſay, there is as much Reaſon for making it a Cuſtom, that the Commander of that Squadron ſhould undergo a Trial by a Court Martial, as for making it a Cuſtom, that the Commander of a Ship ſhould undergo a Trial when he loſes his Ship, let her have been loſt by never ſo extraordinary an Accident. In both Caſes, the Preſumption is againſt the Commander, and in both he ought to be made to clear himſelf by a regular Trial before the proper Court, which is a Court Martial.

Therefore, Sir, from the general Reaſon of the Thing, and from the Cuſtom of the Navy in a parallel Caſe, the Admiral ought to be ſubjected to a Trial by a Court Martial; and if he ought to be ſubjected to ſuch a Trial, ſurely, we can do him no Injuſtice by addreſſing to have him tried. But in this Caſe, I really think, there is ſomething more than the general Reaſon of the Thing. I hope, he will be able to clear himſelf of every Suſpicion, when he comes upon his Trial, before thoſe who are the proper, and the only competent Judges of his Behaviour; but I muſt confeſs, I have ſtill ſome Suſpicions of ſeveral Parts of his Conduct. I ſhall not take up your Time, Sir, with explaining all my Suſpicions; but I muſt ſay, that I ſhould wiſh with all my Heart, to hear more ſubſtantial Reaſons given, than any hitherto offered, why he ſuffered the Enemy to eſcape without forcing them to a new Engagement, or to deſert their diſabled Ships. If he had taken as much Care the Night after the Engagement, as he did the Night before, to prevent the Enemy's eſcaping, I believe, he would have found all their diſabled Ships deſerted, or deſtroyed by themſelves,

ſelves, in the Morning; for that they had no Inclination to come to a ſecond Engagement, ſeems to me probable, by their deſerting the *Poder*, the next Day after the Engagement, as ſoon as they found our Squadron approaching them. During the Night, the Admiral had Time to ſend for the Captains who had not behaved as they ought in the Engagement, and to ſuſpend ſuch of them as could furniſh him with no Hopes of their behaving better in a new Engagement: Even his Vice-Admiral he might that Night have ſuſpended, with more Reaſon, I think, than he did afterwards; and all theſe ſuſpended Officers he might have ſent to *Port-Mahon*, on board the *Oxford*, which he ſent thither next Day as Convoy to the *Marlborough*. He would then have had a Squadron commanded entirely by Officers of his own chuſing, and ſuperior to the Enemy; ſo that the ill Behaviour of his Vice-Admiral and ſome of the Captains, can be no ſufficient Excuſe for his not endeavouring, the Night after the Battle, to prevent its being poſſible for the Enemy to eſcape from him, and to carry moſt of their diſabled Ships along with them.

But inſtead of this, Sir, it does not appear to me, that he had any Inclination, or took any Meaſures, either the firſt or ſecond Night after the Battle, to force the Enemy to come to a ſecond Engagement, or to deſert their diſabled Ships. On the contrary, he made no Attempt the firſt Night to follow the Enemy, or to ſend out any Cruizers to know what they were about, or what Way they were bending their Courſe; ſo that his getting Sight of them next Day, ſeems to have been more a Chance than Deſign; and tho' he purſued them all that Day, yet at ſix o' Clock at Night he brought to, at a great Diſtance from the Enemy, notwithſtanding the Encouragement he had to purſue, by their having left the *Poder* to be deſtroyed by him, as ſhe accordingly was that Evening. By thus bringing to, whilſt the Enemy was under Sail, and remaining ſo till after two in the Morning, notwithſtanding its being a calm Night and clear Moonſhine, he again loſt Sight of them; but luckily recovered it again next Morning at Day-Break, and might have come up with them early that Day, if he had not ordered his Vice-Admiral at nine o' Clock in the Morning to give over Chace.

'Tis true, Sir, we have had upon this Head, as upon moſt others, a Contrariety of Evidence, which has prevented our coming to any abſolute Determination; but no Gentleman will, I believe, ſay, that it was not the Admiral's Duty to deſtroy the combined Squadron, and for that Purpoſe to force them to a ſecond Engagement, if it was poſſible. Whether it was poſſible or not, is the Queſtion to be determined by a Court Martial, who may know the Character of the Witneſſes, and underſtand their Teſtimony better than we can. If it was poſſible, it was a Breach of Duty in the Admiral not to attempt it; and conſequently is ſuch a Piece of Miſconduct as comes properly under the Cognizance of a Court Martial.

I know, Sir, an Attempt has been made, to turn this Breach of Duty into an Error or Miſtake of Judgment, upon theſe two Accounts: Firſt, becauſe the Admiral had Advices, that a freſh Squadron was ſailed from *Breſt*, which might by that Time have been arrived in the *Mediterranean*, and that therefore, if he had purſued too far, he had Reaſon to apprehend being caught in a Snare, by the Enemy's two Squadrons joining together, and forming a Squadron which he was no Ways able to encounter: And, ſecondly, becauſe his

chief Inſtruction was, to prevent any Embarkation of Troops from *France* to *Italy*; therefore, he could not purſue the combined Squadron farther, leſt that Embarkation ſhould take an Opportunity to ſail to *Italy*, before he could return to his Station. But, Sir, if it were to be laid down as a Maxim, that no Man is to be tried by a Court Martial for an Error or Miſtake of Judgment, and if at the ſame Time ſuch Pretences as theſe were to be admitted, for making a Neglect or Breach of Duty paſs for an Error or Miſtake of Judgment, I believe, we ſhould have very few Officers ever tried by a Court Martial. Therefore, I think, when there is the leaſt Appearance of any Neglect or Breach of Duty, the beſt, and, I am ſure, the moſt uſual Way is, to have it tried by a Court Martial, who are the beſt Judges what is to be called a Neglect or Breach of Duty, and what, an Error or Miſtake of Judgment. Such a Pretence as either of theſe now made uſe of in Excuſe for the Admiral, is a Sort of Demurrer to the Accuſation; and ſurely the Court where the Accuſation ought to be tried, is the proper Court for determining whether or no the Demurrer ought to be admitted.

I therefore think, Sir, I have no Occaſion to examine the Strength or the Weakneſs of either of the Excuſes that have been made, for the Admiral's calling back his Vice-Admiral from the Purſuit of the Enemy, upon the ſecond Day after the Battle; becauſe, let them be as valid as his Friends can wiſh, they no Way prevent its being proper for us to addreſs for his Conduct's being inquired into by a Court Martial, where alone this Validity can properly be determined. However, I cannot help obſerving, that the Advices, upon which both theſe Excuſes are founded, appeared very ſoon after to be groundleſs; for the *French* were ſo far from being ready to embark any Troops at *Toulon*, that they never ſo much as attempted it, tho' our Fleet was obliged to bear away to *Port Mahon* to refit, inſtead of returning to its Station in *Hieres* Bay; and as to the *Breſt* Squadron, it never once attempted to enter the *Mediterranean*; therefore, if it ſhould appear to the Court Martial, that our Vice-Admiral was gaining every Moment upon the combined Squadron, after he got Sight of them at Break of Day, upon the ſecond Day after the Engagement, and if it ſhould appear that it was probable he would have come up with them in a very few Hours, unleſs they had fled away, and left all their crippled Ships behind them: If this, I ſay, ſhould be fully proved to the Court Martial, I am afraid, they will ſcarcely admit theſe to be good Excuſes for the Admiral's calling his Vice-Admiral off the Chace ſo early that Morning.

But ſuppoſe theſe Excuſes were admitted, Sir, as good Excuſes for this Part of the Admiral's Conduct, what Excuſe has been made, or can be made, for his taking no Care to keep near the Enemy, either the firſt or ſecond Night after the Battle, or to ſend out any Cruizers to obſerve their Motions? If it was his Duty to bring the combined Squadron to a ſecond Engagement, this certainly was likewiſe his Duty; and it cannot be ſaid, that he was ignorant of this being his Duty, or that he did not know how to perform it; for he had moſt carefully and exactly performed this very Piece of Duty the Night before the Engagement; and by his exact Performance of this Piece of Duty, he brought on the Engagement that next Day enſued: Nay, if the Vice-Admiral had not committed that unlucky Miſtake, which we have heard ſo much of in

this

this Debate, he would have had it in his Power to have forced the Enemy to a regular and general Engagement, which would probably have ended in their utter Deſtruction. But this neceſſary Piece of Duty he entirely neglected both the firſt and ſecond Night after the Battle: Nay, the ſecond Night he took the moſt effectual Method he could think of, for putting it out of his Power to ſee the Enemy any more, by bringing to ſo early in the Evening, and at ſo great a Diſtance from the Enemy. This, Sir, was ſomething more than Neglect: For this I have heard no Excuſe ſo much as attempted, except that of his being diffident of ſome of the Officers under his Command, which I have already ſhewn to be no Excuſe at all, becauſe of the Power and the Opportunity he had to ſuſpend them: And for this, if we had no other Reaſon, we ought to recommend him to a Court Martial.

In ſhort, Sir, I am ready to make all proper Allowances for human Weakneſs: I am ready to judge charitably of every Man; and therefore, I do not believe, that either the Admiral or Vice-Admiral committed any wilful Miſtake. But both fell into Miſtakes; and there is as much Reaſon for calling the Miſtakes which the Vice-Admiral fell into, Miſtakes of Judgment, as there is for giving that Appellation to the Miſtakes which the Admiral fell into. Therefore, if we act impartially, we muſt recommend neither, or both, to have their Conduct inquired into by a Court Martial; and conſequently, I ſhall be for inſerting both their Names in this Addreſs, unleſs you agree to have them both left out.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

The following LETTERS were tranſlated from the *French*, and, together with the Originals, publiſhed by Authority.

LETTER *written to his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, by the Miniſters of the ſeveral* Roman Catholick *Princes and States reſiding here.*

My Lord,

WE the under-written have ſeen, with equal Grief and Surprize, that the Law of Nations has been violated by the Clauſe of the Proclamation publiſhed the 17 of this Month, againſt the *Roman Catholick* Eccleſiaſticks *, purporting, that the Foreigners only, in the Service of foreign Miniſters, were excepted, and declared exempt from the Penalties pronounced by the ſaid Proclamation.

The Immunities and Prerogatives reciprocally due to the Miniſters of all Courts do not reſpect their own Perſons only, but extend to thoſe of all their Domeſticks alſo, without Difference as to Number, or Employment, and ſtill leſs as to their Countries.

The Proclamation eſtabliſhes a Diſtinction of Perſons, by reſtraining the Privileges to thoſe who are Foreigners, whereby this Proclamation equally violates our eſſential Immunities, and our moſt valuable Prerogatives. To which muſt be added, that as there is a Scarcity of foreign Prieſts in *London*; and as we did not provide ourſelves with any, by Reaſon of the Cuſtom eſtabliſhed from Time immemorial, of making uſe of thoſe of this Country, the Diſtinction, or Execution of the Clauſe above-mention'd, would end in taking from us, or preventing the Exerciſe of Religion, which is allow'd in all Countries, and is due to the Character, and to the Families of the Repreſentatives of Princes in their own Houſes.

And altho' our Rights be firmly and fully eſtabliſhed by the Law of Nations, we have beſides, the Satisfaction of knowing them to have been acknowledged by the Parliament, the ſeventh Year of the glorious Reign of Queen *Anne*.

That Act is ſolemn and celebrated, becauſe ſupplying the Defect of former Laws, it tends, as the Queen declares in her Letter to the Czar *Peter*, to prevent for the future all Offence or Violation of the Privileges, as well of Ambaſſadors, as of other foreign Miniſters.

The ſaid Act expreſly declares, that whoſoever ſhould dare to arreſt, or ſue at Law, any of the ſaid Miniſters, or of their Servants, without the leaſt Diſtinction, is

* *See our* Mag. *for* December *laſt, p.* 620.

guilty of a Violation of the Law of Nations.

It is to be obſerved, that as that Act excepts only Tradeſmen, and other Merchants ſubject to Bankruptcy, who ſhould enter into the Families of Ambaſſadors or foreign Miniſters, every other Perſon belonging to them, without Difference as to Nation, Employment, or Number, is to enjoy all their Privileges, and all their Immunities.

Being therefore confident, that the committing ſo ſenſible an Offence againſt the Law of Nations, is very far from the King's Intentions, and the Prudence of his Miniſters, we thought ourſelves, at firſt, obliged to repreſent to your Excellency, by Word of Mouth, as we did, the above-mentioned Conſiderations, with our Deſire that you would lay them, in a reſpectful Manner, on our Part, before his Majeſty, to the End that he might be pleaſed to give clear and preciſe Orders for redreſſing the ſaid Clauſe, as being directly contrary to the Immunities and Privileges, which all our Domeſticks ought to enjoy, without Exception.

But at the Time that we were expecting the Redreſs of the ſaid Clauſe, and even before we had any Anſwer from your Excellency, a Domeſtick of the Envoy from the King of *Portugal* was violently arreſted, and carried to the common Goal where all Malefactors are confined, put in Irons, where he is ſtill detained.

We cannot paſs by in Silence the very aggravating Circumſtance, that the Certificate, which proved him to belong to the Family of that Miniſter, having been produced to the Juſtice of Peace, he proteſted that ſuch a Certificate did not protect any of the Nationals.

Another Offence was committed by the Orders given to arreſt a Domeſtick of the Ambaſſador of *Venice*.

The Juſtice having ſeen, and even acknowledged the Certificate of that Ambaſſador, declared, that at preſent he could pay no Regard to it. And what is more, the Conſtable declared beſides, (as your Excellency will be pleaſed to obſerve by the incloſed Paper) that he would arreſt that Domeſtick in the Houſe of the Ambaſſador himſelf.

All theſe Inſults and Offences oblige us indiſpenſably to demand, that, in Expectation of the Orders of our Sovereigns, the Domeſtick of the *Portugal* Envoy be immediately ſet at Liberty, and that the Magiſtrates may be directed to acknowledge what appertains to the Immunities and Privileges of the Families of the foreign Miniſters.

In Expectation of the ſaid Orders, we cannot abſtain from demanding moreover, that the audacious Behaviour of the ſaid Conſtable may be ſeverely puniſhed, the Uſage of many Ages leaving no Room to doubt, but that the Houſes of Miniſters ought to be reſpected in the ſame Manner as thoſe of the Princes themſelves, whom they repreſent; and it being alſo notorious, that in the moſt heinous Caſes of State Criminals, no Prince would proceed to that Extremity, without having firſt demanded back from the Ambaſſador the Perſon accuſed.

By theſe Conſiderations we find ourſelves obliged to take another Step, ſtill more indiſpenſable than the former, *viz.* To prevent all Delay of redreſſing the Clauſe above-mentioned, and of giving us Satisfaction upon our Complaints herein ſet forth, by proteſting all of us together, as we do by this Memorial, and as is proper for the Preſervation of our Rights, and of thoſe of our Succeſſors, againſt the ſaid Clauſe, as alſo againſt every Thing that has followed upon it, or may follow, and againſt every other Conſequence, till ſuch Time as we can give an Account to our reſpective Sovereigns, and receive ſuitable Orders from them.

Having Regard, particularly, in the preſent Situation, to the Intentions of the Princes whom we have the Honour to ſerve, we renew the Declaration made to your Excellency by Word of Mouth, and of our own Accord, *viz.* That if any one of our Domeſticks were guilty of, or an Accomplice in, any Crime againſt the Government, we are ready to diſmiſs him from our Service, and to withdraw the Protection, as well as the Certificate, wherewith he ſhould be provided.

We have the Honour to be with Reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's moſt humble,
And moſt obedient Servants,

N. B. The above Letter, in *French*, was ſign'd by Monſieur *de Waſnar*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of their Imperial Majeſties; the Count *de Haſlang*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of *Bavaria*; and Monſieur *de Champigny*, Miniſter of his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of *Cologne*.

Another Letter of the ſame Purport, in *Italian*, was ſigned by Signor *Capello*, Ambaſſador from *Venice*; Monſieur *Gaſtaldi*, Miniſter of *Genoa*; and Monſieur *Caettano*, the *Portuguese* Secretary.

A Third, in the ſame Language, by the Chevalier *Oſorio*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*; and Monſieur *Pucci*, charged with the Affairs of his Imperial Majeſty for the Great Duchy of *Tuſcany*.

LETTER

A LETTER *from* JAMES HAMILTON, *a* Roman Catholick *Prieſt, to the* Venetian *Ambaſſador, referred to in the above Letter from the Miniſters.*

Your Excellency,

I Take the Liberty to inform your Excellency, that Juſtice *de Veil* had iſſued a Warrant againſt me to take me up, and that laſt *Tueſday* the Houſe where I lodge was beſet with Conſtables three or four Hours together; thereupon I ſent two Gentlemen to Juſtice *de Veil*'s Houſe, who produced to him, and gave him to read, your Excellency's Protection; and he anſwered them, that at preſent he will have no Regard to your Excellency's Protection. The ſame Conſtables were two or three Times the next Day, and had the Boldneſs to ſay to the People where I lodge, that they will take me even out of your Excellency's Houſe. I have therefore thought it my Duty to acquaint your Excellency with it, and moſt humbly beg, that you will continue me under your gracious Protection, and honour me with your Orders how I am to behave. And I am with profound Reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt humble

12 *Dec.* 1745. *And moſt obedient Servant,*

JAMES HAMILTON.

ANSWER *by his Majeſty's Secretaries of State.*

Whitehall, Jan. 7, 1745-6.

Gentlemen,

I Have not failed to acquaint the King with the Contents of the Letter which you honoured me with the $\frac{19}{27}$ of laſt Month, wherein you complain very bitterly and even proteſt againſt what was inſerted in the Proclamation publiſhed the $\frac{6}{17}$ with reſpect to *Roman Catholick* Prieſts, being his Majeſty's Subjects, who ſhould be in the Service of the foreign Miniſters, inſiſting upon an unlimited Protection in Favour of all thoſe whom you call by the Name of your Domeſticks, "without Difference as to Number, or Employment, "and ſtill leſs to their Country."

I am to anſwer you by his Majeſty's Command, that he is very far from intending to infringe the Privileges and Immunities of Ambaſſadors, and other foreign Miniſters, granted to them by the Law of Nations, and conſiſtent with the Laws of this Country.

Neither does the King think that they have been violated in the leaſt by the ſaid Proclamation.

Firſt, As to what concerns the Law of Nations, it is abſolutely neceſſary that the Privileges which it eſtabliſhes, ſhould be conſiſtent with the internal Welfare and Security of the Countries where the Miniſters reſide.

Now the Number of national *Roman Catholick* Prieſts, who ſwarm more than ever in this Town, was found dangerous to the State, eſpecially at a Time of open Rebellion in Favour of a Pretender of the ſame Religion. Their ſecret Plottings againſt the King's Government, whereof his Majeſty has many Indications; their injurious Diſcourſes, nay even their Threats, and the daily Converſions which they make of his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects to the *Roman Catholick* Faith (tho' by thoſe very Converſions they are liable to the Puniſhment enacted by the Laws againſt Perſons guilty of High Treaſon:) All thoſe Circumſtances together had given ſo great Uneaſineſs, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to provide a Remedy againſt them.

The Protection therefore, which his Majeſty owes to his own Subjects would not allow of his any longer ſuffering Perſons of that Kind, irreconcileable Enemies to his Government, to remain in the Heart of his Dominions.

As to what you alledge, Gentlemen, concerning the free Exerciſe of your Religion in your own Houſes, the King does not diſpute it: The Law of Nations authorizes you to claim it.

If the Queſtion were only about private Chapels for your own Families, ſerved by your Domeſtick Chaplains duly qualified, no-body would have any Thing to ſay againſt it.

But is that really the Point in Debate? I appeal to your ownſelves.

Are not open Chapels maintained, under Colour of publick Protection, with an enormous Number of Prieſts, out of the Houſes of the Miniſters, who lend their Names to them? Is it for the Uſe of the Miniſter's Family that Maſs is therein celebrated from Morning to Night, or rather for the Sake of furniſhing his Majeſty's converted Subjects with Opportunities of being preſent at it againſt Law?

Is there any *Roman Catholick* Country where ſuch an Extention of their Privileges is allowed to Proteſtant Miniſters? Is there any ſuch Thing practiſed at *Vienna*, at *Paris*, or at *Madrid*?

It is true, that this has been winked at in Times when the Religion of the Country was not openly and forcibly attacked.

It does not however follow, that a natural Right is given up, becauſe it is not vigorouſly exerciſed.

I come, in the ſecond Place, to the Laws of this Country, which are appeal'd to by the *Roman* Catholick Miniſters, in their Letter, equally with the Law of Nations, they quoting therein the Act of Parliament of the 7th of Queen *Anne*; and I ſhall very readily allow them that it is, as they ſtile it, "a ſolemn and celebrated Act, ſupplying "the Defect of former Laws, and tending "to prevent for the future all Offence "or Violation of the Privileges, as well of "Ambaſſadors, as of other Foreign Mini-"ſters."

But it muſt be conſider'd at the ſame Time, that this Act, as appears by the whole Tenor of it, relates ſolely to Law Suits, and Civil Arreſts upon account of Debts.

And accordingly it was upon Occaſion of a Foreign Ambaſſador's being detained for Debts, that it was paſſed: And it was in that Point only that it was found neceſſary, and intended to ſupply the Defect of the former Laws, inaſmuch as there were none before in being upon that Subject.

Would any one infer from thence, that the Intention was to authorize Foreign Miniſters to protect State Criminals, Diſturbers of the Publick Peace, or Perſons dangerous to Society, or ſuſpected by the Government upon any Account whatſoever?

Or can it be thought, that in ſupplying the Defect of the former Laws, it was meant to aboliſh the moſt eſſential and fundamental ones of the Country?

Amongſt theſe laſt, there are none held in greater Veneration by a Proteſtant People, than thoſe which forbid, under ſevere Penalties, the Celebrations of Maſs by national Prieſts. Of this Kind there are ſeveral Acts of Parliament ſtill in full Force, paſſed, repeated, and even enforced at different Times ſince the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. I ſhall mention one, which does not allow them to celebrate it even in the Houſes of foreign Miniſters. It is the Act of the 11th and 12th of *William* III. An Act not above eight or nine Years prior to that above-mention'd of Queen *Anne*: It is therein expreſsly declared, That no Subject of the King's, whether natural-born, or naturalized, may celebrate Maſs even in the Houſes of foreign Miniſters; and that the Names and Places of Nativity, even of the foreign Prieſts, whom they ſhall make uſe of, ſhall be regiſter'd in the Office of the Principal Secretary of State.

But ſuppoſe that this Act of Queen *Anne* were as unlimited as it is pretended. The Miniſters do admit of one Exception to what they call their Privileges, with regard to Tradeſmen, and in general to ſuch Perſons as may become Bankrupts: Will they not admit of any, when the Queſtion is about the publick Security, and the very Exiſtence of the Government? The Law of Nations can certainly never be contrary to that, and can conſequently give no Title to exclaim againſt a Remedy, which has been neceſſarily made uſe of to obviate the Dangers juſtly apprehended from the Popiſh Prieſts; and eſpecially, if it be conſidered, that the Neceſſity of applying that Remedy was partly owing to the Abuſe of the Indulgence of paſt Times by the protected Prieſts.

To conclude, The *Roman Catholick* Miniſters may rely upon the King's Protection for their Perſons, for their Families, and for the Exerciſe of their Religion in their own Houſes, according to the Law of Nations, and according to the Uſage of all other Countries, with Regard to Miniſters of a different Religion from that which is eſtabliſh'd in the Country where they reſide.

The King does not pretend to ſubject Foreign Miniſters to his Ordonnances; but he has a Right to require the Obedience of his own Subjects to the Laws of their Country. He has not the Power to diſpenſe with it, and we know of no Foreign Protection that can do it.

His Majeſty therefore has Reaſon to expect, that, upon this Expoſition of the Reaſons and Juſtice of his Proceeding in this Affair, the *Roman Catholick* Miniſters will be pleaſed to diſcharge from their Service every Popiſh Prieſt who is a Subject of the King's; and that they will for the future make uſe of Foreign ones only; his Majeſty not being able to perſuade himſelf that any Foreign Powers in Alliance or Friendſhip with him, as thoſe are, whom you, Gentlemen, have the Honour to repreſent, would inſiſt, under the Name of Privilege, upon Things prejudicial in the higheſt Degree to the Government of the Country where you reſide on their Part, and contrary to its ancient and fundamental Laws, upon which the King's Proclamation, which you complain of, was built.

As to what remains, If it be true, that an Officer of Juſtice did make uſe of the Expreſſions, imputed to the Conſtable, who is mention'd in your Letter, with Regard to the Houſe of the *Venetian* Ambaſſador, you may be aſſured, that his Majeſty entirely diſapproves them, and that the neceſſary Inquiries ſhall be made, in order to cauſe ſuch Satisfaction to be given to his Excellency, as ſhall appear to be due.

I am, &c.

His

His MAJESTY's *most Gracious* SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament*, Jan. 14.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT the Opening of this Seſſion of Parliament, I did not think it proper to lay any Thing before you for your Conſideration, but what immediately related to the preſent unnatural Rebellion, and our Security at home. The daring Attempt, which the Rebels have ſince made upon this Part of my Kingdom, has been happily diſappointed; and, as their precipitate Flight before a ſmall Number of my Troops, muſt greatly diſpirit their Followers; ſo, that inviolable Duty and Loyalty, which have been ſo univerſally and ſteadily ſhewn by my faithful Subjects, and ſhall never be forgotten by me, muſt convince them, how vain and ill-grounded their Hopes are, of any Addition of Strength from ſuch an Enterprize. I have not only ſent a conſiderable Body of our national Forces into *Scotland*, and order'd the *Heſſian* Troops in my Pay to be landed there; but have alſo made ſuch a Diſpoſition of the reſt of my Forces, by Land, as well as by Sea, that, I hope, by the Bleſſing of God, this Rebellion will, in a ſhort Time, be extinguiſhed, and our Enemies, who have ſo long menaced us with an Invaſion, be deterr'd by the ſeaſonable Preparations made for our Defence.

The Election of the Emperor, which I very zealouſly promoted, was an Event of great Importance, not only to the Support of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but to the Liberties of *Europe* in general. I did alſo, during the Courſe of the laſt Year, exert my earneſt Endeavours to bring about an Accommodation between the Empreſs, the King of *Poland*, and the King of *Pruſſia*, and laid a proper Foundation for it, by the Convention made between me, and the King of *Pruſſia*. This great Work being at length perfected, under my Mediation, by the Treaty lately concluded at *Dreſden*, the interior Tranquillity of *Germany* amongſt the Princes of the Empire is now reſtor'd. My next Care has been, and ſhall continue to be applied to improve this Accommodation to the beſt Advantage, by procuring an immediate Succour to be ſent to *Italy*, and ſuch a Strength for the Defence and Security of the United Provinces, as may preſerve that Republick, the ancient and natural Ally of this Kingdom, and one main Support of the Proteſtant Cauſe, from the Deſtruction with which it is threatned, as well as to attain a ſafe and honourable Peace. The States General have made the moſt preſſing Inſtances to me to aſſiſt them in this difficult Conjuncture. The imminent Dangers to which they are, at preſent, expoſed, which do ſo nearly affect the Safety of *Great Britain*, as well as the very Being of *Holland*, call for our moſt ſerious Attention; for the Intereſts of the two Nations are ſo united, that whatſoever brings Ruin upon the one, muſt, in Conſequence, be attended with the moſt fatal Miſchiefs to the other. Theſe Reaſons have induced me to aſſure the States, that I will, to the utmoſt of my Power, according to the Circumſtances of my own Dominions, co-operate with them towards oppoſing the further Progreſs of our Enemies in the *Netherlands*, and procuring a proper Security for the Republick againſt the ambitious and deſtructive Deſigns of *France*. In order to this neceſſary End, Meaſures are now actually concerting between me, and the States, for furniſhing this Aſſiſtance on my Part, as early and effectually as poſſible, and for their making ſuch an Augmentation of their preſent Forces, as their own immediate Preſervation, and the Neceſſity of Affairs, abſolutely require.

The great Advantages, which we have received from our naval Strength, in protecting the Commerce of my Subjects, and intercepting and diſtreſſing that of our Enemies, have been happily experienced by the former, and ſeverely felt by the latter. I am therefore determined to be particularly attentive to this important Service, and to have ſuch a Fleet at Sea early in the Spring, as may be ſufficient to defend ourſelves, and effectually to annoy our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It is with much Regret, that I find myſelf obliged to aſk any farther Aids of my People. I am ſo ſenſible of the Burdens they endure, that nothing could give me ſo ſincere a Pleaſure as to lighten them. But the Conſiderations, I have laid before you, are ſo neceſſary to our own Preſervation, that I doubt not, you will grant me ſuch a Supply, as ſhall be ſufficient for theſe Purpoſes. The proper Eſtimates ſhall ſoon be laid before you; and I earneſtly recommend it to you, to take the moſt effectual Methods to maintain the Publick Credit in this Conjuncture.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have fully opened to you my Views and Intentions, which are ſo eſſential to the Honour of my Crown, and the true Intereſt and Well-being of my Kingdoms, that I depend on your vigorous Support, and the utmoſt Unanimity and Diſpatch in your Proceedings.

The

The LORDS ADDRESS, *presented on* Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The great Care, which your Majesty has taken for suppressing the present wicked and unnatural Rebellion, and for defending this Kingdom against an Invasion, is a fresh Instance of your paternal Goodness and Concern for your People; the Continuance of whose Religious and Civil Rights is involv'd in the Preservation of your Majesty, and of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your Arms, in disappointing the Attempt of the Rebels upon this Part of *Great Britain*. As your Troops, led on and animated by the Bravery and Example of his Royal Highness the Duke, could not fail to strike Terror into the Rebels; so your Majesty's gracious Acknowledgment of the inviolable and active Loyalty of your faithful Subjects, must be the most encouraging Motive to them, stedfastly to persevere in the same Principles. We comply therefore with every Call of Interest, as well as of Duty, when we give your Majesty the warmest Assurances of our most zealous and vigorous Support, totally to extinguish this Rebellion, in every Part of the United Kingdom; and entirely to defeat the Designs of the Pretender, and all those who shall presume to assist or abet him.

It is with Gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's great Wisdom and Regard for the publick Welfare, in exerting your powerful Influence to promote the Election of the Emperor, and to bring about an Accommodation between the Empress, the King of *Poland*, and the King of *Prussia*. We look with much Satisfaction on the Completion of this great Work; in Consequence of which, an immediate Succour may be sent to *Italy*; your Majesty's faithful Ally, the King of *Sardinia*, be timely supported; and a Strength procured for the Defence and Security of the *Low Countries*.

We are most sensibly affected with the imminent Dangers, to which the United Provinces are exposed. We consider their Preservation and Security, as of the highest Importance to the Safety of these Kingdoms, whose Interests have been closely connected with those of that Protestant Republick, ever since its first Foundation. We therefore beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will vigorously support you, in taking proper Measures for their Defence, and in making good such necessary Engagements, as your Majesty shall enter into, for co-operating with them, towards opposing the further Progress of our Enemies in the *Netherlands*; and procuring a proper Security for the States General, against the ambitious and destructive Designs of *France*; and for attaining a safe and honourable Peace.

Your Majesty's Prudence, and tender Concern for your People, appear in nothing more, than in the Regard you express for the Circumstances of your own Dominions. We cannot doubt, but this Consideration will have its due Weight with your Allies; and that the States will make such an Augmentation of their Forces, and all such further Efforts, as their own immediate Danger and the present Exigency of Affairs require.

The Advantage which *Great Britain* has received, and the Losses and Distress which her Enemies have felt from our Naval Strength, are visible to all the World. Your Majesty's Resolution therefore to be particularly attentive to this important Service, and to have a strong Fleet at Sea, early in the Spring, gives us the greatest Satisfaction.

Your Majesty's gracious Declaration, that you have fully opened to us your Views and Intentions, is an additional Ground for that just Confidence, which we repose in you: And we do, in the most solemn Manner, assure your Majesty, that the Menaces thrown out, and the Preparations made by our Enemies, have had no other Effect upon our Minds, but to increase our Indignation against their destructive Projects and Attempts; and to augment and heighten our Zeal and Ardour, in the Cause of your Majesty and our Country.

His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The just Sense you express of the Situation of Affairs, and of the proper Conduct to be pursued, in order to extinguish the Rebellion, support our Friends, and defeat the Designs of our Enemies, gives me great Satisfaction. I rely on your vigorous Support; and you may depend on my firmly adhering to such Measures, as shall be most for the Honour of my Crown, and the true Interest of my Kingdoms, in our present Circumstances.

The

The COMMONS ADDRESS, *Thurſday, Jan.* 16.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our ſincere Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with the trueſt Satisfaction that we congratulate your Majeſty on the Succeſs of your Arms, under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, in driving the Rebels out of one Part of the united Kingdom; not doubting, but by the Zeal and Loyalty of your faithful Subjects, and the further Progreſs of your Troops, this unnatural Rebellion will be happily and ſpeedily extinguiſhed throughout the whole Kingdom: And we aſſure your Majeſty, that we will perſevere in ſupporting your Majeſty in all ſuch Meaſures, as ſhall be thought neceſſary for ſo deſirable an End: And though we truſt in your Majeſty's Wiſdom, that the Meaſures you have already purſued, will deter any foreign Power from undertaking ſo raſh an Enterprize as the Invaſion of this Iſland; yet we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that, whatever further Strength ſhall be found neceſſary, you may depend on your faithful Commons for their chearful and ready Aſſiſtance to make good the ſame.

Permit us to congratulate your Majeſty on the Succeſs of your Endeavours in the Choice of an Emperor, and thereby procuring an additional Strength to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and a further Security to the Liberties of *Europe* in general.

We take this Occaſion to expreſs our higheſt Satisfaction on the Peace, concluded between the Empreſs, the King of *Poland*, and the King of *Pruſſia*; whereby the interior Tranquillity of the Princes of the Empire is reſtored, and the Empreſs enabled more effectually to ſupport herſelf and her Allies in *Italy*, particularly the King of *Sardinia*; to whoſe Aſſiſtance we will contribute, on our Part, whatever ſhall be found neceſſary and expedient.

And your Majeſty may depend on your faithful Commons, that, as they are fully ſenſible, that the true Intereſt of the *States General*, and that of theſe Kingdoms is the ſame, they will enable your Majeſty, as far as our Circumſtances will permit, to give that Succour to the United Provinces, which, with a proper and vigorous Exertion of their own Strength, may put a Stop to the further Progreſs of the Arms of *France* in the *Netherlands*, procure them a ſufficient Security againſt their Enemies, and obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace.

We beg leave to return your Majeſty our Thanks for the particular Care which your Majeſty has taken, and graciouſly promiſes to continue, of the Naval Strength of theſe Kingdoms; from whence we have already received, and from which, under your Majeſty, we may juſtly hope for, the moſt important Services.

And we aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, in all our Deliberations, have the greateſt Regard to publick Credit, the Support of which is, at this Time, ſo eſſentially neceſſary towards carrying into Execution every Meaſure, that can conduce to the Honour of your Majeſty, and the true Intereſt and Well-being of your People.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The Zeal you expreſs, and the Aſſurances you give, of vigorouſly ſupporting me in ſuppreſſing the Rebellion, and in aſſiſting our Allies, are very agreeable to me. You may be aſſured, that in all the Meaſures I ſhall purſue for attaining theſe Ends, I ſhall have a conſtant Regard to the Abilities of my People, as well as to the true Intereſt and Security of my Kingdoms.

A SPEECH *made by Queen* ELIZABETH *(of famous Memory) in Parliament, Anno* 1593, *and in the* 35*th Year of her Reign, concerning the* Spaniſh Invaſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THIS Kingdom hath had many wiſe, noble, and victorious Princes; I will not compare with any of them in Wiſdom, Fortitude, or any other Virtues: But ſaving the Duty of a Child, that is not to compare with his Father, in Love, Care, Sincerity and Juſtice, I will compare with any Prince that ever you had, or ſhall have.

It may be thought Simplicity in me, that all this Time of my Reign I have not ſought to advance my Territories and enlarge my Dominions; for Opportunity hath ſerved me to do it. I acknowledge my Womanhood and Weakneſs in that Reſpect; but though it hath not been hard to obtain, yet I doubted how to keep the Things ſo obtained: And I muſt ſay, my Mind was never to invade my Neighbours, or to uſurp over any; I am contented to reign over my own, and to rule as a juſt Princeſs.

Yet the King of *Spain* doth challenge me to be the Quarreller and the Beginner of all these Wars; in which he doth me the greatest Wrong that can be; for my Conscience doth not accuse my Thoughts wherein I have done him the least Injury; but I am persuaded in my Conscience, if he knew what I know, he himself would be sorry for the Wrong that he hath done me.

I fear not all his Threatnings; his great Preparations and mighty Forces do not stir me: For tho' he come against me with a greater Power than ever was, his *invincible Navy*, I doubt not (God assisting me, upon whom I always trust) but that I shall be able to defeat and overthrow him. I have great Advantage against him, for my Cause is just.

I heard say, when he attempted his last Invasion, some upon the Sea-Coast forsook their Towns, and flew up higher into the Country, and left all naked and exposed to his Entrance: But I swear unto you, if I knew those Persons, or any that should do so hereafter, I will make them know and feel what it is to be so fearful in so urgent a Cause.

The Subsidies you give me I accept thankfully, if you give me your good Wills with them; but if the Necessity of the Time and your Preservations did not require it, I would refuse them: But let me tell you, that the Sum is not so much, but that it is needful for a Princess to have so much always lying in her Coffers, for your Defence in Time of Need, and not to be driven to get it when we should use it.

You that be Lieutenants and Gentlemen of Command in your Countries, I require you to take Care that the People be well armed, and in Readiness upon all Occasions. You that be Judges and Justices of the Peace, I command and straitly charge you, that you see the Laws to be duly executed, and that you make them *living Laws*, when we have put Life into them.

Another SPEECH *of the renowned Queen* ELIZABETH, 1601, *in the 44th Year of her Reign.*

Mr. Speaker,

WE have heard your Declaration, and perceive your Care of our State, by falling into the Consideration of a grateful Acknowledgment of such Benefits as you have received; and that your Coming is to present Thanks unto us, which I accept with no less Joy, than your *Loves* can have Desire to offer such a Present.

I do assure you, there is no Prince that loveth his Subjects better, or whose Love can countervail our Love. There is no Jewel, be it of never so rich a Price, which I set before this Jewel, I mean, *our Love*; for I do more esteem of it than of any Treasure or Riches; for *that* we know how to prize, but *Love* and *Thanks* I count invaluable.

And tho' God hath raised me high, yet this I count the Glory of my Crown, that I have *reigned with your Loves*. This makes me that I do not so much rejoice, that God hath made me to be a Queen, as to be a Queen over so *thankful a People*.

Therefore, I have Cause to wish nothing more than to content the Subjects; and that is a Duty which I owe: Neither do I desire to live longer Days than that I may see your Prosperity; and that is my only Desire.

And as I am that Person that still (yet under God) hath delivered you, so I trust (by the Almighty Power of God) I still shall be his Instrument to preserve you from Envy, Peril, Dishonour, Shame, Tyranny, and Oppression; partly by Means of your intended Helps, which we take very acceptably, because it manifests the Largeness of your *Loves* and *Loyalty* to your *Sovereign*.

Of myself I may say this, I was never any greedy, scraping Grasper; nor a strait, fast-holding Princess; nor yet a Waster. My Heart was never set on worldly Goods, but only for my Subjects Good. What you do bestow on me, I will not hoard it up, but receive it to bestow on you again; Yea, my own Properties I count yours, and to be expended for your Good; and your Eyes shall see the bestowing of all, for your Good. Therefore render unto them from me, I beseech you, Mr. Speaker, such Thanks as you imagine my Heart yieldeth, but my Tongue cannot express.

From the Universal Spectator, Jan. 4.

Extract from a LETTER, *sent last Year from an* English *Officer in* Flanders, *in Praise of the* DUKE.

I Never could imagine any one Person endowed with so many amiable and admirable Qualities, so justly mixed and tempered with each other, that none of them can be charged with the least Defect or Excess. His most undaunted, most ardent Courage is accompany'd with the exactest and coolest Judgment. He fears nothing, and yet is guarded against every Thing. Regardless of Danger to his own Person, he is anxious for the common Safety

and

and Good of his Army. He is bold without Rashness, and compassionate without Weakness; brave to conquer an Enemy, and, when he has conquered him, would be as humane to spare him. So that none was ever more by Nature fitted and disposed to answer the great Character of the true Hero, which is,

Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos.

Or, as *Horace* expresses the softer Part of the Character, to be

——— *jacentem*
Lenis in hostem.

He is remarkably condescending and affable to all, and yet never loses the Dignity or Authority of his Character with any. He is chearfully obey'd, because he is heartily beloved. This is but a very little of what I could write justly in Praise of the Duke of CUMBERLAND.——

A new Weekly Paper has lately appear'd, to be continued every Tuesday, *call'd*, The True Patriot, *from which we shall now and then entertain our Readers with an Extract.*

True Patriot, Jan. 7. N° 10.

An imaginary JOURNAL *of Events, shewing what we might have expected if the Rebels had succeeded in their Undertaking. The Journalist, suppos'd to be an honest Tradesman, living in the busy Part of the City.*

Tu, Jupiter, quem statorem hujus Urbis atque Imperii vere nominamus: Hunc et hujus socios a tuis aris ceteriſque templis, a tectis urbis ac mœnibus, a vita fortunisque civium omnium arcebis; et omnes bonorum inimicos, hostes patriæ, latrones Italiæ, sceterum fœdere inter se ac nefaria societate conjunctos æternis suppliciis, vivos mortuosque mactabis.

Cic. in L. Catil.

January 1, 1746.

THIS Day the supposed Conqueror was proclaimed at *Stocks Market*, amidst the loud Acclamations of Highlanders and Friars. I was enabled, from my own Windows, to view this Ceremony; *Walbrook* Church, the Mansion-House, and several others adjoining, having been burnt and razed in the Massacre of last Week. Father *O-Blaze*, an *Irish Dominican*, read upon the Occasion a Speech out of a Paper, which he stiled an extempore Address. Melancholy as I was, I could not help smiling at one of his Expressions, when speaking of the New Year, he talked of *Janus*'s Faces, each of which look'd both backward and forward.

Jan. 2. A Proclamation issued for a *free* Parliament *(according to the Declaration)* to meet the 20th Instant. The 12 Judges removed, and 12 new ones appointed, some of whom had scarce ever been in *Westminster-Hall* before.

Jan. 3. Queen *Anne*'s Statue in St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard* taken away, and a large Crucifix erected in its Room.

Jan. 4, 5, 6. The Cash, Transfer Books, *&c.* removed to the *Tower*, from the *Bank*, *South-Sea*, and *India* Houses, which ('tis reported) are to be turned into Convents.

Jan. 10. Three Anabaptists committed to *Newgate*, for pulling down the Crucifix in *Paul's Church-Yard*.

Jan. 12. Being the first *Sunday* after *Epiphany*, Father *Mac-Dagger*, the Royal Confessor, preach'd at *St. James's*—Sworn afterwards of the Privy Council—arrived the *French* Ambassador with a numerous Retinue.

Jan. 20. The *free* Parliament opened—the Speech and Addresses filled with Sentiments of *civil* and *religious Liberty*.—An Act of Grace proposed from the Crown, to pardon all Treasons committed under Pretext of any Office, *civil* or *military*, before *the first Declaration's being promulgated, which was in the* Isle of Mull, *about* 19 *Months ago*. The Judges consulted, whether all Persons throughout *Great Britain* were intended to be *bound* by this Promulgation, as being *privy* to it. 'Twas held they were, because *Ignorantia legis non excusat*.

Jan. 22. Three Members, to wit, Mr. *D—n*, Mr. *P—t*, and Mr. *L—n*, were seized in their Houses, and sent to the *Tower*, by a Warrant from a Secretary of State.

Jan. 24. A great Court at *St. James's*, at which were present * and * and * and * and *, and all kissed Hands.

Jan. 25. The three Anabaptists abovementioned tried for their Offence, and sentenced to be hanged. Executed the same Day, attended by Mr. *Mac-henly* the Ordinary.

Jan. 26. This Day the *Gazette* informs us, that *Portsmouth*, *Berwick*, and *Plymouth*, were delivered into the Hands of *French* Commissaries, as *Cautionary* Towns; and also 20 Ships of the Line, with their Guns and Rigging, pursuant to Treaty.

Jan. 27. *Tom Blatch*, the old Small-Coal-Man, committed to the *Compter* for a violent Assault on Father *Mac-dagger* and three young Friars. 'Twas the Talk about Town, that they had attempted the Chastity of his Daughter *Kate*.

Jan. 28. A Bill brought into the Commons, and twice read the same Day, to repeal the Act of *Habeas Corpus*, and that

by which the Writ *de Hæretico comburendo* was abolished. A Mutiny the same Day among the Highland Soldiers — quelled by doubling their Pay.

Jan. 31. The above Bill passed. A Motion made about the *Restoration of Abbey Lands* — rejected by the Lords, 7 *English Roman Catholick* Peers being in the *Majority*.

February 1. All Peerages declared void since the Revolution, and 24 new Peers created, without a Foot of Land in the Island. A second Mutiny among the Soldiery.

Feb. 2. *Long Acre* and *Covent-Garden* allotted out in Portions to the Highland Guards. Two Watermen and a Porter committed to the *Lollards Tower* at *Lambeth*, for Heresy.

Feb. 3. Father *Poignardini*, an *Italian* Jesuit, made Privy-Seal. A Bill proposed against the Liberty of the Press, and to place the Nomination of Jurors, *exempt from Challenge*, in the Crown. Several *Catholick* Lords and Gentlemen, being *English*, quit the Court, and retire into the Country. More Hereticks sent to *Lambeth*.

Feb. 5. A Promotion of 18 General Officers, three only of which were *English*. Lord *John Drummond* made Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards; the Duke of *Perth*, of the Second; and Lord *George Murray*, of the Third.

Feb. 6. Various Grants passed the Privy Seal of Lands in various Counties to Generals, Ecclesiasticks, and other Favourites, all Foreigners.

Feb. 9. A Petition from various Persons, Sufferers by the said Grants, setting forth their Fidelity to the Government, and that particularly in the late Troubles, tho' they had never enter'd into any Schemes in favour of his present Highness, yet they had constantly declined all Subscriptions, Associations, &c. to his Prejudice. Father *Mac-dagger* brought them for Answer, that the Associators and Subscribers had at least shewn their Attachment to some Government, but that an Indifference to all Government deserved Favour from none, and that therefore their Petition was rejected.

Feb. 13. Four Hereticks burnt in *Smithfield*—Mr. *Mac-benly* attended them, assisted on this extraordinary Occasion by Father *O-Blaze*, the *Dominican*.

Feb. 19. Rumours of a Plot. More Hereticks committed. The Judges declare the Power of the Crown to suspend Laws. Father *Mac-dagger* made President of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*.

Feb. 21. Four Lords and two Commoners taken into Custody for the Plot, all *English*, and two of them *Roman Catholicks*. The Deanry of *Christ Church* given to Father *Poignardini*, and the Bishoprick of *Winchester* and *Ely*, to the General of the Jesuits Order, resident in *Italy*.

Feb. 28. Six more Hereticks burnt in *Smithfield*. A fresh Motion made to restore the Abbey Lands — carried in the Lords House, but rejected by the Commons. Several Members of the Lower House sent to the *Tower* by a Secretary of State's Warrant, and the next Day expelled, and fined by the Privy Council 1000*l.* each.

March 1. The *French* Ambassador made a Duke, with Precedence. The Motion for restoring Abbey Lands carried. *Cape Breton* given back to the *French*, and *Gibraltar* and *Portmahon* to the *Spaniards*.

March 2. Seven more Hereticks burnt. A Message from the Crown, desiring the Advice of this *free* Parliament touching the Funds. An humble Address immediately voted by way of Answer, praying that his Highness would take such Methods, as they might be effectually and speedily *annihilated*.

March 4. An eminent Physician fined 200 Marks in the *King's Bench*, for an Innuendo at *Batson's*, that *Bath* Water was preferable to holy Water. Three hundred Highlanders, of the opposite Party, with their Wives and Children, massacred in *Scotland*. The Pope's Nuncio arrived this Evening at *Greenwich*.

March 7. The Pope's Nuncio makes his Publick Entry—met at the *Royal Exchange* by my Lord Mayor (a *Frenchman*) with the Aldermen, who have all the Honour to kiss his Toe—proceeds to *Paul's* Church-Yard—met there by Father *O-Blaze*, who invites him, in the Name of the New Vicar-General and his Doctors, to a *Combustio Hæreticorum*, just then going to be celebrated. His Eminence accepts the Offer kindly, and attends them to *Smithfield*, where the Ordinary is introduced and well received — The Nuncio proceeds thence to St. *James's*, where he had been expected for five Hours, —the Nobility and great Officers of State all admitted to kiss his Toe—A grand Office opened the same Night in *Drury-Lane* for the Sale of Pardons and Indulgences.

March 9. My little Boy *Jacky* taken ill of the Itch. He had been on the Parade with his God-father the Day before, to see the Life-Guards, and had just touched one of their Plaids.

March 12. His Highness sends a Message to the Commons, acquainting them with his Design of equipping a large Fleet for the Assistance of his good Brother of *France*, and for that Purpose demanding two Millions to be immediately raised by a Capitation. A warm Debate thereon. His Highness goes to the House of Commons at 12 at Night, places himself in the Speaker's Chair,

Chair, and introduces the *French* Ambaſſador. His Excellency makes a long Speech, ſetting forth the many Services which his Maſter had done this Nation, and the great Good-Will he had always borne towards them, and concluding with many haughty Menaces, in caſe they ſhould prove ungrateful for all his Favours. He is ſeconded by the Laird of *Keppoch*, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Speaker ſtands up and utters the Word *Privilege*, upon which he is ſent to the *Tower*. Then Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Members againſt the Motion might have Leave to withdraw; and ſeveral having left the Houſe, the Queſtion was put, and carried in the Affirmative, *nem. con.*

March 16. Lord C. J. *W——les*, and Admiral *I——n*, hang'd at *Tyburn*. Several others were reprieved on the Merit of having been Enemies to thoſe two Great Men, and were only ordered to be whipt at the Cart's Tail.

March 17. Freſh Rumours of a Plot—a Riot in the City—a Riſing in the North—a Deſcent in the Weſt—Confuſions, Uproars, Commitments, Hangings, Burnings, *&c. &c.*

——*verbum non amplius addam.*

A SPEECH *ſaid to be deliver'd by the Perſon who calls himſelf Duke of* PERTH, *at a general Council of War held at* Brampton *near* Carliſle, *in Preſence of the Pretender's eldeſt Son.*

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

I Cannot help expreſſing the Concern I am in, to ſee ſo little Unanimity, and ſo much Heat and Animoſity prevail in this Honourable Aſſembly; but my Concern wants Words ſufficient to expreſs it, when I reflect, that there are ſo many Reaſons to complain of our preſent Situation; that there are ſo many Circumſtances daily occurring to perplex us in our Projects, to weaken our Strength, and diſcourage us in our Undertaking.

Our Diſappointments are ſo many, that we can number them only by the Days that have elapſed ſince our firſt Inſurrection; and their Greatneſs to be meaſured only by the Danger into which we are now plunged.

Our Hopes, before your Highneſs's Arrival in *Scotland*, were raiſed to the higheſt Pitch; and could only be equalled by the Zeal which Subjects of all Ranks in that Kingdom expreſs'd for his Majeſty. We flatter'd ourſelves, that your Highneſs would have appeared back'd by a numerous Army, well ſupplied with Arms, Money, and Ammunition; their Numbers, we were made to believe, would not be leſs than 10,000 Men, and thoſe of the beſt Troops of *France*. Theſe were ſolemnly promiſed us by Mr. *Kelly*, when with us laſt Spring; and were told they were ready in the Ports of *France*, with Tranſports, and a Fleet ſufficient to protect their Landing. But when the Time came, how were we diſappointed? Your Royal Highneſs landed in the Weſt, with a Retinue ſcarce ſufficient for a private Gentleman: However, this did not diſcourage your faithful Clans from joining you; being ſtill flattered that the promiſed Succours were at Hand, and would certainly arrive before there was any Occaſion of coming to an Action.

The Numbers of the faithful Highlanders ſtill increaſed, till they were ſtrong enough to venture for the Eaſt. When I had the Honour of joining your Highneſs at *Perth*, I was then aſſured that the *French* were actually embarked, and waited only a fair Wind; and that a conſiderable Inſurrection would preſently appear in the North, and ſeveral other Parts of *England*. The Places of the ſeveral Riſings were particularly mention'd, and we were made acquainted with the Names of many conſiderable Men in *England*, who had undertaken to appear openly in his Majeſty's Intereſt.

We were aſſured, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would certainly detain the *Engliſh* Forces in *Flanders*; and would hinder the *Dutch* from ſending any Troops to *Great Britain*, by openly declaring your Royal Father his Ally. But how have we been diſappointed in every Article of theſe Promiſes! The long promiſed Succours are not to this Day embarked; the *Breſt* Squadron, which we were made to believe was to conduct the Tranſports, has long ſince ſail'd; but whither, no Man knows; only we are certain, they could not be deſigned for this Kingdom, for they have had both Time, and frequent fair Winds, to have brought them long before now.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has been ſo far from declaring himſelf openly in Favour of his Majeſty, that his Miniſter at the *Hague* peremptorily declared to the States, that his Maſter had no Hand in the *Don Quixote* Expedition, as he was pleaſed to term your Highneſs's Undertaking in *Scotland*. The *Dutch* were allowed, without Moleſtation, to ſend over 6000 of thoſe very Forces which were made Priſoners by the *French* King's Arms: Troops, which could be of no Uſe to the *Dutch* in their own Country, by the Capitulation with *France*; Troops, which his

Majeſty

Majeſty of *France* could hinder being made uſe of againſt us, by a ſimple Declaration, that your Royal Father was his Ally; yet this was thought riſking too much in Favour of a People who had ventur'd their All upon the Aſſurances, Promiſes, and Faith of the *French* King. And what makes this Diſappointment ſit the heavier upon us, is, that we are ſure, if the *Dutch* had not ſent theſe very identical Troops, they would have been much embaraſſed to have ſpared others, to perform their Engagements with the Elector of *Hanover*.

But the Promiſe of detaining the *Engliſh* Forces was as ill performed as the other, tho' that ſolely depended upon his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's General. They had it in their Power to have hindered every Man of them from returning to *England*; and either I am very ill informed, or they might have made moſt of them Priſoners, had the *French* General been as ſanguine at the latter End of the Campaign, as at the Beginning of it. But they were allowed to embark at *Williamſtadt*, without Interruption; and are now almoſt all landed in *England*, without the Loſs of a Tranſport; tho' the Poſſeſſion of *Oſtend* enabled his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, had he been ſo inclined, to have annoyed them much.

As to our Hopes from *England*, they have been as deluſive as *French* Promiſes. When we arrived at *Edinburgh*, and had the Fortune to defeat Sir *John Cope*, our Aſſurances of a ſpeedy Inſurrection in *England* were renewed, and the Days fixed; but theſe, and many others, have paſſed by, and not the leaſt Appearance of any ſuch Deſign; tho', on the Faith of them, we continued unactive at *Edinburgh*. We might have proceeded Southward, while the Panick of *Cope*'s Defeat was freſh upon Peoples Minds, and before the Elector's Forces could poſſibly be got together; but that Opportunity was loſt, in Hopes, Sir, that your *Engliſh* Friends would declare for you, and ſuperſede the Neceſſity of your loyal Clans going out of their own Country. But inſtead of any ſuch Numbers declaring for you, we were entertain'd with nothing but Aſſociations in all Parts of *England*, in Defence of the Elector's Right; and not a Man from that Kingdom either joined us in *Scotland*, or made any Intereſt to promote an Inſurrection in your Favour, in their own Country.

At laſt, Sir, the Scene was ſhifted, and new Conditions annexed to old Promiſes. We were now told, that the *French* Embarkation was delayed until all the *Engliſh* Forces were drawn Northward; and that then an Invaſion would be made on ſome Part of the South, now ſuppoſed to be left deſtitute of Troops to defend them; and that the *Engliſh* in the North are now intimidated from riſing, by the Vicinity of the Enemy's Troops; but promiſe faithfully to join us, ſo ſoon as our Army ſet Foot on *Engliſh* Ground. The general Diſpoſition of the People is repreſented to us, as ſtrongly in our Intereſt; and we are aſſur'd, that the Gates of all Towns will almoſt open of themſelves to receive us; and that the People ardently wiſh to join us.

Notwithſtanding the numerous Diſappointments we met with from the firſt Beginning of this Affair, yet we were again perſuaded to liſten to deluſive Promiſes. We march from *Edinburgh*, enter *England*, but inſtead of that Diſpoſition to join us, which we were flatter'd with, we find thoſe who cannot oppoſe us, fly us; and thoſe who have the leaſt Shelter from our Reſentment, deſpiſe us, and treat us with the utmoſt Contempt.

We were aſſured by a Gentleman, upon whoſe Veracity I always thought I might depend, and who now hears me, that the City of *Carliſle* we have juſt now paſſed, would open its Gates to us at our firſt Appearance; nay, that your Highneſs would have received the Keys of the City ſome Miles from the Place. But how we were diſappointed, you all know, and with how much Contempt your Highneſs's Summons was treated.

The Value of the Place I know to be inſignificant; nor do I believe the Poſſeſſion of it would be of any real Service to the main Cauſe; yet the Repulſe we have met with from that paultry Town, has this Influence upon me, to convince me, and I am afraid too late, that we are all made the Tools of *France*; a Nation, whoſe Faith, like that of *Carthage*, is become a Proverb; and there is as little Dependence on the Promiſes of *Engliſh* Malecontents, whoſe Zeal for your Royal Houſe theſe 50 Years paſt, has manifeſted itſelf in nothing elſe but Womaniſh Railing, vain Boaſting, and noiſy Gaſconades; their Affection for you is moſt elevated when in their Cups; and their Senſe of Loyalty only conſpicuous in the Abſence of their Reaſon: Warm'd with Wine and a Tavern-Fire, they are Champions in your Cauſe; but when cool, their Courage and Zeal, Sir, for you and yours, evaporate with the Fumes of the Wine.

Thus, Sir, I conclude that we have no Dependence on *Engliſh* Aſſiſtance; to what Purpoſe proceed we any farther then? The Elector's Forces are by far ſuperior to ours in Number, daily ſupplied with Money, Arms,

Arms, Carriages and Ammunition; while we were deſtitute of all theſe. Your loyal Highlanders will fight for you with as much Zeal and Courage as Men can boaſt of; but ſhall we lead theſe brave Men to certain Deſtruction? Were the Enemy's Number but equal to us, or but exceeded us in a ſmall Proportion, I doubt not, but from the Juſtneſs of our Cauſe, and the Courage of our Men, we might hope for Succeſs; but when they are Three to One, and that we muſt expect to diminiſh, rather than increaſe, I ſhould think myſelf guilty of the groſſeſt Barbarity, ſhould I give my Voice to proceed any farther into *England*, until ſuch of this Nation as have promiſed to declare for the Cauſe, actually join us.

I entered, Sir, into this Affair, with as much Chearfulneſs as any Man here; I have contributed as much to ſupport it as any; and I think, I may ſay without Offence, that I have as much to loſe by the Event as moſt Men, and as little to hope. I ſhall venture my Life with Pleaſure to promote his Majeſty's Intereſt; yet, I think I owe ſomething to the Safety of theſe People, who have followed my Fortune: I think I am bound in Duty to prevent their Ruin, as much as in my Power, which I think inevitable if they proceed farther; therefore I propoſe that we return to *Carliſle*, and attempt to poſſeſs that City; the taking of it may give ſome Reputation to our Arms, and encourage the *Engliſh* to join us, if they have any ſuch Intention; if they have not, we muſt then make the beſt Retreat back to the Highlands while we can, there diſperſe our unhappy Followers, and ſhift for ourſelves in ſome foreign Country, where there is more Faith than in either *France* or *England*.

Old England, Jan. 11. N° 142.

Of LEGACY-HUNTERS.

MANY are the Inſtances of near Relations, nay Brothers, Siſters, and Parents, who have been weak enough to be prevailed on to leave their Eſtates and Fortunes, to even Strangers, in Prejudice to their own Families. This has been too often the Caſe, and we have had recent Inſtances of crafty and deſigning Perſons, very properly call'd *Legacy-Hunters*, who have appeared in various Shapes, and aſſum'd different Characters, in order to make themſelves agreeable to the Temper and Diſpoſitions of the People they were about to impoſe on.

To make theſe wicked Purpoſes go down the better, they put on the Maſk of an extraordinary Zeal for Religion, Virtue, and Oeconomy; to which they ſubjoin the particular Knack of *Tale-bearing*, and ſilly miſrepreſenting every Action of thoſe who, by the Laws of God and Man, ought to have ſucceeded to the Eſtates of their Relations. When they have compaſſed their Deſigns, theſe *Legacy Hunters* have concluded with acting two other Parts: The firſt in ſhewing, after their Patrons have been laid in their Graves, great Diſregard to their Memories; and the other in ſlighting and ſhunning the Company of their ſurviving Relations; and at laſt have carried it ſo far as to order their Servants to deny them Entrance at their Gates. Truths *which nobody can deny*.

Every honeſt and generous Mind will deteſt, as wicked and infamous, Perſons who have acquired their Eſtates and Fortunes by ſuch indirect and wicked Practices: I ſay, honeſt and generous Minds will ſooner beg their Bread from Door to Door (to uſe a worthy Alderman's * Expreſſion in the Senate upon a memorable Occaſion) than thus acquire Eſtates: For they hold ſuch deteſtable Proceedings in as much Abhorrence as the penetrating *Genius* of our Age did Fame, and the Favour of the Great, when it was only to be acquired by flattering lawleſs Sway, and upon the Ruin of another's good Name. Theſe are his golden Words:

Oh! if the Muſe muſt flatter lawleſs ſway,
And follow ſtill where fortune leads the way;
Or, if no baſis bear my riſing name,
But the fall'n ruins of another's fame;
Then teach me, heav'n, to ſcorn the guilty bays! [praiſe;
Drive from my breaſt that wretched luſt of
Unblemiſh'd let me live, or die unknown,
Oh! grant an honeſt fame, or grant me none.

On the other hand, nothing can give a greater Delight and Satisfaction to an honeſt Perſon, than to hear that ſome of theſe *Legacy-hunting* Gentry have met with Diſappointments at the very Times they have thought themſelves ſecure of their Prey.

I was led to theſe Reflections from a Country Gentleman's relating to me the following very particular and extraordinary Account of a Diſappointment that one of them had lately met with, not far from *London*.

Some few Months ſince there lived in my Neighbourhood a Gentleman (whom I ſhall call *Auguſtus*) poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable real and perſonal Eſtate; and, tho' he had a Seat in the Senate, he kept very little Company, nor did he correſpond much

* *Sir* John Barnard.

much with his Relations, but in general managed all his Affairs with the greateſt Frugality; which being know to one of the above Tribe, named *Vorago*, he thought a Gentleman ſo diſpoſed very proper to try Experiments upon; and, for that End, he begun acting his Part in forming his Temper and Diſpoſition, ſo as to make it in every Reſpect ſuitable to *Auguſtus*'s; and ſoon after he found Means to introduce himſelf into his Acquaintance, and, finding that he received and treated him kindly, he ſeveral Times expreſſed to *Auguſtus* how much he was obliged to him for it; and at ſuch Times he pretended, ſince he had very little Buſineſs, and had a comfortable Subſiſtence, that he thought himſelf happy in enjoying the Company and Friendſhip of a Gentleman, who was ſo much in his own Way of thinking, and who, he found by Experience, was like himſelf in abhorring all Extravagancies in private and publick Life, inſinuating likewiſe, that he ſhould be very ready, *if it ſhould ever happen to be in his Power, to do him any friendly Offices, without any Expectation of Gain.*

This Way of talking was highly pleaſing to *Auguſtus*, and, as he was unmarried, he thought proper to take *Vorago* into his Houſe, and to make him his Companion: Where he had not been long before his engaging Behaviour, and ſilly acting whatever he thought would be agreeable to *Auguſtus*, gave *Vorago* ſtill greater Credit with him: So that by Degrees he gained almoſt an abſolute Aſcendant over him, and *Auguſtus* was ſo prepoſſeſs'd in his Favour, that he thought nothing well done except *Vorago* had a Hand in it. In ſhort, he was ſo altered, that he ſlighted thoſe who before were not only eſteem'd but well-treated by him.

Auguſtus's Change of Behaviour to his Friends was preſently taken Notice of, and becauſe thereof he had few or no Viſitors.

This was what *Vorago* wanted, and now thinking himſelf to be in a very good Situation, he next proceeded to take upon himſelf a Command in the Houſe, and to aſſume a Sort of maſterly Authority over the Servants, and ſometimes even treated them with haughty Language; and in Proportion as he ſhewed his Inſolence below Stairs, he grew more and more fawning above.

In Proceſs of Time, *Auguſtus* was taken very ill, which confined him to his Chamber at his Country Seat; where he was ſhortly after, by a Mortification in his Toe, rendered unable to attend either the publick or his own private Affairs. This Accident gave *Vorago* ſtill greater Authority in *Auguſtus*'s Family, and he was entruſted to receive large Sums of Money for him, which ſerved more and more to feed *Vorago*'s Pride: So that the Servants could do nothing to pleaſe him, and he, upon every ſlight Offence, threatned to turn them off, which encreaſed their Uneaſineſs.

Above Stairs he acted quite otherwiſe, for there he would be often ſetting before *Auguſtus* the Ingratitude of ſeveral *Relations* to their *rich Friends*; and every now and then he would be repeating the Examples of divers Gentlemen of great Worth, who had made it their Election to leave the Bulk of their Eſtates to their intimate Companions, rather than to their inferior Relations, who might, thro' Ignorance or Extravagancy, be induced to ſquander away thoſe fine Eſtates, which ought to be kept together, in order to perpetuate the Memory of their once eminent Poſſeſſors. Upon other Occaſions, he preached up the great Care he ſhould take, ſhould he ever be thought worthy to inherit an Eſtate of any ſuch Gentleman's, to properly diſtribute to thoſe of his Patron's Relations as ſhould afterwards appear to be deſerving, ſuch Part of his Effects as might make their Lives comfortable, without laying before them any Temptations to Exceſs. Theſe Matters *Vorago* often repeated, and at laſt he was got ſo bold as to preſs *Auguſtus* to make a Will in his Favour; and, as he found *Auguſtus*'s Illneſs increaſe, he plied him more ardently on that Head.

Auguſtus, for a conſiderable Time, ſeemed paſſive, making little more Reply than, *It is true, there are Inſtances of Gentlemen leaving their Eſtates from their Relations; but as to my Part, I cannot think as yet that to be quite ſo right*; and at laſt told him, in a few Words, finding he ſtill perſiſted in harping upon the ſame String, *That he had a Kinſman who he intended ſhould be his Heir, and hoped he would be worthy to enjoy what he ſhould leave behind him*; and named him (whom we ſhall call *Honeſtus*)

I knew him very well, replied *Vorago*, *but he has been dead ſome Time.* On this, *Auguſtus* expreſs'd his Surprize, in as much as he had heard nothing of it, and with'd he would make ſtrict Enquiry, whether it was true: *That I need not do*, ſays *Vorago*, *becauſe I am very poſitive of it.*

But it ſo unluckily fell out for *Vorago*, tho' happily for *Honeſtus*, that on the very Day that this Conference paſs'd between *Auguſtus* and *Vorago*, *Honeſtus* went to enquire after his Relation's Health in Town, and hearing that he was dangerouſly ill at his Country Seat, he immediately took a Chariot and four Horſes, in order to pay him a Viſit, and reached there before the Evening.

Upon

Upon his Arrival, the Servants were overjoy'd to see him, and soon acquainted him of the bad State of Health *Augustus* was in, and likewise what Sort of a Companion he had to attend him. *Honestus*, upon receiving this Information, without further Ceremony, waited upon *Augustus*, who express'd the utmost Joy, his weak Condition would admit of, on seeing his Kinsman *Honestus* alive, but which threw *Vorago* into the greatest Confusion; yet he put the best Face he could upon what he had before confidently affirmed, by saying, he had been misinform'd.

But *Honestus* was too prudent to enter into any Disputes with *Vorago*, out of the Regard he had to his unhappy sick Relation; yet he thought it by no Means proper to leave *Augustus* in such dangerous Hands; therefore took the Resolution to continue with him, in order to see the Event of this Illness, which ended in his Death, about six Weeks after *Honestus*'s Coming; and, having made no Will, the Estate devolved to *Honestus*, his right Heir, *to the great Joy of all honest Men.*

However, tho' *Honestus* had just Reason to have instantly turned *Vorago* out of his House, as a Part of the Punishment he deserved for his intended perfidious Designs, yet such was *Honestus*'s Moderation, that he permitted him to stay whilst his Kinsman was interred; and the other so brazened it out, that he had the Impudence to continue there until he received a Message to be gone; which was the next Day. The Servants, as well as some of the Neighbours, saw him, who, but a few Weeks before, tyrannic'd in the House, turn'd out of it with the greatest Contempt; and nothing restrain'd them from further expressing their high Satisfaction at what had befallen him, but the Consideration that *Augustus* was buried the Day before.

The Country Gentleman concluded this most agreeable Account with saying, *That* Honestus *had taken Possession of his Estate, and was elected into the Seat vacant in the Senate:* Summing up his Character in a few Words, *That* Honestus *'s chief Study was that of the Service of his Country, and to do good to his Friends and Neighbours.* So that it may be truly said, *Honestus* has, what Mr. *Pope* affirmed on another Occasion,

The Sense to value Riches, *with the Art*
T' enjoy them, and the Virtue to impart.

Again,

Who copies yours, or H——s *better Part,*
To ease the oppress, or raise the sinking heart;
Where'er he shines, O! fortune gild the scene,
And angels guard him in the golden mean!
Then English *bounty, yet a double* Nile*,*
And honour * *longer, what it knew in* Isle.

I am, Sir,

Richmond, Surry, *Your most humble Servant,*
New-Year's-Day,
1746. G. J.

From the London Gazette, *Jan.* 4.

The following LETTER *has been received at the Admiralty from Commodore* KNOWLES, *who was sent to enquire into the true State of the Preparations making in* France *to invade* England.

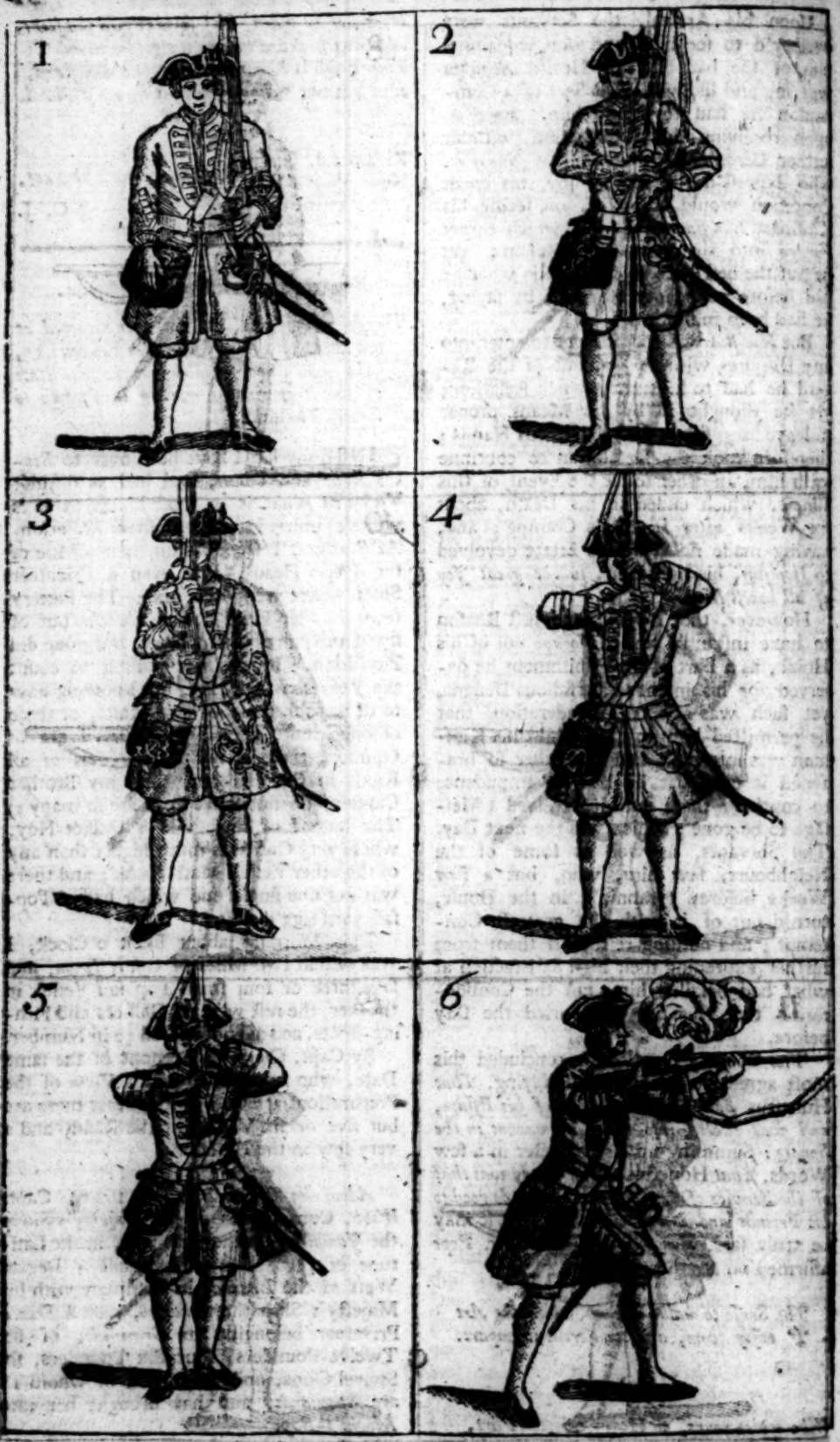
SINCE my last I have been over to *Boulogne* and *Calais*, and had as distinct Views of what is in those Places as it is possible, unless I had been ashore in Person. At *Boulogne*, I stood within half a Mile of the Pier-Heads, that even a Privateer Sloop's Shot went over me: The Battery from the Pier-Head (which consists but of five Guns) fired many Shot, but none did Execution. It was not possible to count the Vessels as they lay, not knowing how to distinguish those of two Masts, or those of one; but, upon the whole, I am of Opinion, there is not sixty Vessels of all Kinds in the Harbour, (and my Brother Captains do not think there are so many;) The largest of these was a Galliot-Hoy, whose very Gaff was much higher than any of the other Vessels Mast-Heads; and there was not one single one which had a Top-sail-yard rigg'd aloft.

This Morning about Eight o'Clock, I was within two Miles of *Calais Town*, and saw three or four small Top-sail Vessels in the Pier, the rest were all Galliots and Fishing-Boats, and did not exceed 30 in Number.

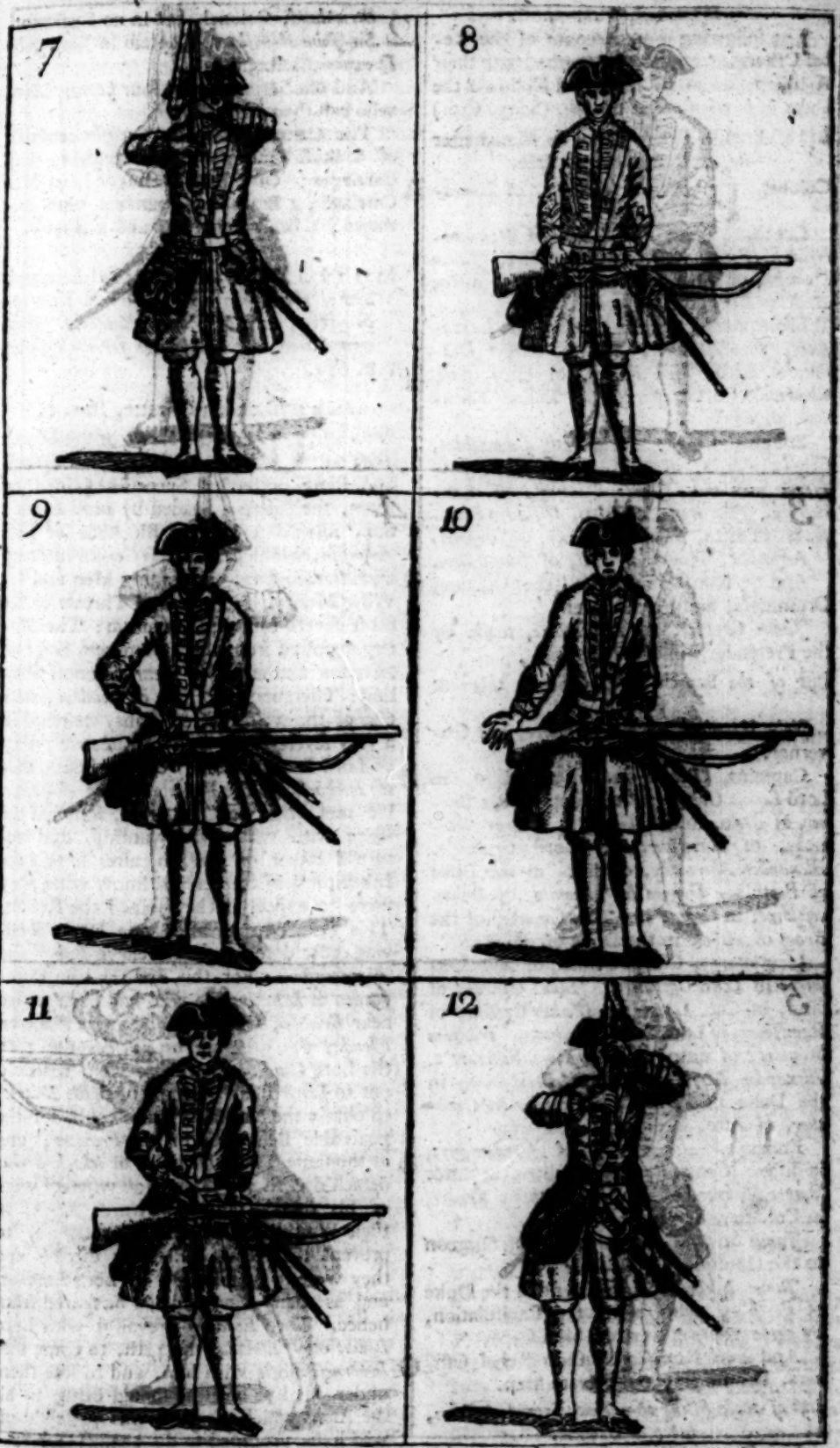
By Capt. *Gregory*'s Account of the same Date, who was sent to take a View of the Preparations at *Dunkirk*, it appears there are but five or six Vessels in the Road, and a very few in the Harbour.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 4, 1745. Capt. *Webb*, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop the *Jamaica*, on the 27th past, in the Latitude of 41. 22, and Longitude 1 Degree West of the *Lizard*, in Company with his Majesty's Ship the *Amazon*, took a *French* Privateer belonging to *Granville*, of six Twelve-Pounders, four Six Pounders, six Swivel Guns, and 105 Men, of whom 18 are *Spaniards*, and has brought her into *Mount's-Bay*.

* *Or rather*, Honesty.



1 Take Care. 2 Join your Right-Hand to your Firelock. 3 Poise your Firelock.
4 Join your Left-Hand to your Firelock. 5 Cock your Firelock. 6 Present. Fire.



7. Recover your Arms. *See Fig.* 12. Halfcock your Firelock. 8. Handle your Primer. 9. Prime, *the first Motion.* 10. Prime, *the last Motion.* 11. Shut your Pans. 12. Cast about to charge, *the first Motion.*

Whitehall, Jan. 7.

The following is an Account of the Rebel Officers and Soldiers, together with their Artillery, taken by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* at *Carliſle*. (See p. 626.)

Liſt of Engliſh *Rebel Officers, in* Manchester *Regiment, taken at* Carliſle.

Colonel, FRANCIS *Townley*, of *Lancaſhire*.

Captains, *John Saunderſon*, of *Northumberland*, *Peter Moſs*, of *Lancaſhire*, *James Dawſon*, of ditto, *George Fletcher*, of ditto, *Andrew Blood*, of *Yorkſhire*.

Lieutenants, *Thomas Deacon*, of *Lancaſhire*, *John Berwick*, of ditto, *Robert Deacon*, of ditto, *John Holker*, of ditto, *Tho. Chadwick*, of *Staffordſhire*, *Thomas Furnival*, of *Cheſhire*.

Enſigns, *Charles Deacon*, of *Lancaſhire*, *Charles Gaylor*, of ditto, *John Hurter*, of *Northumberland*, *James Wilding*, of *Lancaſhire*, *John Betts*, of ditto, *William Bradſhaw*, of ditto, *Samuel Maddock*, of *Cheſhire*.

Adjutant, *Thomas Syddell*, of *Lancaſhire*.

And 93 Non-Commiſſion Rebel Officers, Drummers, and Private Men.

James Cappock, of *Lancaſhire*, made by the Pretender Biſhop of *Carliſle*.

Liſt of the Scotch *Rebel Officers, taken at* Carliſle.

John Hamilton, of *Aberdeenſhire*, late Governor.

Captains, *Robert Forbes*, of ditto, in Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s Regiment. *John Burnet*, of ditto, in Col. *Grant*'s. *George Abernethy*, of *Bamffſhire*, in Lord *Ogilvie*'s. *Alexander Abernethy*, of ditto, in the Duke of *Perth*'s. *Donald M'Donald*, of *Inverneſsſhire*, in *Capock*'s. *John Comerie*, of the *Braes* of *Athol*, in the Duke of *Athol*'s.

Lieutenants, *Charles Gordon*, of *Aberdeenſhire*, in Lord *Ogilvie*'s. *James Gordon*, of ditto, in Col. *Grant*'s. *Walter Ogilvie*, of *Bamffſhire*, in Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s. *William Stewart*, of ditto, in Col. *Roye Stewart*'s. *Alexander M'Groutber*, of *Perthſhire*, in the Duke of *Perth*'s, *Alexander M'Groutber*, of ditto, in ditto.

Enſigns, *Walter Mitchel*, of *Aberdeenſhire*, in ditto. *George Ramſay*, of ditto, in ditto. *James Menzie*, of St. *Germain*'s in *France*, in Col. *Roye Stewart*'s.

James Stratton, of *Berwickſhire*, Surgeon to the Garriſon.

James Nicholſon, Lieutenant in the Duke of *Perth*'s; who broke the Capitulation, by endeavouring to make his Eſcape.

And 256 Non-Commiſſion Rebel Officers, Drummers, and private Men.

Liſt of thoſe ſtiling themſelves French *Officers, taken at* Carliſle.

Sir *Francis Grogean*, of *Thouloufe* in *France*, Captain in *Lally*'s Regiment.

Strickland, Colonel, but in no Regiment.

Sir *John Arbuthnot*, Captain in Lord *John Drummond*'s Regiment.

And one Serjeant, and four private Men, who call themſelves *French*.

The Cannon taken in *Carliſle* conſiſted of 6 Braſs One-and-Half Pounders, with Carriages; One Braſs Octagon, with a Carriage; 3 Braſs Four Pounders, with Carriages; 4 Braſs Cohorns; and 2 Royals.

MOTIONS *of the* REBELS *in* Scotland, *and of the* KING's FORCES *in order to oppoſe them, as publiſh'd by Authority. Continued from our* Magazine *for* December, *p.* 625.

From the London Gazette, *Jan.* 4.

Inverneſs, Dec. 22. UPON the News of the March of the Rebels into *England*, and ſome pretended Succeſſes gained by them, the *Frazers*, headed by Lord *Lovat*'s Son, form'd a Sort of Blockade of Fort *Auguſtus*, whilſt Lord *Lewis Gordon* in *Bamff* and *Aberdeenſhire*, was raiſing Men and levying Money, by Force and Threats of the moſt ſevere Military Execution: The Money expected from the Town and Shire of *Aberdeen* amounted to near 13,000*l.* Sterling: Thereupon the Earl of *Loudoun*, with 600 of the well-affected Clans, march'd in a very ſevere Froſt thro' *Stratherrick*, Part of Lord *Lovat*'s Eſtate, on the South Side of *Lochneſs*, to the Relief of Fort *Auguſtus*. He met with no Oppoſition, ſupplied the Place with what was wanting, and return'd hither on the 8th, after letting the Inhabitants of *Stratherrick* know what they were to expect if they joined the Rebels. This Detachment, after one Day's Reſt, was order'd to march to relieve *Bamff* and *Aberdeenſhire*: For this End the two Companies of *Mackenzies*, who had been poſted near *Brahan*, were call'd into this Place on *Monday* the 9th, and on *Tueſday* the 10th the Lord *Loudoun*, with 800 Men, march'd out to Lord *Lovat*'s Houſe of *Caſtle Dounie*, to obtain the beſt Security he could for the peaceable Behaviour of the *Frazers*; and at the ſame Time the Laird of *Macleod* was detach'd with 500 Men, (400 whereof were of his own Kindred) towards *Elgin*, in their Way to *Bamff* and *Aberdeenſhire*, to prevent the Rebels recruiting there; and they were to be follow'd by Lord *Loudoun*, and as many Men as could be ſpared from hence. Lord *Loudoun* prevail'd with Lord *Lovat* on *Wedneſday* the 11th, to come into *Inverneſs* along with him, and to live there under his Eye until he ſhould bring in all the Arms which the Clan was poſſeſs'd of, which he promiſed to do againſt *Saturday* Night following, and highly condemn'd the Beha-

Behaviour of his Son. Whilſt Lord *Loudoun* waited for the Delivery of their Arms, 200 Men under Captain *Monro* of *Culcairn*, were detach'd by his Lordſhip to follow *Macleod* to *Elgin* and *Aberdeenſhire*. Lord *Lovat*, after delaying to fulfil his Promiſe from Time to Time, at laſt found Means to get out of the Houſe where he was lodg'd, at a back Paſſage, and made his Eſcape. In the mean Time *Macleod* march'd forwards to *Elgin*, and from thence hearing that 200 Rebels had taken Poſſeſſion of the Boats of *Spay* at *Fochabers*, and pretended to diſpute the Paſſage with him, he advanc'd on *Sunday* the 15th to the Banks of that River, which the Rebels on his Approach quitted, leaving him a quiet Paſſage. From thence he advanc'd on the 16th and 17th to *Cullen* and *Bamff*, whilſt Capt. *Monro* with his 200 Men, on the 17th and 18th, advanc'd by *Keith* to *Strathbogie*, and the Rebels, who were in Poſſeſſion of thoſe Places, retir'd towards *Aberdeen*. Mr. *Grant* of *Grant* join'd Capt. *Monro* with 500 of his Clan, and march'd with him to *Strathbogie*. On the 19th it was reſolv'd by Mr. *Macleod* and Capt. *Monro* to march the next Morning, the firſt from *Bamff* to *Old Meldrum*, 12 Miles off *Aberdeen*, and the laſt from *Strathbogie* to *Innerourie*, which is at the like Diſtance. The Rebels had drawn together a conſiderable Body at *Aberdeen*, and were in Expectation of a Reinforcement from *Perth* and *Dundee*. We expect a Reinforcement here ſoon of two Companies of *Macdonalds*, from the *Iſle of Sky*; another Company of *Mackenzies*; another Company of *Mackays*, and a Company of *Roſſes*, each of which Companies will conſiſt of 100 Men. The Rebels at *Perth* have not had any Acceſſion of Strength from this Country, ſave from the *Frazers* before-mention'd, who amount to between 2 and 300, and ſome *Macdonalds* of *Clanronald*'s People from *Moidart*, who march'd thro' *Athol* ſix Days ago, eſcorting a conſiderable Quantity of *Spaniſh* Money that was lately landed in the Iſland of *Barray*. The Perſon ſtiling himſelf Lord *John Drummond*, has publiſh'd a Declaration as Commander in Chief of the *French* Forces in *Scotland*, and declares that the *French* King will ſupport the Pretender to the utmoſt, threatning Deſtruction to all who ſhall not aſſiſt him. The Rebels at *Perth*, by the Direction of ſome *French* Engineers, are forcing in all the Country People to fling up Intrenchments; to repair in ſome Sort *Oliver's Fort*, and to fetch in the Water of *Almond*.

Stirling, *Dec.* 23. Eight hundred Highlanders from *Perth* are in this Neighbourhood, being quarter'd at *Down*, *Dunblain*, and *Bridge of Allan*. Four or five hundred more of the Highlanders have march'd to *Dundee* and *Montroſe*, where there are 3 or 400 Rebels under the Command of Sir *James Kinloch*, and one *Fowler*. Some imagine, their Deſign of going to theſe Places is to cover a new Landing expected there; and others, that it is to guard the *Hazard* Sloop, and other Ships at *Montroſe*. There remain very few Highlanders at *Perth*, and about 400 *Frenchmen*. *Innercauld*'s Men did not riſe at firſt, but a Party came lately into *Mar*, and began to burn two or three Corn-Yards; upon which 300 of them march'd to *Aberdeen*, and join'd Lord *Lewis Gordon*, who is now upon his March to *Perth* with a Body of 800.

From the London Gazette, *Jan.* 7.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 2. The Number of the Rebels arriv'd at *Glaſgow*, by a Medium of ſeveral Computations, is about 3600 Foot, and near 500 Horſe, including 50 or 60 employ'd in carrying their Sick. Their Horſes are poor and jaded, and 6 or 700 of their Foot have no Arms, or Ability to uſe them. Some Hundreds of their Friends have paſſed the *Forth* in their Way to *Glaſgow*; and on *Saturday* laſt the Perſon call'd Duke of *Perth*, with a Party of about 150, went from *Glaſgow*, and it is reported he is got home. Small Parties are continually paſſing that Way, whether deſerting or marching to *Perth* is not kown. However it is certain that they have loſt ſeveral by Deſertion and Death ſince they arriv'd at *Glaſgow*, where they have alſo inliſted about 50 or 60, who took on with them for Want of Bread. Their Demands upon *Glaſgow* for Broad-Cloth, Tartan, Linen, Bonnets, and Shoes, amount to near 10,000l. Sterling in Value, beſides which, they ſay they muſt have a Sum of Money. They have aſſeſſed Provoſt *Buchanan* in 500l. for promoting the new Levies on the Behalf of the Government, and have been very outragious againſt all thoſe who appeared zealous and active in raiſing them, by plundering and burning their Houſes, deſtroying their Goods and Furniture, and (where they could not carry off their Proviſions) by ſpoiling them in a moſt unheard-of Manner, which, ſo far from having the Effect they propoſed, has greatly increaſed the Spirit againſt them. They give out that they are to attack *Stirling*, and on *Monday* Noon the Cannon from *Perth* was mov'd towards that Place, amongſt which are two Pieces of 8 Pounders, two of 12, two of 16, all Braſs, beſides Iron Cannon, and a large Quantity of Powder and Ball; the Rebels from *Perth* march'd therewith. The Priſoners who

were at *Perth* are ſent to *Glamis*. There are Advices here, that the Rebels had got ſome of their Military Stores, particularly Iron Cannon, and Ball, from *Montroſe* by Sea to *Perth*, and that they had fitted out the *Hazard* Sloop, and a Privateer at *Montroſe*, which were ready to put to Sea, and that they were alſo fitting out an arm'd Sloop at *Perth*. At this laſt they have fortified *Oliver Mount*, and have from 100 to 200 Country People daily employ'd in fortifying the whole Town. As ſoon as we heard that the firſt Diviſion of the Troops ſent to this Place from Marſhal *Wade*'s Army had paſſed *Newcaſtle*, we began to repair the Fortifications of this City, and gave Notice to the People in the Country, upon whom we could depend, to be in Readineſs to come hither for the Defence of the City. The Friends to the Rebels in theſe Parts ſent Expreſs after Expreſs to them to *Glaſgow*, to haſten their March hither, and on *Monday* Night we had Intelligence that they had call'd in their Cloathing half made, and pack'd it up, which we took for a Signal of their March. Thereupon the Militia was call'd into the City, and more came than we could quarter. Horſes were order'd out to meet the firſt Diviſion of Troops, and Relays were ready for them upon the Road, which the Country People contributed with great Chearfulneſs; and this Morning two Regiments of the firſt Diviſion arriv'd here mounted on the Horſes before-mention'd from *Dunbar*, and were receiv'd with Huzzas, Illuminations, &c. The Soldiers are all hearty. They were entertain'd at *Dunbar*, and Halfway Place at *Aberlady*, at the Expence of the City; ſo that now we think ourſelves quite ſafe from the Rebels. The *Glaſgow* Regiment is here, and makes a very fine Appearance. It conſiſts of upwards of 500, all young able-bodied Men, who perform their Exerciſe very well, and do Duty with the Regular Troops, beſides 160 Volunteers from *Paiſly*. They ſhew'd a great Spirit in marching hither, when it appear'd impracticable to defend *Glaſgow*. There certainly has been a Skirmiſh between the Rebels near *Aberdeen*, and a Part of Lord *Loudoun*'s Men commanded by the Lairds of *Macleod* and *Calcairn*; it is ſaid to have ended to the Diſadvantage of the latter, who were inferior in Numbers. There are however as yet no Accounts of that Affair, but what the Rebels give; the moſt ſanguine of whom ſay, it was a total Rout; others, that about 20 on each Side were kill'd, and about 60 of our Men taken Priſoners. The *Argyllſhire* Men are now ready to co-operate with our Troops.

Admiral *Byng*, who is now in *Leith* Road, is preparing to go out again to Sea; the *Milford* and *Bridgewater*, who were left cruizing off *Montroſe*, will, it is hoped, be able to prevent the Rebels from receiving any Supply at *Perth*, and ſending out any Ships to Sea; and in two or three Days Admiral *Byng* will have another 40 Gun Ship, and two of 20, cruizing upon that Coaſt; and this Morning the *Shark* will go out to cruize off *Red-Head*, *Arbroth*, and the River *Tay*.

Newcaſtle, *Jan.* 4. The firſt Diviſion of the ten Battalions, which march'd from hence for *Edinburgh*, arriv'd there the 1ſt Inſtant. The ſecond, it is ſuppoſed, will be there either this Day or To-morrow. The third by the 9th, and Lord *Cobham*'s Regiment of Dragoons will arrive there the Day after. The Regiments of *Scotch* Fuzileers and *Sempil* will be here the 6th; which, after reſting one Day, will proceed to *Edinburgh* to join General *Hawley*'s Body, which will then conſiſt of 3 Regiments of Dragoons, and 14 Battalions, beſides the Country Forces. A great Number of the Rebels are ſaid to have deſerted, and return'd to their Habitations.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary*, *Jan.* 9.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 5. On *Friday* two Regiments of Foot, with the Help of the Country Horſes, came from *Berwick* to this Place in two Days; and as Care was taken to entertain them well at *Dunbar*, and other Places, they came hither in Health and Spirits. Major General *Huſke* arrived here Yeſterday.

The Rebels marched on *Friday* Morning from *Glaſgow*; their main Body lay that Night at *Kilſyth*, and the Pretender's Son lay at Mr. *Campbell*'s of *Stbawfield* near *Kilſyth*. They ordered his Steward to provide every Thing, and promiſed Payment; but next Morning told him, that the Bill ſhould be allowed to his Maſter at accounting for the Rents of *Kilſyth*, being a forfeited Eſtate.

On *Saturday* the Rebels marched towards *Stirling*; their Army was canton'd at *Denny*, *Bannockbourn*, and *St. Ninians*. They detached a ſtrong Party of their beſt Men to *Falkand* for a Rear-Guard. The Pretender's Son took up his Quarters at *Bannockbourn*, the Houſe of Sir *Hugh Paterſon*, Lord *George Murray*, and the Perſon called Lord *John Drummond*, were at *Allewa* Yeſterday, concerting how to bring over the Cannon brought from *Perth* by Floats, and afterwards ſurveyed the Paſſage at *Cambus*, to ſee if it could be done more conveniently there, and then went to *Dumblain*, leaving a Party of 100 Men at *Allewa*. Major-General *Huſke* is preparing every Thing againſt

gainſt Lieutenant-General *Hawley*'s Arrival, who is expected here To-morrow.

From the Supplement *to the* Gazette *of* Jan. 14, *publiſhed the next Day.*

Inverneſs, Dec. 30. Our Force at preſent is about 1700 Highlanders, and three Companies more of 100 each are expected. Of the Troops aſſembled, 7 Companies are between this and *Spey*, the reſt are at *Inverneſs*.

Dumbarton, Jan. 3. Lieutenant-Colonel *John Campbell* arrived here laſt Night to take the Command of 700 Men, who are quartered here, conſiſting of 3 Companies of Lord *Loudoun*'s Regiment, 1 of Lord *John Murray*'s, and 8 of *Argyllſhire* Militia.

Edinburgh, Jan. 9. This Day at Noon we had an Account, that the Rebels got into the Town of *Stirling* Yeſterday at Four, the Inhabitants opening the Gates, as the Town was not defenſible. The Militia Officers, with all the Arms, went into the Caſtle. Their Men, by ſmall Parcels, all made their Eſcape. We are aſſured, that Major-General *Blakeney* is very well provided with Men and Proviſions. The Rebels have but two Cannons of twelve Pounders, which, with great Labour, they brought round by the *Frews*, one Eighteen Pounder, which they have been unſucceſsfully trying to paſs over at *Allewa* on Floats, is ſtill there. Yeſterday General *Hawley* ſent up ſome Boats armed, and a ſmall Veſſel with Cannon, mann'd with 300 Men, under the Command of Col. *Leighton*, to deſtroy all their Machines: There is as yet no Report from him.

Edinburgh, Jan. 10. *Barrell*'s and *Pulteney*'s Regiments came in here this Day; ſo that we have now 12 Battalions. *Sempil*'s and *Campbell*'s are upon the Road; and *Cobham*'s Dragoons are to be this Day at *Dunſe*. Diſpoſitions are making to march the Day after To-morrow towards the Rebels with 3 or 4000 Men, which are to take Poſt at *Linlithgow*, *Barrowſtoun*, and *Queen's-Ferry*, and will be able, as it is hoped, to drive away Lord *Kilmarnock* from *Falkirk*. As ſoon as the Train of Artillery is ready, it is propoſed to march to *Stirling*.

Edinburgh, Jan. 10. By Expreſs from *Stirling* there is Advice, that immediately after the Rebels entered the Town, they ſent off 3 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Pounders, to the Hill of *Airth*, to prevent his Majeſty's Ships getting farther up the River, and to cover the Paſſage of their heavy Cannon, now lying near *Allewa*. All Yeſterday two Men of War continued firing upon them whilſt they were mounting their Cannon, and beat them off from that Place, ſo that laſt Night the Rebels were obliged to remove their Cannon about a Mile farther up this Side the River, and propoſed to mount them this Day. Yeſterday the Pretender's Son review'd the Troops at *Falkirk*, which amounted to the Number of 1685 Men, and returned immediately afterwards to *Stirling*.

Since the above Account, we have received the following Advices, *viz.* That two Skiffs that lay a-ground at *Airth*, had been burnt by the Veſſels ſent from hence, notwithſtanding a Battery of Cannon which the Rebels had erected there. Some of their Men were killed and wounded before they marched off with their Cannon, which they fired frequently, but did no Damage. On *Thurſday* they were erecting a Battery with thoſe Cannon at *Elphingſtone*, which our Veſſels deſigned to attack, and to proceed, if poſſible, to *Allewa*. It is apprehended, that they have got ſix Cannon there, and above 300 Men, and about 200 at *Elphingſtone*.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 18.

Inverneſs, Dec. 29. The March of Mr. *Macleod*, with the Detachment of 700 Men, forced the Rebels to retire to *Aberdeen*, and to ſend for a Reinforcement from *Montroſe*, *Dundee*, &c. They marched out of *Aberdeen* on the 23d, with about 1200 Men, ſo ſecretly, that they came up with Mr. *Macleod* at *Inverourie*, where he lay with about 300 of his Men (the reſt being cantoon'd in the Neighbourhood, at the Diſtance of a Mile or two) at 4 o'Clock in the Evening, without being diſcovered, till they were ready to begin the Attack. Mr. *Macleod*, however, and Capt. *Monro* of *Culcairn*, got the Handful of Men they had in the Village immediately together, and notwithſtanding the Surprize, and the great Inequality of Numbers, maintained their Ground for about 20 Minutes, until they had fired away the greateſt Part of their Shot, and then made their Retreat in ſo good Order, that the Enemy did not think fit to purſue them one Yard. The Rebels do not pretend that we loſt in this Scuffle any more than 7 Men killed, and 15 ſo wounded, that they could not be brought off. Their own Loſs they took Care to conceal, by burying their Dead in the Night-time; but all the Reports from that Country agree, that it was much more conſiderable than ours. (See p. 38.) We have been obliged to retire to this Side the *Spey*, to prevent Surprizes of the like Nature, until we are reinforced. This Affair has however retarded the Rebels recruiting, and has forced them to detach from the South, which weakens them there.

Edin-

Edinburgh, Jan. 11. Yesterday Morning about 3 or 400 of the Rebels went off in great Hurry from *Falkirk* towards *Airth*, to assist their Party there, in mounting their Cannon to cover their Passage over the River. It is said that the Rebels have demanded 600*l.* Sterling Contribution from the Inhabitants of *Falkirk*.

Captain *Faulkener*, in the *Vulture* Sloop, being arriv'd at *Inverkeithen* Road, sent the Cutter and Boats before, who, upon their Arrival in *Kincardin* Road, saw a Brig come out of *Airth*, which the Rebels had seized in order to transport their Cannon from *Allowa* up the *Firth*, to batter *Stirling* Castle. The next Morning Capt. *Faulkener* arrived in the Road likewise, and upon the Lieutenant of the *Pearle*'s informing him of this, and of there being two more Vessels in *Airth* that were liable to be seized by the Rebels for the same Purpose, he sent the Boats mann'd and arm'd to burn them, which they effectually perform'd without the Loss of a Man, tho' the Rebels fired some Platoons from the Town. While this was doing, the Tide fell so low that he could not return to the Road that Night, upon which the Rebels in *Airth* open'd a Battery of three Pieces of Cannon, and in the Morning began to play upon him very unexpectedly, but did him no Damage. The Fire from the Sloop dismounted two of their Cannon, killed their principal Engineer, as they heard by a Man of the Town, with some others, and drove the Rebels all out of the Town, and from their Battery; after which they drew off their Cannon to *Elphingstone*, and at the same Time got one more from the Body of their Army at *Falkirk*, and erected with them a Four-Gun Battery on the Point of *Elphingstone*, in order to guard the Pass.

Col. *Leighton* came to the Assistance of the Ships the 9th with 300 Men, and it was agreed to attack the Brig at *Allowa*, which had on Board the Rebels Cannon; and for that Purpose to send fifty of his Men in a large Boat, with the Ship's Boat mann'd and arm'd, to lie all Night a Mile above *Allowa*, to prevent the said Brig's going up the *Firth* that Night, and Capt. *Faulkener* and Col. *Leighton* resolv'd to go up in the Morning Tide to attack the Town, and take the Brig from under the Guns of *Allowa*, all which might have been executed, but the Boats, just after they had passed the Town, unluckily grounded, which discovered the whole; upon which the Rebels beat to Arms, and fired from Right to Left very near half a Mile, and oblig'd the Boats to retreat, with the Loss of one Man, and another's Leg shot off, but it prevented the Brig's going up that Tide; however, the Brig took the Opportunity of the next Tide to sail up the *Firth*. According to Accounts since receiv'd, she had only two large Pieces of Cannon on board with Ammunition. There remains at *Allowa* five Pieces more, three of which are mounted on the Key.

From the London Gazette, *Jan.* 21.

Perth, Jan. 11. Upon the 8th Orders were sent hither for the Troops here and hereabouts to be ready to march towards *Stirling*. This Morning the *Macdonalds*, under *Barisdale* and *Moidart*'s Brother, went off towards that Place, as did the *Frazers* under the Master of *Lovat* in the Afternoon. The *M'Intoshes* and *Farquharsons* march To-morrow. There are only 200 *Gordons* here at present, but between 4 and 500 more are expected in a Day or two, together with the 400 *French* that landed some Time ago. *Kinloch*'s Men are in Number about 300, and it is thought will be left here. This Week came hither from *Dundee* two small Sloops, with Powder, Ball, Pick-axes, Shovels, Biscuit, Wine and Spirits, 15 Swivel-Guns, and 500 Firelocks brought from *France*, for a Regiment to be levied here for Major *Nairn*.

Edinburgh, Jan. 14. By Advices from *Stirling*, the Rebels had got all their Cannon over the *Forth*, and upon the 12th had broken Ground between the Church of *Stirling*, and a large House call'd *Mar*'s Work, for erecting a Battery there against the Castle. For this Purpose five large Pieces of Cannon were ready in the Meal Market, and three small ones were expected from *Airth*. They have sent several Expresses to their Troops in *Perthshire* to hasten their March towards *Stirling*, where they shut up the Ports, and placed Guards at all the Outlets of the Town, to prevent the People from coming in for, or going out with Intelligence to the King's Troops; and the Body at and about *Falkirk* had Orders to march upon the 13th towards *Linlithgow* with all the Waggons and Carts they could get together, for carrying off all the Provisions they could meet with. Accordingly they marched Yesterday Morning, to the Number of 1100 Men, under the Command of Lord *George Murray*, and Lord *Elcho*; but scarcely were they arrived at *Linlithgow*, when Major-General *Huske*, who had marched the same Morning with five Old Regiments, together with the *Glasgow* Regiment under Lord *Hume*, and the Remains of the two Regiments of Dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Gardner*, appear'd near the same Place. Upon his Approach the Rebels retired towrds *Falkirk*, without having been able to pick up any Thing, and with

so much Precipitation that he could not come up with them, whereupon he took Post at *Linlithgow*. This Morning three Regiments more marched to *Borrowstounness*, to be at Hand to support him; and Lieutenant General *Hawley* will follow with the Artillery to the Relief of *Stirling* as soon as possible. *Cobham*'s Dragoons are expected here this Day, and will march upon the 16th to join General *Huske*. Letters from Major General *Campbell* dated at *Inverary* mention, that he has 1000 Men in Arms thereabouts guarding the Passes, besides the Corps under his Son, which is now increased to 1000, and which was to be at *Kilsyth* last Night in its March to join General *Huske*. The Number of the Rebels on this Side the *Forth* cannot exceed 6000, supposing they have by this Time been joined by the greatest Part of the Force from *Perthshire*, and that they have lost no Men by Desertion, whereas it is assured that they have lost a great many. They have about 1000 more which are canton'd in the North, including about 400 *French*, who, since their Return from *Aberdeen*, remain at *Montrose* to guard the *Hazard* Sloop and their Magazines. The Expedition up the *Forth* delayed the Measures of the Rebels for attacking *Stirling* Castle, for by our latest Intelligence, tho' they had made several Attempts to raise the Battery, they had not got one Cannon mounted. The Battery which the Rebels had erected at *Elphingstone*, was very briskly attacked by the *Pearl* and *Fulwar* Sloops within Musket Shot, and three of their Cannon dismounted; but one of the Sloops having had her Cable cut asunder by one of their Cannon-shot, she was, by the Strength of the Ebb-Tide, forced from her Station, and the two Pilots in the other having each lost a Leg, they were oblig'd to quit the Battery, and give up the Enterprize. In this whole Affair only two Sailors were kill'd, and 20 or 22 wounded; but the Land Forces under Col. *Leighton* received no Damage.

Edinburgh, Jan. 16. Within these three Days past, 22 Regiments of Foot, and two of Dragoons, have marched from hence to *Linlithgow*. The Artillery followed Yesterday, as did this Day Lieutenant General *Hawley* with Lord *Cobham*'s Dragoons. The Party of the Rebels which had retired to *Falkirk* from *Linlithgow*, upon Major Gen. *Huske*'s Approach at the last Place upon the 13th, marched on the 14th from *Falkirk* towards *Stirling*, to their main Body. There is Advice, that the Rebels have got most of their Friends to the South Side of the *Forth*, and are endeavouring to spirit up their Men to an Action. Lieutenant Col. *Campbell* was last Night at *Kilsyth*, with the Van of the *Argyllshire* Men, waiting the General's Orders. Major General *Huske* was to be this Night at *Falkirk*, with 8 Regiments. The *Scots* Fuzileers lie this Night at *Dunbar*, as does Lord *Semple*'s Regiment at *Haddington*. The last is to be here To-morrow, and the first two Days after.

Linlithgow, Jan. 15. By Advices from *Stirling* of Yesterday, the Rebels had got together two Pieces of Cannon 16 Pounders, two of 8, and three 2 Pounders, and were expecting 4 Pieces more by Water for their Battery in that Town. They had also a great Number of Fascines, but had not been able to plant their Cannon. Major General *Blakeney* having fired several Times upon them from the Castle, and demolished their Works. Major General *Huske* marches from hence To-morrow Morning for *Falkirk* with eight Regiments, at which Place he will be joined by the 1000 *Argyllshire* Men under Lieutenant Colonel *Campbell*. Lord *Hopton* has given 12 Guineas to each Regiment of Foot here, and 20 Guineas to the two Regiments of Dragoons, to buy Beef. The whole Body of the Rebels, as well those who were driven from *Linlithgow*, as those who had marched out of *Stirling*, were all returning Yesterday to that Place in the greatest Panick and Confusion. Lieutenant General *Hawley* is expected here To-morrow Night with the Train of Artillery, *Price*'s Regiment, and *Cobham*'s Dragoons.

Newcastle, Jan. 16. Yesterday 48 Gunners and Matrosses marched from hence to join General *Hawley* in *Scotland*, and were this Morning followed by 16 Pieces of Artillery.

London Gazette *Extraordinary*, Jan. 23.

Linlithgow, Jan. 17. Lieutenant General *Hawley* having assembled all the King's Troops together near *Falkirk*, in order to attack the Rebels, and raise the Siege of *Stirling* Castle, this Morning their Army made a Motion, and advanced towards him, whereupon he made the necessary Dispositions for receiving them, and marched to a Place called *Falkirk Muire*, about an *English* Mile to the South-West of *Falkirk*, to give them Battle. He was himself with the Left Wing, and Major Gen. *Huske* with the Right, which had greatly the Advantage of the Left Wing of the Rebels. At the Beginning of the Engagement the Horses belonging to the Artillery ran away, and some of the Dragoons in the Left-Wing immediately gave Way, as did some Part of the Infantry in the same Wing. Gen. *Hawley* retreated in good Order to his Camp at *Falkirk*, as did Major Gen. *Huske* with the Right Wing. The

Enemy did not venture to purſue them, which was greatly owing to the gallant Behaviour of two Squadrons of *Cobham*'s Dragoons, and four Battalions of the Right Wing. There are about 300 private Men of the King's Troops miſſing, and ſome Officers are killed. The Officers did their Duty, and led the Men on with great Courage. There are 7 Pieces of Cannon miſſing. The Loſs on the Part of the Rebels is not certain, but it is thought to be conſiderable. A very great Storm of Wind and Rain aroſe in the Beginning of the Engagement, which beating upon the Faces of the King's Troops, was very diſadvantageous to them. After the Retreat, Gen. *Hawley* had determined to remain in the Camp at *Falkirk*, but the Weather proving extremely bad, and having Advice that the Rebels were puſhing to get between him and *Edinburgh*, he marched and took Poſt here.

We hear that the Rebels are retiring Weſtward from the Place of Action towards *Stirling*.

Whitehall, Jan. 23. This Day at Noon an Expreſs arrived from Lieut. Gen. *Hawley*, with Letters of the 19th from *Edinburgh*, containing the following farther Particulars of the Action upon the 17th near *Falkirk*.

The whole Army being aſſembled, and *Cobham*'s Dragoons being arrived early upon the Morning of the 17th, it was reſolved to march the next Day to attack the Rebels, who by all Accounts lay with their main Body in the Enclоſures near *Torwood*; but by the Report of ſeveral Perſons who were ſent out to reconnoitre, they were obſerved to be in Motion early in the Morning, (as they had alſo been the 16th) but it was not confirmed that they were in full March againſt us till about One in the Afternoon, when they were ſeen at three Miles Diſtance, marching in two Columns towards the South, to ſome riſing Grounds upon a Moor near *Falkirk*; upon which our Troops got under Arms, and formed immediately in the Front of the Camp, and bent their March towards the ſame Ground, to which it was apprehended the Rebels were going, being a large Mile on the Left of the Camp: No ſooner were the Troops got thither, but we ſaw the Rebels moving up, their Right extending Southwards. As there was a Morаſs or Boggy Ground upon our Left, we could not ſtretch ſo far as they, ſo that their Left was pretty near oppoſite to our Center. The Dragoons were poſted upon the Left, and our Foot was formed in two Lines, Part upon plain Ground, and the reſt upon a Declivity. When all was formed, and our firſt Line within 200 Yards of the Rebels, Orders were given for the Lines to advance, and a Body of Dragoons to attack them Sword in Hand. They accordingly marched forwards, but upon the Rebels giving them a Fire, they gave Ground, and great Part of the Foot of both Lines did the ſame, after making an irregular Fire, except the two Regiments of *Royal* and *Ligonier*, under the Command of Brigadier *Cholmondeley*, which rallied immediately, and being afterwards attacked by the Rebels, fairly drove them back, and put them to Flight. Whilſt this was tranſacting, a Body of the Foot, by the Care of Major Gen. *Huſke*, formed at ſome Diſtance in the Rear of theſe two Regiments, which the Rebels ſeeing, durſt not advance; and about the ſame Time Brigadier *Mordaunt* rallied the ſcattered Battalions into their ſeveral Corps, in which he was greatly aſſiſted by the Officers, and pretty near formed them.

For ſome Time before the Army moved forwards, there was a violent Storm of Rain and Wind, to which we may in ſome Meaſure impute our Misfortune, for it hindered the Men from ſeeing before them, and conſequently the Rebels had the Advantage of us greatly in that Particular. Beſides, as it rained alſo before that, many of the Firelocks were ſo wet, that it is believed not above one in five that were attempted to be fired, went off. Our Loſs is very ſmall, the greateſt being that of the Officers, ſeveral of whom, being left by their Men, were loſt. And we have Reaſon to believe that of the Rebels to be very conſiderable, by the Report of ſome who were upon the Field. It was a Misfortune that we could not get up our Artillery to us, for as it had rained heavily in the Night, and on the 17th in the Morning, and having a ſteep Hill to aſcend, and the Horſes but bad, they could not get forwards, and when we returned to our Camp, we found the Captains of the Train had abandoned it, and the Drivers had run off with the Horſes, which obliged us to leave ſome Pieces of Cannon behind us. The Grenadiers of *Barrell*'s Regiment drew down one to the Camp, and Horſes were found at *Falkirk* to bring away three of them.

The Evening being exceſſive rainy, it was thought proper to march the Troops to *Linlithgow* that Night, and put them under Cover, otherwiſe we ſhould have continued in our Camp, being Maſters of the Field of Battle, and Brigadier *Mordaunt* was ordered to take Poſt there. When we came to ſtrike our Tents, we found that many of the Drivers had run off with the Horſes;

Horſes; upon which the General gave Orders, that what Tents were left ſhould be burnt, which was done.

During the Time the Army was on its March to meet the Rebels, a Body of them, with ſome Colours, paſſed the River of *Carran*, towards the Right of the Camp, with a Deſign, as may be apprehended, to attack it, but the *Argyllſhire* Men being poſted in the Front of it, kept them in Awe, ſo that they prevented their advancing.

The *Glaſgow* Regiment was poſted at ſome Farm Houſes where it was thought they might be of Uſe when the Action begun, and remain'd formed there, notwithſtanding they ſaw that the Dragoons had given Way, and Part of the Foot.

These Letters alſo add, that it had been reſolved that the Army ſhould remain at *Linlithgow*, whither it had retreated upon the 17th at Night; but, upon Examination, it was found that the Troops had no Powder that would take Fire, from the exceſſive Rains for twenty-four Hours before, and thereupon a Reſolution was taken, upon the 18th in the Morning, to march to *Edinburgh* and the Places adjacent, where the whole Army arrived that Afternoon about Four o' Clock.

Edinburgh, Jan. 18. Lord *Sempil's* Regiment arrived here laſt Night from *Berwick*, and Major General *Campbell's* is hourly expected.

Edinburgh, Jan. 19. The Rebels, by all Accounts, loſt many more Men than the King's Forces, and could not improve the Advantages they had at the Beginning of the Action, but were driven back by, and fled before a Handful of our Army, and we remain'd Maſters of the Field, tho', by the Inclemency of the Weather, and Want of Proviſions, Night coming on, our Army was obliged to march to *Linlithgow*, and thereby abandon what Cannon and Tents they could not find Horſes to carry off.

Part of the Rebel Army are return'd to *Stirling*, and the Remainder were Yeſterday Night at *Falkirk*, and this Morning they ſent to beſpeak Quarters at *Linlithgow*.

Juſt now about 32 of our Officers, who were taken Priſoners at the Battle of *Preſton*, being all that were at *Glames*, *Coupar* and *Leſlie*, and who were delivered by armed Parties of his Majeſty's loyal Subjects, in the Neighbourhood of thoſe Places, have been brought hither by a Detachment of thoſe Parties.

Sir *Robert Munro* is wounded and taken Priſoner.

Of the Rebels, *Lochiel*, Lord *Perth* and his Brother, are ſaid to be wounded, and *Lochiel's* Brother is killed, and a Major *Macdonnald* taken Priſoner.

The Gunners from *Newcaſtle* arrived here Yeſterday, as did Major General *Campbell's* Regiment. We are ſtronger now than we were before the Action.

Liſt of the Officers retaken from the Rebels by the Militia of the Shire of Angus.

Lieut. Col. *Whiteford*, of *Cadran's* Reg. of Marines, Lieut. *Patton*, and Enſign *Wakeman*, of *Guiſe's*, Capt. Lieut. *Kennedie*, and Enſign *Archer*, of *Lee's*, Major *Talbot*, Capt. *Leſlie*, Lieut. *Wall*, Lieut. *Rae*, Enſigns *Sutherland*, *Luſe*, and *Bertie*, of *Thomas Murray's*, Major *Severn*, Captains *Collier*, *Barlo*, *Anderſon*, *Corbett*, and *Forreſter*; Lieut. *Swiney*, Enſigns *Stone*, *Cox*, and *Goulton*, of *Laſcelles's*. Capt. *Munro*, Capt. Lieut. *M'Nabb*, Lieut. *Reed*, Enſigns *Grant*, *M'lagen*, *M'kay*, and *Campbell*, of Lord *Loudoun's*. Quarter Maſters *Wyſe* and *Young*, of Col. *Ligonier's*.

Whitehall, January 23.

The 3 Regiments of Foot of *Sempil*, *Campbell*, and *Blith*, have been order'd to join Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* as ſoon as poſſible; and the Regiments of Dragoons of *Mark Ker*, and *St. George*, which were on the Borders of *Scotland*, are order'd to *Edinburgh*; as are the Duke of *Kingſton's* Regiment of Horſe, and Major Gen. *Bland's* Regiment of Dragoons.

We hope very ſoon to hear of the Arrival of the *Heſſian* Infantry in *Scotland*.

From the London Gazette, *Jan.* 25.

Edinburgh, Jan. 20. Yeſterday a Court Martial was ordered for the Trial of ſome Officers and Men who behaved ill in the late Action, of which Brigadier General *Mordaunt* is Preſident, and the Proceedings began this Morning. The Pretender's Son marched back to *Stirling*, *Saturday* Afternoon. That Morning the Rebels ſummoned the Caſtle to ſurrender, and again in the Afternoon; but General *Blakeny's* Anſwer was, *That he had always been looked upon as a Man of Honour, and that the Rebels ſhould find he would die ſo.* The Army is preparing to move from hence again, the Cannon and Stores being on the Road from *Berwick* and *Newcaſtle*. As yet we have heard but of 30 of our Men who were made Priſoners by the Rebels, and carried to *Stirling*, one Half of which belonged to the *Glaſgow* Regiment; and we have alſo an Account of three Officers wounded. The others, who are miſſing, it is to be feared are killed, particularly Sir *Robert Munro*; Lieutenant Colonels *Whitney*, *Powell*, and *Bigger*, though as yet we have no abſolute Certainty, and cannot form a Liſt. One hundred and ſeventy

Men, supposed to have been lost, got on board a Vessel at *Burrowstounness*, and came in here this Day, and more are continually coming in. The Loss of the Rebels is, by all Accounts, considerable; but the Number of their Killed and Wounded are not known. The Country People about *Falkirk* report, that six People of Note of their Army have been buried in that Neighbourhood, and that many of their Officers attended at those Funerals. *Sullivan* is said to be one of their Slain.

The following is an Extract from a private LETTER.

Edinburgh, Jan. 21. People of all Ranks here are under the deepest Concern for the unhappy Fate of Sir *Robert Munro*: The Attachment that he, his Family, and Clan, had to the present Government and Welfare of the Country, makes his Loss at this Time the more to be regretted. What adds to the general Concern is, that Mr. *Duncan Munro*, his Brother, led there only by brotherly Love, shared the same Fate; and this unhappy Family is now represented by Sir *Harry Munro*, Captain in Lord *Loudoun*'s Regiment. The Rebels did so far Justice to Sir *Robert Munro*'s Merit, as to give him an honourable Interment in the Church-Yard of *Falkirk*.

On the DUKE's *going to* Scotland.

GO, glorious youth, belov'd of *Britain*, go,
And pour just vengeance on the trait'rous foe:
If millions lifting hands and eyes to heav'n
Avail, to thee will victʼry soon be given:
A nation's prayers await thee to the field,
That providence thy precious life may shield:
Blast, gracious God, thʼ assassin's hell-bred scheme,
And O! be this *Britannia*'s grateful theme;
William returnʼd, with health and laurels blessʼd,
And curs'd rebellion totally depressʼd;
Crushʼd! sunk! confounded! neʼer to rise again!
And let exulting *Britons* say——Amen!

The following LETTER *was published soon after the Dismission of a brave and vigilant* SEA OFFICER.

My L—d D—ke,

YOUR Gr-ce having from a Nobleness of Mind, and Humanity of Temper, becoming of your high Birth, espoused the Cause of an injured innocent Person, and honoured with Marks of your generous Friendship an Officer you thought so deserving of it, so as to become his Advocate, and procure his being restored to his Rank in the Royal Navy, and employed in it accordingly at this critical Conjuncture; as a Testimony of your Gr-ce's Confidence that he had Judgment to execute it, and an honest Zeal for approving himself a faithful, zealous and diligent Officer and Servant to our Royal Master. And I hope in God, as well as I sincerely believe it to be true, that this Officer, in the Person of your humble Servant the Writer, has had that just Regard for the Discharge of the Duty confided to him thro' your Gr-ce's Means, that he may with Confidence assert, that he has acted so circumspectly, diligently and assiduously in the Execution of that Trust, as to have manifested to the World that your Gr-ce was neither deceived in your Judgment of his Capacity for the Service of the Crown, nor his Inclination to discharge his Duty to our Royal Master, with a sincere, honest Zeal, for approving himself his Majesty's faithful Subject and Servant, which he has had the double Incitement to, of his Duty to the King, and the just Regard he ought to have for justifying your Gr-ce in the good Opinion you had entertained of him. As I am conscious I have done nothing ever justly to forfeit that good Opinion that engaged your Gr-ce to honour me with your Patronage and Friendship, I entertain too good an Opinion of your Gr-ce to think I have not the Continuance of it, *notwithstanding the late Incident of my being hunted out of my Command by the operative Malice of some malicious and industrious Agent; that is too well screened over, for my being able particularly to discover him, and point out who it is*; so that must remain to me a Secret, till some happy Providence in the Course of Time may more clearly discover it; not being nevertheless in my own Mind doubtful, but I can trace the original Cause of it, and guess pretty nearly at who may be the concealed Director of it. As the Pen of the S-cr-t-ry of the Ad——ty conveyed these bitter Shafts that were levelled at me, I thought it right to suggest, that his Pen might be tinged with a Gall flowing from his own Mind, beyond the Direction he might receive for it, from which I thought it my Duty to acquit him on a Gentleman-like Apology in regard to his Office, which I was no Stranger to its being his Duty to obey; and on an Assurance of a good Will he had always professed, and I well knew I never given him Occasion to alter the Sentiments of a professed Friendship for me.

And one of the Occasions taken to justify this Conduct towards me, having been that I had, within the Channel of *England*, on a Ship's Service being immediately wanted for

for proceeding to Sea, and being without a Gunner, (certainly a neceſſary Officer for her Defence) and which I could not think myſelf juſtified in permitting to go to Sea without, preſumed, as it is called, to warrant a Gunner to her, for proceeding to Sea in her, as I judged it to be abſolutely neceſſary for his Majeſty's Service, and the Defence of the Ship.

And having now ſtated the Fact, I ſhall preſume to give your Gr-ce my Sentiments in that Particular, *viz.* That it is my Opinion, that when the Ad——ty is ordered by the Crown to fit out a Fleet for the Service of the Government in the Channel of *England*, or on foreign Service, and the Adm-r-lty had commiſſioned them out of the Sea Officers on Shore, and appointed the Adm-r-l to command in Chief, in purſuance of his Majeſty's Pleaſure, and the Fleet were aſſembled together, that to ſupport the neceſſary Command of the Officer the King had appointed, it was the Government's Intereſt that the Commander in Chief ſhould name all Officers that fell vacant, and has not been denied while the depending Service was eſſential; but Pretences from the Ad——ty, that the Ships were not aſſembled, or not under Orders, and as Checks are in their Power, they have contradicted it, tho' always to the Prejudice of the Crown's Service. For when the People of the Fleet ſee their Commander in Chief can neither ſupport their Pretenſions of Merit, nor his own Authority over them, they muſt naturally look after thoſe who are no Judges of their Service, and renders the Commander contemptible to the Fleet. This Power is known to have been abſolute in the Commanders in Chief in the Channel, and in one who has added Honours to your Gr-ce's Family; and when that Power has been wanting, has, I believe, been always found prejudicial to the Service of the Crown and Proſperity of the Kingdom.

And having given your G—ce the Trouble of reading my Sentiments in this Particular, I will now proceed to declare, that it is my Opinion that this is the Sentiment of Sir *J—n N—rr—s* likewiſe, and that your G—ce has moſt groſly been impoſed upon in the Aſſertion of Sir *J—n N—rr—s*'s being of a contrary Opinion; and I thank God that Sir *J—n N—rr—s* is now living, who can ſatisfy your G—ce, his Majeſty, or the Publick, what are his Sentiments, whenever it be thought proper to take his Opinion upon it. Your G—ce may think I talk with much Confidence of Sir *J—n N—rr—s*'s Opinion at this Diſtance, but when I inform your G—ce that I have ſerved immediately under his Command as a Lieutenant, when he ſerved as firſt Captain under that brave, honeſt and experienced Admiral, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, that was an Honour to his Country, and the Service, and whom, I believe, no Man knew that did not love and eſteem him; and I have on ſeveral Occaſions ſerved as a Captain under Sir *J—n N—rr—s*, whom I know to be a conſummately experienced and gallant Sea Officer, and have lived in an uninterrupted Friendſhip with him; your G—ce will not be ſurprized that I venture to aſſert what is his Opinion, as well as my own; and were you to conſult Ad——l *M——ws* or Sir *Ch——er O—gle*, tho' I don't pretend to give you now my Opinion in regard to them, yet I do verily believe this to be their Opinion likewiſe; but of this it is eaſily in your G—ce's Power to ſatisfy yourſelf.

I ſhall now only add, that I am at preſent detained here, for having my Baggage embarked for proceeding to *Harwich* in one of the armed Veſſels, V—ce Adm——l *M——n* has been ſo obliging to aſſign me, to carry to my Houſe on the *Ipſwich* River.

I propoſe at preſent being in *London* by *Tueſday* or *Wedneſday* Night; wherever it is I ſhall be at your G—ce's Door the next Morning after my Arrival, in order to pay my Duty to your G—ce, and afterwards, before I ſet out for *Suffolk*, (if it has your G—ce's Approbation) to be preſented by you to pay my Duty to his Majeſty. And the Favour I ſhall now deſire of your G—ce is, that your Porter may have Orders from you to let me in, if ſuch a Viſit be agreeable to your G—ce, and if not that I may be told ſo, not to give an unneceſſary Trouble to you or myſelf.

I have begun with expreſſing a grateful Senſe of the Teſtimony of the Friendſhip you have honoured me with, which on all Events I ſhall ever retain, as I may ſay it is a ſort of hereditary Inclination in our Family to have entertained an Honour for your G—ce, from the Memory of that glorious Martyr for the Liberties of his Country, my L—d *W——m R—ſſ—l*, the Memory of which has in ſome Manner been tranſmitted to Poſterity with my Father's Hand, whom I think was the Draughtſman of the Ducal Patent in your G—ce's Family; and I have heard it much commended for the Elegancy of the Stile, and the juſt Honours done to a Nobleman of ſo many amiable Qualities, unſullied by any Vices that ever I heard of.

That your G—ce may live and die as great an Honour to your Family, ſhall ever be the ſincere Wiſhes,

My L—d D—ke,

Of your G—ce's, &c.

In

In *November* last we promis'd the following, wherein the Bricklayer seems to vie with the famous STEPHEN DUCK the Thresher.

To his Excellency the Earl of CHESTERFIELD. *By one* JONES, *a Journeyman Bricklayer.*

AMIDST th' applause which art and learning brings,
Listen, O *Stanhope*, to what nature sings.
Tho' rude the notes, yet noble is the choice,
The subject only can support the voice.
Patron of arts! whose happy wisdom's known,
To *Belgian* councils, as to *British* throne;
Whose tongue determin'd unresolving states,
Genius of *Albion*'s, and of *Europe*'s fates:
Fir'd with the glories of thy splendid name,
Thro' various climates still pursued by fame,
To thee, a Muse unskill'd in *Latian* lays,
Or *Grecian* style, her voice obscure would raise,
Her wond'ring voice, to sing thy match-less praise;
Wrapt in the theme sublime, would proudly soar,
And sound thy welcome to her native shore.
Illustrious guest, for lib'ral arts renown'd! crown'd!
O princely bard, with pompous titles more:
Titles and pomp, which gazing crowds adore,
The wise will rev'rence, but thy virtues more:
Where easy dignity and worth unite,
Virtue the soul, and splendour charms the sight.
Thee even factions with one voice require,
And Heav'n and *George* indulge the strong desire.
See bending crowds with willing hearts obey,
And thankful own the delegated sway.
Tho' ne'er great *Brunswick* to *Hibernia* rise,
But shines afar, and gladdens other skies,
His god-like pow'r beneficent we view,
Effulgent and reflected all from you.
'Tis thus the silver substitute of day,
Supplies his absence with a borrow'd ray;
O'er the gay globe with gentle beam presides, ding tides;
Cheers the wild waste, and rules the teem-
Whose heaving bosoms swell the publick store, shore.
With wealth and plenty from each distant
In expectation flocks the tuneful throng,
And glows to hail thee with a grateful song;
As birds, exulting on the eager wing,
Salute the dawnings of the gladsome spring,
Their pouring throats employ from spray to spray,
To greet the sun, and bless the genial day;
Each raptur'd Muse shall now resume her lyre, ing wire;
Swell the full chords, and sweep the sound-
Sacred to thee the melting strains shall flow,
To thee, the numbers of the strain they owe.
Thrice happy genius! in whose soul conspire
The statesman's wisdom, and the poet's fire;
O friend to arts! revive our drooping isle,
And make those arts by thy indulgence smile;
Ev'n here thy presence shall their strength restore, more;
Tho' *Congreve*, *Steele*, *Rosscommon*, are no
Tho' *Morris* * silent hide his heav'nly strains,
And *Britain*'s senate noble † *Boyle* detains,
Tho' *Swift* be dumb, for *Swift Ierne* weeps,
The pride, the pillar, of his country sleeps,
His clouded soul emits no dazling ray,
But faintly warms the animated clay ‡.
Not *Rome*'s sad ruins such impressions leave,
As reason bury'd in the body's grave.
His living lines shall mix their sacred fire
In nature's blaze, and with her works expire.
Nor thou, great Sir, on these weak numbers frown, renown;
Which mourn for *Swift*, and sing thy just
Such strains, alas! as my unletter'd hand,
Trembling would reach thee on the crouded strand;
But thronging thousands intercept my way,
And deafning I.s drown my feeble lay:
Yet if a moment from the toils of state,
And all the burthen of the kingdom's weight,
A little leisure to the Muse you lend,
(Each leisure moment is the Muse's friend)
Permit, my lord, that my unpolish'd lays,
May hope for pardon, tho' they fail to please.

To PETER THOMPSON, *Esq; on his receiving the Honour of Knighthood.*

THO' great the monarch, whose superior sway
Distracted *Albion*'s restless sons obey,
He thinks thou justly claim'st his high regard, ward.
And gracious gives thee thy deserv'd re-
Awful the man, and sacred is his name
Thro' ev'ry period to the fairest fame,
Who falls a victim in the glorious cause
Of publick liberty and holy laws.
Dare then, thou patron of the poet's song,
To aid thy country, and revenge her wrong.
Reflect

* *Rev. Mr.* Edward Morris *of the* Queen's County, *a very eminent Poet.* † *Earl of* Orrery. ‡ *This was wrote before he was dead, when he had been for some Time superannuated.*

Reflect on *Cato*; in his footsteps tread;
And imitate th' illustrious life he led.
Struggling for freedom, with a virtuous pride,
He liv'd triumphant, and triumphant dy'd.
Be thou to *Britain* what he was to *Rome*,
And may such lines as these adorn thy tomb:
'Here sleeps the patriot, whose exalted mind
'With universal love embrac'd mankind.
'Firm in his loyalty he serv'd the throne,
'And sought his sov'reign's glory, not his own.
'Hence, when the last loud trumpet rends the ground,
'His rising body shall in bliss be crown'd.

Poole. *H. PRICE.*

EPITAPH *on Mrs.* GREEN.

BENEATH this awful stone a widow lies,
Whose spotless name the blast of tongues defies;
Much by kind providence to her was giv'n;
And much she wisely lent the poor and heav'n:
Heav'n then now pays her for her pious deeds,
And endless life the stroke of death succeeds.

Poole. *H. PRICE.*

To Mr. JOSEPH MERRYWEATHER. *On his Marriage with Miss* DERHAM.

OFT have I wish'd, if thou wert born to wed,
That some chaste nymph might share thy bridal bed:
And now much pleas'd th' auspicious day I see,
Which crowns my hopes, and brings all joy to thee.
For lo! the beauteous object of thy vows,
Hears ev'ry accent with unbended brows;
In whose fair face, and fairer mind unite,
What most can give, or most deserve delight.
Coy modesty sits on her cheek confest;
Scarce cou'd thy own soft numbers move her breast.
To praise her blooming youth both sexes join;
Heav'n loves her too,—what happiness is thine!
Soon as the Genius of our arms shall quell,
And drive rebellion trembling down to hell,
Perhaps the Muse once more may touch the strings,
And charm thy ear, long listning while she sings:
Till then, to friendship, and to virtue true,
Live and be blest; ye gen'rous pair, adieu.

Poole. *H. PRICE.*

On Miss B——Y T——D, *of St. Bees, near Whitehaven, Cumberland.*

HOW sweetly mix'd with unaffected grace,
Shines conscious merit in that beauteous face!
When we such sweetness in that form descry,
How gladness sparkles in each other eye!
Enchanting fair! had *Paris* seen those eyes,
The *Cyprian* dame had then resign'd the prize:
Or were that shape and air to *Venus* shown,
His *Grecian* nymphs had still remain'd unknown;
And what they all deny'd, he here had found in one.
But if a face has such a force to charm,
How must a heav'nly mind our pow'rs disarm!
When unaffected wit and native sense,
Simplicity and truth, above pretence;
When all that temptingly the heart beguiles,
When gayly killing looks, and dimpling smiles,
With ev'ry nameless grace, excite our love,
Ev'n *Cato's* self the passion wou'd approve:
Adorn'd with all that heaven cou'd bestow,
Ev'n he'd confess her empire here below.
Vouchsafe, dear nymph, to view this picture thro';
'Tis you it represents, and only you.
The lines are rough, unfinish'd is the draught,
Nor are the parts in just proportion wrought:
Oh! let its faults your kind indulgence share;
Then search my breast; you'll find a perfect image there.

AMATOR.

KITTY MAC EUNE. *Or, The* ACCOMPLISH'D FAIR.

1.

YE lovely bright nymphs, and ye sprightly gay swains,
That adorn all the beauties of woody groves, and plains,
Accept a shepherd's verse,
Attempting to rehearse
The peerless perfections of *Kitty Mac Eune.*

2.

Her eye the clear crystal, thro' which mortals find
Those treasures immense of a heavenly mind;
With endless graces fraught,
Beyond the reach of thought,
The mirror of virtue is *Kitty Mac Eune.*

3.

Her face, the *May* Morning, bright form'd from above,
Enlivens all nature with radiance and love;
The more its beauty's seen,
Still more it shines serene,
Such, such the blest charmer, fair *Kitty Mac Eune.*

4.

Where flowers grow sweetest there bees most abound,
Where virtue's most lovely, there envy's most found;
So nicely courteous she,
From affectation free,
The pride of all charmers is *Kitty Mac Eune.*

Z. Z.

We must desire our poetical Correspondents to excuse our deferring several Pieces to our next.

THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THE following Inſtance of true and honeſt Patriotiſm deſerves to be recorded. We were inform'd, that as ſoon as the young Pretender came to *Glaſgow*, he ſent for the Provoſt of that City, and demanded of him the Names of thoſe who had ſubſcrib'd for raiſing Troops againſt him, threatning to hang him immediately in caſe of a Refuſal; to which the Provoſt bravely and boldly reply'd, 'He would not give up the Name of any 'one Perſon in the Town; but that he 'had himſelf ſubſcrib'd a greater Sum than 'any other Perſon, as he thought it his 'Duty; and that he fear'd not to die 'in ſuch a Cauſe.'

Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* having been appointed to command the Army that was marching into *Scotland*, in the Room of Marſhal *Wade*, the latter arriv'd ſoon after in Town.

WEDNESDAY, *Jan.* 1.

His Grace the Duke of *Bolton* ſet out for *Sandwich* in *Kent*, to command the Forces then aſſembling in thoſe Parts.

THURSDAY, 2.

Admiral *Vernon* having been recalled, ſtruck his Flag in the *Downs*, and was ſucceeded in the Command of the Fleet there by Rear-Admiral *Mayne*. (See p. 44.)

The Hon. *Alexander Hume Campbell*, Eſq; Member for the Shire of *Berwick*, reſign'd his Office of Sollicitor-General to the Prince of *Wales*.

SATURDAY, 4.

The Moſt Hon. *John* Marqueſs of *Tweeddale*, reſign'd the Seals to his Majeſty, as Secretary of State for *Scotland*; which Office having been ſunk a long Time, was reviv'd about 4 Years ago, and 'tis doubted whether the Marqueſs may have any immediate Succeſſor.

SUNDAY, 5.

This Morning, about Seven, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* arriv'd at *St. James's* from *Carliſle*.

TUESDAY, 7.

Admiral *Vernon* arriv'd in Town from on board the *Monmouth* in the *Downs*, and ſoon after ſet out for his Seat at *Nacton* in *Suffolk*.

THURSDAY, 9.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* was pleas'd to ſend a Bank Note of 500*l.* to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, as a Contribution towards the Subſcription now carrying on at *Guildhall*, for the Relief, Support and Encouragement of the Soldiers employ'd in ſuppreſſing the preſent Rebellion.

SATURDAY, 11.

A Train of 18 Pieces of Cannon was ſent from *Woolwich* to *Sandwich*.

TUESDAY, 14.

The Parliament, after ſeveral Adjournments, having aſſembled on this Day, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and made a moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes. (See p. 25.)

THURSDAY, 16.

The Hon. the Court of Lieutenancy of *London*, agreed to lay aſide all farther Duty of the Train'd Bands, either by Night or Day, till any farther Emergency.

His Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to appoint the following Sheriffs for the Year enſuing, *viz.* For *Berks*, Richard Tonſon, Eſq;—*Bedf.* Robert Aſhwell, Eſq;—*Bucks*, George Pearſe, Eſq;—*Cumb.* Chriſtopher Pattenſon, Eſq;—*Cheſhire*, Ralph Leyceſter, Eſq;—*Cambr.* and *Hunt.* Thomas Houghton, Eſq;—*Dorſet.* Benj. Adney, Eſq;—*Eſſex*, John Olmius, Eſq;—*Herf.* Charles Halſey, Eſq;—*Heref.* Richard Smyth, Eſq;—*Kent*, Arthur Harris, Eſq;—*Leiceſt.* Edmund Morris, Eſq;—*Line.* William Welby, Eſq;—*Monmouth.* Thomas Jenkins, Eſq;—*Northumb.* John Watſon, Eſq;—*Northamp.* Sir Samuel Newman, Bart.—*Norfolk*, Sir Horatio Pettus, Bart.—*Notting.* John Thornhaugh, Eſq;—*Oxf.* John Raine, Eſq;—*Rutl.* John Mitchell, Eſq;—*Shropſhire*, George Weld, Eſq;—*Somerſet.* John Halladay, Eſq;—*Suff.* Philip Coleman, Eſq;—*Southamp.* John Walter, Eſq;—*Surrey*, Thomas Page, Eſq;—*Suſſex*, Thomas Ridge, Eſq;—*Warwick.* John Hunt, Eſq;—*Worceſt.* William Amphlett, Eſq;—*Wilts*, Godfrey Kneller Kneller, Eſq;—*Yorkſhire*, Henry Ibbetſon, Eſq;——For *South-Wales*: *Brecon*, Richard Wellington, Eſq;—*Carmar.* Eugene Vaughan, Eſq;—*Cardigan*, Sir Lucius Chriſtianus Lloyd, Bart.—*Glam.* Whitlock Nicholls, Eſq;—*Pemb.* Morris Bowen, Eſq;—*Radnor*, Henry Williams, Eſq;——For *North-Wales*: *Angl.* Edward Williams, Eſq;—*Carnar.* William Thomas, Eſq;—*Denb.* Thomas Lloyd, Eſq;—*Flint*, Sir Thomas Longueville, Bart.—*Merioneth*, Robert Parry, Eſq;—*Montg.* Thomas Edward, Eſq;

SATURDAY, 18.

Two Perſons received Sentence of Death

at

at the *Old Baily*, viz. *John Webb*, a Shoemaker, for the Murder of *Harman Dock*, by ſtabbing him in the Belly with a Shoemaker's Knife; and *Joſeph Mayſon*, a Boy of 14 Years old, for Burglary.

MONDAY, 20.

The Anniverſary of the Birth of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* was celebrated, who then entered into the 40th Year of his Age.

The ſame Day was held a General Court of the *Bank* of *England*, when it was reſolved to empower the Directors to lend the Government one Million on the Malt and Land Tax, at an Intereſt not leſs than 4 *per Cent.* The ſaid Court, at the ſame Time, empowered the Directors to ſubſcribe 1000*l.* to the Scheme for the Relief, Support and Encouragement of the Soldiery.

TUESDAY, 21.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* was pleaſed to ſubſcribe 500*l.* towards the Scheme for building Carriages for the Uſe of the Soldiery on any Emergency.

Admiralty-Office, *Jan.* 22. Captain *Cotes*, of his Majeſty's Ship the *Edinburgh*, who arrived at *Plymouth* the 19th Inſtant, took the Night before a new *French* Privateer of 32 Guns and 275 Men, called the *Duke de Chartres*, 20 Leagues to the Southward of the *Lizard*, and has brought her in with him.

THURSDAY, 23.

Was held a Court of Common-Council at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made to petition the Parliament for Leave to bring in a Bill to take off the Negative Voice of the Court of Aldermen, which was agreed to, and a Committee was appointed accordingly, of 6 Aldermen and 12 Commoners, to draw up the ſaid Petition.

At the ſame Time, it was unanimouſly agreed, to preſent his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* with the Freedom of the City of *London* in a Gold Box.

SATURDAY, 25.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to direct his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* to repair to *Scotland*, to take upon him the Command of the Army there, his Royal Highneſs ſet out upon his Journey thither between Twelve and One this Morning.

An EXPLANATION *of the* OXFORD ALMANACK, 1746.

A View of *St. Mary Hall*: At the Top of the Left Hand Column is the Picture of King *Edward* II. Founder of the Hall, and over-againſt him, on the Top of the Right Hand Column, is a Picture of Dr. *Dyke*, a *Somerſetſhire* Gentleman, who endowed the Hall with four Scholarſhips. In the Middle, between theſe two Figures, are the Hall Arms; under King *Edward* is a Buſt of Cardinal *Allen*, who was formerly Principal of this Hall; and under the Cardinal's is a Buſt of Sir *Thomas Moore*, who was educated there. On the Right Hand, next under Dr. *Dyke*'s Picture, is a Buſt of *Eraſmus*, who ſome Time reſided in this Hall; and under the Head of *Eraſmus* is a Buſt of Mr. *Sandys*, a celebrated *Engliſh* Poet and Traveller, who had his Education in that Place. At the Bottom are Mathematical Figures of the Arts and Sciences; and between them, in the Middle, are the Arms of the Earl of *Arran*, Chancellor of the Univerſity, and Patron and Viſitor of *St. Mary Hall*.

MARRIAGES *and* DEATHS.

MR. *Richard Gomm*, Son of Mr. *William Gomm*, an eminent Merchant in *Clerkenwell*, to Miſs *Stonayer*, of *Fleet-ſtreet*, a 6000*l.* Fortune.—*Henry Talbot*, Eſq; to Miſs *Gordon* of *Newington*.—*Henry Blackworth Prated*, Eſq; to the Lady *Delves*, Relict of the late Sir *Brian Broughton Delves*, Bart.—*George Pitt*, of *Stratfieldſea* in *Hants*, Eſq; to Miſs *Atkyns*.—*Michael Bond*, Eſq; to Miſs *Hale*.—Dr. *William Clark*, a Phyſician of this City, to Miſs *Furley*.—Sir *Stephen Smallbrook*, of *Rochford* in *Eſſex*, to Miſs *Ruſſel*.—*Peter Brooks*, Eſq; of *Cheſhire*, to Miſs *Meriel Leigh*, a 50,000*l.* Fortune.—Sir *Baſil Ward* of *Greenham*, Bart, to Miſs *Amelia Carolina Dorſten*, a 50,000*l.* Fortune.—*Auguſtine Venables*, Eſq; to Miſs *Stanley*, a 15,000*l.* Fortune.—*Edward Blake*, Eſq; to Miſs *Honeywood*, Niece to Gen. *Honeywood*.—Hon. *Venable Stanhope*, Eſq; Nephew to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to Miſs *Anna Ruſſel*, a 30,000*l.* Fortune.—Lady *Romney*, deliver'd of a Son.—Counteſs of *Carliſle*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

SIR *Willoughby Thornton*, near *Wellington* in *Hertfordſhire*.—*John Orlebar*, Eſq; Clerk of the Peace for *Huntingdonſhire*.—Mr. *Charles Geering*, a wealthy Tobacconiſt in *Friday-ſtreet*.—*Samuel Pennington*, Eſq; Principal Regiſter of the Dioceſe of *Peterborough*, and Archdeaconry of *Northampton*.—Rev. Mr. *Sutton*, Prebendary of *Briſtol*, and Rector of *St. Auguſtine's* there.—*Samuel Cockayne*, of *Cockayne-Hatley*, Eſq; one of the Captains in the Navy.—Lady *Broughton*, Relict of Sir *Bryan Broughton*, of *Broughton* in *Staffordſhire*, Bart. She was Daughter and Heir of the late Sir *Thomas Delves*, of *Doddington* in *Cheſhire*, Bart.—*Arthur Stert*, Eſq; only Son of *Arthur Stert*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Plymouth*.—Rev. Mr. *Payne*, Miniſter of *St. Peter's* in *Northampton*, and of *Upton* in that County.—*Samuel Lock*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *John Lock*, Knt. an eminent Turky Merchant.

chant.—*Thomas Bird*, Esq; at *Coventry*, one of the most considerable Silk Manufacturers in *England*.—Lady *Charlotte Mallsone*, Relict of Sir *Felix Mallsone*, of *Cumberland*, in the 98th Year of her Age.—Sir *Philip Hall*, Knt. at *Upton* in *Essex*.—*James* Lord *Balmarino*, one of the Lords of Session in *Scotland*.—Mrs. *Jane Molineux*, Relict of *Thomas Molineux*, of *Lancaster*, Gent.—Mr. *Bronsden*, an eminent Ship-Builder at *Rotherhithe*, in Partnership with Mr. *Wells*.—*Frances* Lady Dowager *Stapleton*.—Brigadier General *Lowther*.—Mr. *John Nicholls*, F. R. S. and one of the Society of Antiquaries.—*Christopher Bedingfield*, of *Whiting* in *Norfolk*, Esq; whose eldest Daughter is married to Sir *Jacob Astley*, Bart.—Rev. and Learned Mr. *Samuel Alcomb*, A. M. one of the Preachers of *Winchester* Cathedral.—Rev. Mr. *Greenaway*, Lecturer of *Berwick upon Tweed*.—*Richard Massey*, Esq; of *Bolton* in *Lancashire*, who went a Volunteer with his Royal Highness the Duke to *Carlisle*, and behaved with Bravery at the Action of *Clifton*.—*Peter Walter*, Esq; in the 83d Year of his Age, a very noted Money Scrivener, and Clerk of the Peace for *Middlesex*, said to have died worth 300,000l.—Mr. *Peirce*, one of the Surgeons of *Guy's* Hospital.—*John Ward*, Esq; Son of Sir *John Ward*, Knt. formerly Lord Mayor of *London*.—Mr. *Richard Bosworth*, eldest Son of Sir *John Bosworth*, Knt. Chamberlain of *London*.—Rev. Dr. *Donne*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Allhallows*, *Lombard-street*.—Rev. Mr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Minister of *St. James's*, *Clerkenwell*, and Rector of *Coggeshot* in *Essex*: A Gentleman greatly esteem'd for his agreeable Conversation, good Sense, Humanity and Generosity, and every social Virtue, and whose Loss is sincerely regretted by all that knew him.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Sanxey*, presented to the Living of *Sutton* in *Surry*.—*Samuel Creed*, B. D. to the Rectory of *Ashton* near *Macclesfield*.—Lord Visc. *Strangford*, nominated by the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to the Deanery of *St. Patrick's*, in the Room of the late Dr. *Swift*.—*Samuel Jackson*, B. D. to the Rectory of *Mould* in *Somersetshire*.—Mr. *William Woolfall*, chosen by the Mercers Company, *Thursday's* Lecturer at *Berwick upon Tweed*. The Votes were equal for him and Mr. *James Robertson*, when the Master gave Mr. *Woolfall* his Casting Vote.

—PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

EARL of *Rockingham*, made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Kent*.—Earl *Fitzwalter*, made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Essex*.—Hon. Capt. *Legge*, made Captain of the *Windsor*, a 60 Gun Ship.—*Henry Grey*, of *Howick* in *Northumberland*, Esq; made a Baronet of *Great Britain*.—*Peter Tomms*, Gent. made Portcullis Pursuivant at Arms.—*Corbyn Morris*, Esq; made Secretary of his Majesty's Island of *Cape Breton*.—*Lancelot Storie*, Esq; made Major of *Chelsea* Hospital, and *Henry Harris*, Esq; Steward of the said Hospital in his Room.—Capt. Lieut. *Lampriere*, promoted to the Command of a Company in the Hon. *Thomas Murray's* Regiment of Foot, and Lieut. *Browning* made Capt. Lieut. in his Room.—Mr. *John Steer*, an eminent Attorney at *Guilford*, appointed a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.—Counsellor *Pacey*, of *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, made one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas.—*Abraham Isaac Elton*, Esq; Brother to Sir *Abraham Elton*, Bart. chosen Town Clerk of *Bristol*.—Capt. *Smith*, made Capt. of the *Salisbury*, a 50 Gun Ship.—Lieut. *Cust*, made Capt. of the *Otter* Sloop.—Hon. *Henry Finch*, Esq; made one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber.—Hon. *Henry Bathurst*, Esq; made Solicitor-General to the Prince of *Wales*.—Hon. *Samuel Masham*, Esq; made Deputy Paymaster of the Forces.

New Member.

SIR *Tho. Hales*, Bart. for *Canterbury*, in the Room of the Hon. *Tho. Watson*, Esq; now Earl of *Rockingham*.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

Abstract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Dec.* 31. to *Jan.* 28.

Christned	Males 648	Females 597	1245
Buried	Males 1253	Females 1303	2556
Died under 2 Years old			782
Between 2 and 5			203
5	10		87
10	20		86
20	30		211
30	40		264
40	50		267
50	60		237
60	70		188
70	80		151
80	90		68
90 and upwards			32
			2556

Hay 33 to 36*s.* a Load.

1746.

The Hue and Cry *came to Hand, but does not suit our Design.*

Some of our Correspondents will excuse us if we take Notice, that sometimes, tho' Post-paid has been writ upon the Letter, we have been forc'd to pay the Postage notwithstanding.

ITALY having been the only Scene of Action ſince our laſt, we ſhall begin with the Advices from thence. The combined Armies of *France* and *Spain*, &c. having made themſelves Maſters of all the *Milaneſe* to the Eaſtward of the *Teſſin*, except the Citadel of *Milan*, and ſome few other Forts, and having thereby cut off all Communication between the *Mantuan* and the *Auſtrian* Army under the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, that Prince laid a Scheme for recovering the Communication, and for that Purpoſe attacked, on the 23d of laſt Month, N. S. a Body of 7000 *Spaniards*, who had advanced to *Oleggio*, which, after a ſharp Engagement, he defeated; but the Infant *Don Philip*, having marched his whole Army to the oppoſite Banks of the *Teſſin*, over which he had two Bridges, one near *Pavia*, and another at *Seſto*, where the *Teſſin* iſſues from the *Lago Maggiore*, and the Prince being apprehenſive, leſt the *French* from *Valenza* might march at the ſame Time and attack him in the Rear, whilſt the *Spaniards* attacked him in Front, he thought proper to abandon his Enterprize, and retire to *Novara* and *Vercelli*, ſo that the Communication remains cut off, which will render it very difficult for the Reinforcements coming from *Germany* to join with him or the King of *Sardinia*, who, in the mean Time has ordered a large Body of his Troops to advance to *Chivaſco*, in order to prevent its being in the Power of the Enemy to ſurround the *Auſtrians*, or to cut off the Communication between him and them.

By all Accounts from *Italy* we are aſſured, that ſtrong Applications have lately been made by the Courts of *Madrid* and *Verſailles*, for bringing the King of *Sardinia* into their Terms, but he has bravely reſolved to ſtand firm by the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and has declared, he will conclude upon nothing without the Conſent of his Allies. On the other Hand the *Genoeſe* ſeem reſolved to ſtand as firm by the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and have reſolved to raiſe three new Regiments, and to furniſh a great Number of Seamen for fitting out, in Conjunction with *France* and *Spain*, a ſtrong Squadron to act in the *Mediterranean*; but in the mean Time, they are like to loſe, for the preſent at leaſt, the Iſland of *Corſica*, the whole being now reduced by the *Britiſh* Squadron and the Natives, to the Obedience of the King of *Sardinia*, except the Fortreſſes of *Calvi* and *Ajaccio*.

The only News of Importance we have from *Germany* ſince our laſt are, that the Elector *Palatine* having received a Courier from *Berlin*, with Advice of his being included as a contracting Party in the late Treaty of *Dreſden*, his Electoral Highneſs returned for Anſwer, That he accepted with Pleaſure his being included in that Treaty as a contracting Party, and hoped that the Court of *Vienna* would not only withdraw forthwith her Troops from the *Palatinate*, but likewiſe give Orders to indemnify the Inhabitants of the Country for the Loſs and Damage they had ſuffered by thoſe Troops ſtaying ſo long among them; and that as ſoon as this was done, he would acknowledge the Grand Duke as Emperor, and ſend a Miniſter to *Vienna* to compliment him on his Election.

From *Bern* in *Switzerland* we hear, that on the 29th of laſt Month, two Senators and two Members of the Grand Council were deputed to acquaint Mr. *Burnaby*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter there, that, conformable to his Requeſt, Orders had been ſent to their Officers in the *French* Service in *Flanders*, ſtrictly forbidding them, on Pain of incurring the utmoſt Diſpleaſure of the Republick, to ſuffer ſo much as a ſingle Soldier to be embarked at *Dunkirk*, or elſewhere, under any Pretence whatſoever.

And from *Sweden* we have an Account, that the Letter of Licence given by his *Swediſh* Majeſty to the ſeveral Officers that are gone from *Sweden* to ſerve in the *French* Armies, was as follows:

'The Petition of _____ having been 'repreſented unto the King, whereby it 'is required, that Leave be given him to 'enter into ſome foreign Service, in order to 'enable him the better to ſerve the King 'and Kingdom, his Majeſty has been moſt 'graciouſly pleaſed to permit him to enter 'into the Service of *France* for two Years. 'But he ſhall not be permitted to ſerve in 'any particular Corps, nor act in the Re'giment wherein he has been admitted, 'provided that the ſame be ſent into *Scot'land* for the Pretender's Service, or other'wiſe; and he ſhall be obliged to repreſent 'to thoſe under whom he ſerves, this our 'gracious Ordonnance.'

Done at Stockholm, *&c.*

Sign'd FREDERIC.

Theſe Officers are ſaid to be 180, and were to be at *Gottenburg* on the 28th *ult.* in order to embark there for *France*.

Count *Woronzow*, the *Ruſſian* Nobleman, who has lately made a Viſit to ſeveral Courts in *Europe*, as ſuppoſed upon ſome ſecret Negotiation, is now at *Rome*, and about the Beginning of this Year he had an Audience of the Pope, at which his Holineſs expreſſed a Deſire of bringing about an Accommodation between the *Greek* Church and the *Roman See*; to which the Count anſwered, That for his own Part he had never taken much Trouble to conſider ſuch Matters, but that he believed the Empreſs would follow the Model of her Father, *Peter the Great*, who had fixed the *Greek* Religion upon a ſolid Baſis, giving at the ſame Time a Toleration to the *Roman Catholick* Religion in *Ruſſia*.

ENTER-

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. The Fair Moraliſt. By Mrs. M'*charles*. Edit. 2. Printed for *Baldwin* and *Cradock*, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

2. The Female Spectator. Book 21. Printed for *T. Gardner*, price 1*s.*

3. A new poetical Tranſlation of the Satires, &c. of *Horace*. By *Phil. Francis*. Vol. 3, 4. Printed for *A. Millar*, price 10*s.* half bound.

4. The Royal Hunters. Printed for *J. Jones*, price 4*d.*

5. A paſtoral Epiſtle on the preſent Rebellion. By *Fr. Squire*. Printed for *J. Whiſton*, price 6*d.*

6. The Siege of *Carliſle*. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 6*d.*

7. *Britannia*'s Alarm. By *T. Gibbons*. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 6*d.*

8. Chriſtianity the Light of the moral World. By *Tho. Hobſon*, M. A. Printed for Meſſ. *Manby*, *Cox*, and *Dodſley*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

9. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. By the Rev. *Tho. Martin*, B. A. Sold by *J. Roberts*, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

HISTORICAL *and* MISCELLANEOUS.

10. A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels. Adorned with an entire new Set of Maps, Charts and Plates. Publiſhed with his Majeſty's Royal Privilege and Licence. N° 108, 109, 110, and 111. Printed for *T. Aſtley*. To be continued.

11. The Itinerary of Mr. *John Leland*, the Antiquary. Sold by *J. Whiſton*, price 1*l.* 1*s.* the ſmall, and 3*l.* 3*s.* the large Paper. Likewiſe,

12. Roſſi Warwicenſis Hiſtoria Regum Angliæ, price 5*s.* the ſmall, and 7*s.* 6*d.* the large Paper.

13. New Microſcopical Diſcoveries. By *T. Needham*. Printed for *F. Needham*, price 3*s.* 6*d.*

14. Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s two Treatiſes of the Quadrature of Curves, and Analyſis by Equation, &c. explain'd. By *J. Stewart*, A. M. Printed for *J. Nourſe* and *J. Whiſton*, price 12*s.* in Sheets.

15. A Letter to *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; Printed for *T. Oſborne*, price 4*s.*

16. Florilegium Poeticum ex Ovidio, &c. ab omni verborum obſcenitate repurgatum. Printed for *C. Hitch*, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

17. Captain *Temple Weſt*'s Defence againſt Vice-Admiral *Leſtock*'s Charge. Sold by *J. Robinſon*, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

18. The ſecond Charge of Sir *C. W. Phillips*, Knt. Printed for *W. Meadows*, price 6*d.*

19. The Life of *Charles* Prince of *Lorain*. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 3*s.*

20. A ſhort View or Hiſtory of the Inquiſition in *Spain*. Printed for *J. Hodges*, price 2*s.*

21. The Trials [illegible] dren. Sold by *J.* [illegible] *Pieces againſt Popery*, [illegible]

22. A Preſervative [illegible] *Andrew Trebeck*, D. D. Printed for *T. Astley*, *W. Shropſhire*, and *W. Sandby*, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

23. An Enquiry how far Papiſts ought to be treated here as good Subjects, &c. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, price 6*d.*

24. The Cauſes of the Growth of Popery in this Kingdom aſſign'd. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 1*s.*

25. A Proteſtant New-Year's-Gift, 1746. Sold by *J. Robinſon*, price 3*d.*

26. Extracts from Sir *Richard Steel*'s *Criſis*. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 6*d.*

27. Biſhop *Burnet* and Biſhop *Lloyd*'s Account of the Birth of the Pretender, price 6*d.*

28. A congratulatory Letter to Cardinal *Tencin*, on the Flight of the Rebels. Printed for *J. Robinſon*, price 6*d.*

29. An impartial Enquiry into the true Cauſe of our preſent Troubles. Sold by *B. Dodd*, price 6*d.*

30. *Volpone* diſappointed. A Chronical Apologue. Price 6*d.*

31. A Memorial concerning the preſent State of the Proteſtant Religion in *France*. Sold by *E. Owen*, price 5*s.* a Hundred.

32. A friendly Letter to the *Britiſh* Soldiery. Sold by *R. King*, price 1*s.* a Hundred.

33. The Highlanders ſalivated. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 1*s.*

34. Propoſals for a general Peace. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 1*s.*

SERMONS.

35. A Sermon preach'd at the Univerſity of *Oxford*, *Nov.* 5. By *J. Fell*, D. D. Printed for *D. Browne*.

36. —— at *Lexden* in *Eſſex* on the ſame Occaſion. By *Ja. Kilner*, A. M. Printed for *E. Comyns*.

37. —— at *Worksop* in *Nottinghamſhire*, at the primary Viſitation of the Archbiſhop of *York*. By *M. Tomlinſon*, M. A. Sold by *A. Dodd*.

38. —— in St. *Thomas*'s for the Charity Children in *Gravel-Lane*. By *S. Fancourt*. Printed for *J. Waugh*.

39. —— at the Ordination of *Job Orton*. By *Joſ. Mottershead*; with a Charge. Sold by *J. Robinſon*, price 1*s.*

Sermons on the laſt Faſt.

40. A Sermon preach'd before the Houſe of Lords. By the Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*. Printed for *H. Pemberton*.

41. —— before the Houſe of Commons. By *T. Newton*, D. D. Printed for Meſſ. *Tonſon*.

42. —— before the Lord Mayor, &c. By *R. Terrick*, M. A. Printed for *J. Shuckburgh*.

43. —— at *Gray's-Inn* Chapel. By *M. Stubbing*, D. D. Printed for Meſſ. *Manby* and *Cox*.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1746.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 19.

In the Debate continued in your laſt, the next Speaker was C. Marcius Coriolanus, *who, in the Character of* Th——s C-r-w, *Eſq; ſpoke to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,
S I R,

INCE we are to addreſs for Trials by a Court Martial, and ſince this is all we ſeem inclined to do at preſent, I can ſee no good Reaſon why we ſhould not recommend the Admiral as well as the Vice-Admiral to that Favour; for I muſt confeſs, that the Conduct of both ſtill ſeems to me to be a little ſuſpicious: I ſhall not aſſert, but I very much ſuſpect, that both of them ſacrificed in ſome Reſpect the Honour and Intereſt of their Country to their Reſentment againſt each other; and as the mutual Animoſity they bore to each other was well known to our Miniſters, as well as many others, before the Admiral was ſent to command our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, every judicious Man apprehended what has ſince happened, when he heard that thoſe two Admirals were joined in the ſame Command. It was then ſaid, that either the one ought not to have been ſent out, or the other ought to have been called home; becauſe it was publickly known, that they bore no good Will to one another. I ſhall grant, Sir, that in ſuch Caſes all perſonal Animoſities ought to be ſuſpended, and that Men who are employed together in the Service of their Country, ought to join heartily and ſincerely in every Thing that may tend to their mutual Succeſs, whatever private Piques they may have againſt one another; but we are all ſenſible of the Prevalence of private Paſſions, and how apt they are to get the better of our publick Affections, therefore every wiſe Man will avoid, if poſſible, raiſing ſuch a Contention either in his own Breaſt, or in that of any other Man, eſpecially in a Caſe where his Country may ſuffer by the Iſſue of the Combat.

For this Reaſon, Sir, I hope, we ſhall proceed a little farther than the Addreſs now propoſed: I hope, that

as ſoon as this Addreſs is agreed to, ſome Gentleman will riſe up, and move for an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to inform the Houſe, who it was that adviſed him to join thoſe two Gentlemen in the Command of our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*. Without any Derogation to the Capacity of the Admiral, I may ſay, that his Majeſty had ſeveral other Admirals equally capable of commanding that Squadron; and without derogating in the leaſt from the Character of the Vice-Admiral, I may ſay, that his Majeſty had ſeveral other Vice-Admirals equally fit to be employed as Vice-Admiral of that Squadron; therefore, our Miniſters ſhould have adviſed his Majeſty to give the Command to ſuch Admirals as had always lived in Friendſhip together, and conſequently ſuch as might put a Confidence in one another's Conduct and Advice: At leaſt they ſhould have adviſed him not to join in ſuch an important Command, two Gentlemen, who were known to be in no Degree of Friendſhip; and this they ſhould have been the more careful of doing, becauſe their Country has often ſuffered by the Jealouſies and Animoſities of its chief Commanders.

I do not in the leaſt queſtion the Conduct or Courage of either of theſe Gentlemen; I am perſuaded, they would both have done Honour to their Country, had they been employed in ſeparate Commands; but, Sir, conſidering human Weakneſs, it was not to be ſuppoſed, that they would act cordially together, and therefore thoſe who adviſed his Majeſty to employ them in the ſame Command, were, in my Opinion, the original Authors of the Diſappointment we have met with. Who theſe Authors were, is what we ought to inquire into; and this Inquiry is, I think, more neceſſary, and more becoming the Dignity of this Houſe, than the Inquiry we have been ſo long employed about, and are now like to make ſo little of. When I ſay this, I hope, it will not be ſuppoſed, that I think the Inquiry we have made either unneceſſary, or unbecoming our Dignity. It is often neceſſary to inquire into the Conduct of the Actors, in order to come at the Adviſers; and by an Inquiry into the Management of thoſe who conducted an unſucceſsful Enterprize, we may find out, that the Misfortune proceeded from the Weakneſs, perhaps the Wickedneſs, of thoſe who were the Adviſers. A previous Inquiry into the Conduct of the Actors is therefore often neceſſary; but ſurely we ought not to ſtop there, when we diſcover that the ill Succeſs of the Actors proceeded from ſome Fault in thoſe who were the Adviſers. We may ſometimes find it neceſſary to inquire into the Conduct, and puniſh the Crimes of thoſe who are the Underlings in Power, eſpecially when we find, that a Stop has been, or may probably be put to the common Channels of national Juſtice; but this is not ſo properly the Game at which we are to fly: Our chief Buſineſs in this Houſe is to keep a watchful Eye over thoſe who, under our Sovereign, are the firſt Springs of our Government, and to make an Inquiry into their Conduct, as often as we find the leaſt Reaſon to ſuſpect, that they have been prompted by ſome private View, to do or adviſe any Thing that was inconſiſtent with, or of dangerous Conſequence to the publick Welfare. This, I ſay, is our chief Buſineſs: This is our Duty; and this Duty we are the more obliged to perform, when it appears, that our Country has ſuffered, or is like to ſuffer ſeverely by the Miſconduct or the bad Advice given by our Miniſters.

Who they were, Sir, that adviſed his Majeſty as to the Appointment of the Admirals for the *Mediterranean* Squa-

Squadron, I do not know; but, I think, it was the proper Province of the Admiralty Board; or at leaſt of the Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of that Board; and if it ſhould appear, that he adviſed his Majeſty to appoint an Admiral and a Vice-Admiral for that Squadron, who, he knew, were not upon good Terms together, or even if it ſhould appear, that he neglected to inform his Majeſty of the Animoſity that ſubſiſted between them, and of the bad Conſequences that might from thence enſue, I muſt ſay, that in the former Caſe it was a Breach, and in the latter a Neglect of his Duty, for which he deſerves at leaſt the Cenſure of this Houſe. But if it ſhould appear, that he faithfully performed his Duty, and that his Majeſty was prevailed on, by the Advice of ſome other Miniſter, either to ſend out the Admiral, or not to call home the Vice-Admiral, that other Miniſter, be who he will, deſerves ſomething more than Cenſure; becauſe, it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that in giving ſuch Advice, he had a due Regard to the Service of his Country: He muſt have had a greater Regard to ſome By-end of his own, which this Houſe will, I hope, be able to diſcover, and when that is diſcovered, we may then determine what Puniſhment ought to be inflicted; for the Crime may be aggravated to a very high Degree by the Motive that induced its being committed.

This, Sir, I thought proper to mention, becauſe, I hope, it will put an End to the preſent Debate. The trying of one or of both Admirals by a Court Martial is a Matter of very great Indifference to me, and ought, I think, to be ſo to every Gentleman in this Houſe. They have been both accuſed of Miſconduct; If both be guilty, they ought both to be tried and puniſhed; and if either be innocent, it will be an Advantage to his Character to have a fair Trial before thoſe who are the moſt competent Judges of his Conduct. I therefore hope, Gentlemen will give over contending about who ſhall, or who ſhall not be recommended to be tried, that the Queſtion may be put upon the Addreſs as it now ſtands, and that we may come as ſoon as poſſible to the Queſtion I have mentioned. Whether it may be a Queſtion proper to be conſidered of in this Committee, I ſhall not determine; but, I am ſure, it is a Queſtion that deſerves our Conſideration; and if it be thought improper for us in this Committee, I hope, ſome Gentleman more able than I am to enforce it, will riſe up and move for ſuch an Inquiry, as ſoon as our Reſolutions in this Committee are reported, and agreed to by the Houſe.

The next Speech I ſhall give you in this Debate, was that of Servilius Priſcus, *in the Character of* H—ry P—lh—m, *Eſq; the Purport of which was thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I Shall join in Opinion with the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that it is of very little Importance whether we addreſs for having one or both Admirals tried by a Court Martial; for ſuppoſing we addreſſed for neither, his Majeſty would certainly order both to be tried, if he thought their Conduct any Way ſuſpicious. Therefore, if we had concluded this Inquiry without coming to any Reſolution, I do not think the Publick could thereby have been any Way a Sufferer; but as we have ſpent ſo much Time in an Inquiry, which from the Beginning I foreſaw and foretold would be fruitleſs*, it ſeems neceſſary to do ſomething, and for this Reaſon I did not oppoſe the Reſolutions you have already agreed to, nor ſhall I oppoſe the Addreſs now moved for. This, however, I muſt

* See London Magazine *for laſt Year, p.* 278.

say, that if we address for having one Admiral tried by a Court Martial, we ought in Justice to address for having both tried; because there are as strong Objections made to the Conduct of the one as the other. The Admiral did fight, 'tis true, and the Vice-Admiral did not; but, I think, it is far from being clear, whether the latter's not fighting was owing to an Error in his own, or in his Admiral's Conduct; and it is plain, that the Vice-Admiral would have fought upon the second Day after the Battel, and would have brought the Enemy to a second Engagement, or would have made the Victory obtained in the first much more compleat, by obliging them to desert all their crippled Ships, if he had not been prevented by the Admiral's express and repeated Orders for giving over Chace. For this Reason, Sir, I must likewise join with the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, in Opinion, that if we recommend one, we ought to recommend both to be tried by a Court Martial; but I cannot join with the Hon. Gentleman in thinking, that this Address ought to be followed by another, to desire, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to inform us, who it was that advised him to send out the Admiral, or not to call the Vice-Admiral home.

Upon the least Reflection, Sir, I believe, every Gentleman must be convinced, that such a Motion would be very improper in this Committee; because we have hitherto inquired into nothing but the Conduct and Behaviour of the Commanders and Officers of our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*; consequently, from any Thing we have yet heard or inquired into, there can be no Foundation for such an extraordinary Motion in this Committee; and therefore I should not give you the Trouble at present of hearing my Objections against it, if it were not, that the bare Mention of such a Motion may have a bad Effect upon the Minds of some Gentleman, which, as one of his Majesty's Servants, I think myself obliged to endeavour to prevent. For this Reason, Sir, I hope, you will give me Leave to offer my Reasons why no such Motion ought to be made, much less agreed to, either upon the Report, or upon any other Occasion.

In the first Place, Sir, it would be a most enormous Incroachment upon one of the chief and most necessary Prerogatives of the Crown, which is the Power his Majesty has to appoint such Officers as he thinks fit to command his Armaments both by Sea and Land. Should this House once begin to find Fault with any such Appointment, or to censure those that advised it, the next Step would in course be, our taking upon us to recommend, or, more properly, to prescribe, what General the King should appoint to command his Armies, and what Admiral he should appoint to command his Squadrons, the dangerous Consequence of which must be manifest; for in such a Case, a popular General or Admiral might get himself placed at the Head of our Army or Navy, whether the King would or no; and what Use such a General or Admiral might make of our Army or Navy, is certainly to be apprehended, tho' it cannot be certainly foretold.

We should, therefore, Sir, be extremely cautious of making a Precedent for this House to incroach upon that Prerogative of the Crown, by which the King is enabled to appoint what Generals or Admirals he thinks most proper for the Command of his Armies or Squadrons; for a Precedent being once made, especially a bad one, it is easy to improve it. The Consequence of the Precedent now mentioned, might very probably be, our taking upon us to recommend what Generals or Admirals the King should employ, and to recommend them in such a Manner,

as

as that the King must either appoint the General and Admiral so recommended, or expect no Money, either to raise an Army or to fit out a Squadron; and the natural Consequence of this would be, that instead of a legal Government, and a rightful King, the Nation would soon again be saddled, as it was once already, with a military Government and a tyrannical Protector.

But, Sir, the Address which the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to recommend, would be something more than an Incroachment upon the Prerogative of the Crown: In my Opinion, it would be a personal Affront to our present Sovereign. As to the Inferior Officers of the Army or Navy, the King may, without any Affront, be supposed to follow the Advice of some of his Ministers, with respect to their Preferment; because he cannot be supposed to be personally acquainted with many of them, or to know the Qualifications or Merit of the respective Candidates; but as to the chief Commanders both of our Army and Navy, the King must be supposed to know them perfectly; and therefore it would be an Affront to our Sovereign to suppose, that with Respect to the Appointment of any Generals or Admirals, he blindly followed the Advice of any Minister; yet this is what we must suppose, before we can agree to such an Address as the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to mention; for, surely, no Man would propose to address the King, to know by whose Advice any Thing had been done, if he supposed it to have been done by him without the Advice or Recommendation of any Minister or Counsellor whatever. Suppose then such Address agreed to and presented to his Majesty, what other Answer could we expect, than that his Majesty had, without any Advice, appointed the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of this Squadron, because he knew both the Gentlemen, and from his own Knowledge was convinced, that both of them were properly qualified for the Commands he had respectively intrusted them with? This, I say, is the only Answer we could expect; and upon this Answer could we proceed to censure or punish any one of our Ministers?

I must therefore conclude, Sir, that such an Address would not only be of dangerous Consequence, but of no Signification with respect to the End proposed; consequently, no such Address ought to be agreed to, even tho' we had a solid Foundation for finding Fault with the Choice his Majesty made of an Admiral and Vice-Admiral to command his Squadron in the *Mediterranean*. But, Sir, so far as I have yet heard, we have not the least Reason to find Fault with this Choice. It has been of all Sides granted, that both the Gentlemen were properly qualified. The only Reason assigned, is a supposed previous Animosity or Grudge between these two Gentlemen. But, have we heard any Proof of this in the whole Course of the Evidence? I shall grant, that the Admiral, from the Time of his first Arrival in the *Mediterranean*, did not treat his Vice-Admiral in so friendly a Manner as might have been expected; but it has been proved, that, during the whole Time of their Continuance together, the Vice-Admiral behaved with the utmost Decency and Respect towards the Admiral. Therefore, if there was any old Grudge, it seems to have been of one Side only; or, that otherwise, the Vice-Admiral was willing to have sacrificed it to the Service of his Country.

But, Sir, we have had no Proof that there was any old Grudge of either Side; and suppose we had, it could be no Reason for our inquiring into the Conduct of our Ministers, with respect to the Choice his Majesty made of these two Gentlemen

to command his Squadron, unleſs it had been proved, that, previous to that Choice, our Miniſters were informed of the bad Terms on which theſe two Gentlemen ſtood with one another. Have we had the leaſt Proof, have we heard the leaſt Inſinuation, that our Miniſters had any ſuch previous Information? It has, indeed, been ſaid, that it was publickly known, that the Admiral and Vice-Admiral were upon no good Terms; but if this were granted, it is no Proof of its having been known to our Miniſters; for a Fact may be publickly known among the inferior Sort of People, and yet may never come to the Knowledge of thoſe who are in the high Stations of Life. This, therefore, can be no good Foundation for our inquiring into the Conduct of our Miniſters, nor can we from thence ſuppoſe, that any of them have been guilty either of a Neglect or a Breach of Duty; and there is nothing we ſhould more carefully avoid than that of ſetting up Inquiries when no Crime has been committed, or when there is not at leaſt a Probability of our being able to make a full and ample Diſcovery; for when a Parliamentary Inquiry is ſet on Foot, the People without Doors ſuppoſe, that ſome heinous Crime has been committed, and expect to ſee the Criminals condignly puniſhed. This they expect from all Parliamentary Inquiries: This they have Reaſon to expect; and when they find themſelves diſappointed, they are apt to draw Concluſions no Way favourable to the Character of this Aſſembly.

For the Sake, therefore, of preſerving our Dignity, and our Authority among the People without Doors, we ſhould take Care not to raiſe the Expectations of the People, by ſetting on Foot a Parliamentary Inquiry, unleſs we have good Reaſon to believe, that we ſhall be able to detect the publick Criminals, and to bring them to condign Puniſhment; and the Inquiry we are now about to conclude, ought to be a Warning to us, not to intermeddle in an Affair we cannot comprehend, or in any one that from the Nature of Things appears to be beyond our Reach; for no Gentleman, I believe, ſuppoſes, that the Reſolutions we have come to, or the Addreſs now propoſed, can give Satisfaction to the People without Doors, and yet every one of us within Doors muſt ſee, that it is impoſſible for us, with any Juſtice, to proceed farther than we have done in this Affair. The Event would be the ſame, ſhould we order another Inquiry into the Conduct of our Miniſters, in relation to the appointing of theſe two Gentlemen to command his Majeſty's Squadron in the *Mediterranean*; for ſuppoſing it fully proved, that our Miniſters had a previous Information of the Animoſity, Grudge, or Pique, ſubſiſting between them, I do not ſee how we could proceed even to cenſure any of our Miniſters, ſhould his Majeſty give us ſuch an Anſwer as I have mentioned, and ſhewn to be the only Anſwer we can expect.

An Inquiry into the Conduct of Miniſters, eſpecially when any Misfortune or Diſappointment has happened to the Nation, is, I know, Sir, a favourable Topick both within Doors and without. We are at all Times but too apt to give Ear to any Propoſition of this Kind; but the Reaſons I have given, will, I hope, put a Stop to any Motion, either now or hereafter, for ſuch an Inquiry as the Hon. Gentleman has been pleaſed to mention; and if any ſuch Motion ſhould be made, I hope ſuch additional Reaſons will then be offered, as may prevent its meeting with any favourable Reception from this Aſſembly.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give in this Debate, was that made by C. Horatius

ſtilius Tubulus, *in the Character of Mr. A——n-n H—the-te, which was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WITH regard to the Queſtion now properly before us, I ſhall content myſelf with giving my Opinion in the moſt common Way, by a ſingle Monoſyllable; but with regard to the Queſtion which my Hon. Friend has ſtarted upon this Occaſion, the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has, I think, made it neceſſary for me to give my Opinion in a more extenſive and explicit Manner. When I ſay this, every Gentleman will ſuppoſe, I mean the Queſtion for addreſſing his Majeſty to know, who it was that adviſed him to employ two Gentlemen, as Admiral and Vice-Admiral of his *Mediterranean* Squadron, who had ſuch an Antipathy to one another, that no cordial Union, even for the publick Service, could well be expected between them. This, I ſay, Sir, we have a Right to know: This we ought to inſiſt on; becauſe, I am convinced, it was the Cauſe of the whole Miſconduct both in the Engagement off *Toulon*, and in what happened after that Engagement. But ſuppoſe no Misfortune had happened in Conſequence of that Choice of Admirals, will any one ſay, it was a good Choice? Could any Thing but Neceſſity excuſe ſuch a Choice? And can it be ſaid, that his Majeſty was under any Neceſſity, when he had ſo many Admirals and Vice-Admirals equally fit for the Command? Sir, it was a moſt unneceſſary, and a moſt imprudent Choice; and one of the chief Excellencies of our Conſtitution is, that if our Sovereign does any Thing amiſs, the Blame muſt lie at the Door of ſome of his Miniſters or under Agents, who may be called to Account, and puniſhed for it by an Inquiry or Proſecution in Parliament.

No Gentleman who underſtands, and properly conſiders the Nature of our happy Conſtitution, can pretend to ſay, that his Majeſty can do any Thing, or iſſue any Orders, Inſtructions or Commiſſion, without the Concurrence of ſome of his Miniſters. If he ſhould, thoſe that obeyed ſuch Orders or Inſtructions, or accepted of ſuch Commiſſion, would be anſwerable to, and might be puniſhed by Parliament for what they did. In the preſent Caſe, ſuppoſe his Majeſty ſhould return ſuch an Anſwer to our Addreſs, as the Hon. Gentleman has ſaid to be the only Anſwer we can expect: Suppoſe his Majeſty in his Anſwer ſhould ſay, that he had made this Choice of an Admiral and Vice-Admiral without the Advice of any Miniſter; could this put a Stop to our Inquiry? No, Sir, we know, that both the Admiral's and the Vice-Admiral's Commiſſion, as well as Inſtructions, muſt be made out at the Admiralty Board; and if Commiſſions be granted to improper Perſons, the Commiſſioners of that Board are anſwerable to this Houſe, and muſt bear the Blame, unleſs they can fix it upon the Back of ſome other Miniſter or Miniſters. If they did ſo, it might plead an Alleviation of their Puniſhment, but not an abſolute Indemnity; becauſe no Miniſter, nor all the reſt of the Miniſters together, could have compelled them to make out Commiſſions to improper Perſons. Such an Anſwer therefore from his Majeſty could not put a Stop to our Inquiry: On the contrary, it might, and indeed ought to irritate our Proceedings againſt the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, who by ſuch an Anſwer would become the proper and the only Objects of our Reſentment. But I have Reaſon to think, that no Miniſter could have Influence enough upon his Majeſty, to prevail with him to return ſuch an Anſwer; becauſe I am perſuaded, that his Majeſty never reſolves upon any Thing of ſuch Im-

Importance without first conſulting with his Miniſters; and I am very ſure, that no Miniſter ever did, nor ever can prevail upon him to diſſemble, much leſs to make ſuch an Anſwer as is not ſtrictly true.

We may therefore expect from his Majeſty a true Information; and it is far from being an Affront to ſuppoſe, that he appoints even a chief Commander by the Advice of his Council, or by the Advice of his Admiralty Board. His Majeſty may be perſonally acquainted with all his ſuperior Officers both by Sea and Land; but he cannot be ſuppoſed to be acquainted with all thoſe Circumſtances of their Life and Converſation, which are neceſſary for forming a right Judgment. For Example, may we not ſuppoſe, that his Majeſty knew nothing of the Antipathy that ſubſiſted between the two Gentlemen he had made Choice of for commanding his *Mediterranean* Squadron? Is not ſuch a Suppoſition highly probable? Would it not then have been right in his Majeſty to have taken the Advice of his Miniſters, before he proceeded to ſuch a Choice? And can it be look'd on as an Affront to our Sovereign, to ſuppoſe that he did what was right. But ſuppoſe he had proceeded to this Choice, without any Advice, and without knowing any Thing of this Circumſtance relating to the two Gentlemen he had honoured with his Choice, it was the Duty of the Admiralty Board to inform him, and it was their Buſineſs to know the Fact. If they failed in their Duty, or were ignorant of what it was their Buſineſs to know, they deſerve to be cenſured; and it is our Duty to take Care, they may meet with what they deſerve, that it may be a Warning to others, to be more diligent in performing their Duty, as well as in qualifying themſelves properly for the Performance of their Duty.

When we come to inquire into this Affair, the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty may, perhaps, be able to ſhew, that they informed his Majeſty of this Circumſtance relating to the two Gentlemen he had made Choice of, and that they properly repreſented the dangerous Conſequences of employing them in the ſame Command, but that it was carried againſt their Advice by the Weight of ſome other Adviſers, whom they may be able to point out to us, if it could be ſuppoſed that his Majeſty ſhould refuſe to name them. This I ſhall grant, Sir, would in a great Meaſure excuſe the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, but it would very much aggravate the Guilt of thoſe who, notwithſtanding ſuch Information, had adviſed his Majeſty to make ſuch a Choice. By an Inquiry therefore into this Affair, we can hardly miſs of laying the Blame at the right Door: It muſt lie at the Door of the Commiſſioners of our Admiralty, unleſs they can remove it to the Door of ſome other Adviſers; and conſidering the fatal Conſequence that has enſued from this imprudent Choice, we are in Duty to our Country obliged to find out and puniſh the Adviſers.

I am not at all ſurpriſed, Sir, to hear the Prerogatives of the Crown trumpt up as a Bar to any Inquiry; for they have always been ſet up by Miniſters againſt every Inquiry or Proſecution that was ever propoſed in Parliament; but this can never be of any Weight with thoſe who can properly diſtinguiſh between the Prerogatives of the Crown and the Privileges of Parliament. The Prerogatives of the Crown, Sir, were all eſtabliſhed by our Conſtitution for the publick Good; and when they are properly made uſe of, the Parliament has nothing to do with them; but when they are made a wicked or an imprudent Uſe of, the Parliament has then a Right to interpoſe, and to puniſh thoſe who adviſed the King to make ſuch an Uſe of his Prerogative,

tive. Thus the King has by his Prerogative the ſole Power of appointing all Commanders both by Sea and Land, and while proper Perſons are employed, the Parliament has no Right to intermeddle; but when improper Perſons are appointed, and the Publick has ſuffered, or is like to ſuffer, the Parliament has a Right to interpoſe, and not only to remove the worthleſs Perſons ſo appointed, but to puniſh thoſe who adviſed the appointing of ſuch. But ſays the Hon. Gentleman, if we once begin to inquire into, and puniſh thoſe who adviſed the appointing of any General or Admiral, we ſhall of Courſe ſoon begin to aſſume to ourſelves the Power of appointing Generals and Admirals. I wiſh the Hon. Gentleman would reconſider this Argument: If he does, he will find it to be in ſhort thus: If we do what we have a Right to do, we ſhall of Courſe ſoon begin to do what we have no Right to do. This may be Logick among Miniſters of State; but, I am ſure, it would not be allowed to paſs for ſuch among the under Graduates of any of our Univerſities. By this Method of arguing, Sir, we ſhould put an End to one of the chief Uſes of Parliaments, which is, to take Care that none of the Prerogatives of the Crown, which were all deſigned for the Safety of the People, ſhall ever be turned towards their Deſtruction; but however much this Method of arguing may prevail among Miniſters of State, I hope, it will never be admitted by this Aſſembly. Here, I hope, the antient Maxim of our Conſtitution will always prevail, That the King has many Prerogatives to do Good, but not ſo much as one to do Evil.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Foundation, or the Reaſons we may have for preſenting ſuch an Addreſs as my Hon. Friend was pleaſed to mention: I ſhall grant, we have no direct Proof, that there was any Animoſity or Antipathy ſubſiſting between the two Gentlemen, when his Majeſty made Choice of them to command his Squadron in the *Mediterranean*; but the Fact was at that Time notoriouſly known, and publickly talked of; and if we ſhould enter into an Inquiry, we may very probably find not only a Proof of the Fact, but that it was known to almoſt all our Miniſters. This of its having been publickly talked of is a ſufficient Foundation for an Inquiry; and what was then talked of, ſeems to have been confirmed by the Behaviour of the two Gentlemen towards one another, as ſoon as they met, and during the whole Time of their Continuance together, in the *Mediterranean*. The Vice-Admiral, by what appears, ſeems, indeed, to have been the moſt artful, becauſe in all Points of Ceremony he behaved with an outward Shew of Reſpect; but this Sort of Behaviour often ſerves as a Cloak for a Heart full of Malice and Revenge; and if it ſhould appear, that he ought to have cloſed the Line before bringing to, the Night before the Engagement, or that he could have come up next Day Time enough to have had a Share in the Engagement, I ſhall ſuppoſe, that he ſecretly reſolved to endeavour, as much as he could with any Safety to himſelf, to make the Admiral loſe either his Character or his Life. On the other Hand, if it ſhould appear, that our Squadron might have come up with the Enemy, the ſecond Day after the Engagement, I ſhall be very apt to ſuppoſe, that the Admiral called the Vice-Admiral off the Chace, to prevent his gaining the Honour of forcing the Enemy to a new Engagement, or obliging them to deſert their crippled Ships.

Then, Sir, as to the Knowledge our Miniſters might have had of the Terms on which theſe two Gentlemen ſtood with reſpect to one another, I ſhall admit, that we have

no direct Proof of their Knowledge; but as the Fact was notoriously known, and publickly talk'd of at the Time, we have a ſtrong Preſumption that they were not ignorant of it; and a ſtrong Preſumption of Guilt has always been held to be a ſufficient Foundation for an Inquiry. But with reſpect to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, we have ſome Thing more: As I have ſaid before, it was their Buſineſs to know this Fact: The Duty of their Office requires, that they ſhould inform themſelves very minutely, of every Thing that relates to the Character or Circumſtances of any Officer they are to recommend to a high Command in the Navy. With regard to them therefore, we have not only a Foundation for an Inquiry, but already almoſt a full Proof, that they have either failed in their Duty, or have been ignorant of what it was their Buſineſs to know. Conſequently, in this Inquiry we have no Reaſon to apprehend our not being able to anſwer the juſt Expectations of the People without Doors; becauſe the Blame muſt fall upon the Lords of the Admiralty, if they cannot remove it from themſelves, by charging it on ſome of our other Miniſters.

But the Truth, I believe, is, Sir, and will perhaps appear to be, that, as we have at preſent two Sets of Miniſters, very diſtinct from one another, and often contending which ſhall appear to have the greateſt Influence in the Cabinet, the Admiral was recommend by one Set, and the other Set, in order to preſerve their Credit with their Party, inſiſted upon their Friend the Vice-Admiral's being continued in Command, tho' they could not but ſee, if they can ever ſee any Thing, that the publick Service might ſuffer by ſuch an ill-judged and unnatural Conjunction. If this ſhould appear to be the Caſe, the By-End of thoſe who adviſed the Continuance of the Vice-Admiral in that Command will be manifeſt. Without any further Proof we muſt conclude, that they ſacrificed the publick Service to the Preſervation of their Credit with their Party, and that for this Purpoſe they went out of their proper Province, which is an Aggravation of their Crime; for it is the proper Province of the Admiralty Board to adviſe his Majeſty with Regard to the placing, diſplacing, or ſtationing all the Admirals and Officers of the Navy. If any bad Choice be made, they are anſwerable for it; and if it ſhould appear, that they adviſed againſt the Choice that was made, and duly repreſented the dangerous Conſequences of making ſuch a Choice, it will be a farther Addition to the Guilt of thoſe, who for their own By-Ends adviſed it.

From hence, Sir, we muſt ſee the Neceſſity of our making ſuch an Inquiry as my Hon. Friend has mentioned, if we are reſolved to perform the Duty we owe both to our King and Country; and that Inquiry muſt be begun by a Motion for ſuch an Addreſs as he has propoſed. Whether it be proper in this Committee to reſolve upon the making of ſuch a Motion, is another Queſtion; but it is a Queſtion that, in my Opinion, can admit of no Diſpute. What was this Committee appointed for? Look on the Order for this Purpoſe: Is it not in theſe Words, That it be referred to a Committee, to inquire into the Cauſe of the Miſcarriage of his Majeſty's Fleet in the Action, laſt Year, near *Toulon*, in the *Mediterranean*, againſt the combined Fleets of *France* and *Spain* *? If any one thinks, I have not repeated the Words faithfully, I ſhall deſire the Order to be read at your Table. —— As theſe are admitted to be the Words of the Order, is it not plain, that if we think, the Cauſe of this Miſcarriage was ultimately owing to his Majeſty's making Choice of two Admirals

* *See* London Magazine *for laſt Year, p.* 274.

Admirals for the Command of that Squadron, who had a Contempt and an Averſion for one another: I ſay, if this be our Opinion, is it not plain, that in this Committee we have not only a Power, but we ought to reſolve, that this Choice was the ultimate Cauſe of the Miſcarriage? And conſequently we have a Power, and ought to direct our Chairman to move the Houſe for ſuch an Addreſs as my Hon. Friend has been pleaſed to propoſe.

I therefore hope, Sir, that nothing that has been ſaid by the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, will prejudice any Member of this Houſe againſt ſuch a Motion, or make any one think, that it is improper for this Committee to direct our Chairman to make ſuch a Motion. I think, indeed, we ſhould firſt reſolve, that his Majeſty's making choice of two ſuch Admirals was the ultimate Cauſe, or one of the chief Cauſes, of the Miſcarriage of his Fleet in that Action. To ſuch a Reſolution I ſhall moſt heartily give my Aſſent, becauſe I am fully convinced, that if there had been any Sort of Harmony between our Admiral and Vice-Admiral, we ſhould that Day have obtained a moſt compleat Victory: Nay, I am perſuaded, we ſhould have almoſt totally deſtroyed both the *French* and *Spaniſh* Squadrons; for as the Wind then ſtood, they had no Port of Safety to retreat to, within leſs than two Days Sail. Our coming to ſuch a Reſolution can be no Excuſe for either of the Admirals, if it ſhould appear, that either of them was guilty of any Breach or Neglect of Duty; becauſe whatever Terms they ſtood on with reſpect to one another, they ſhould have joined cordially and ſincerely together in fighting and deſtroying the Enemies of their Country: If they had done ſo, it might have been a Cover for thoſe who had adviſed employing them in the ſame Command, but it could never have juſtified the Choice; and now that Choice has produced ſuch fatal Effects, we are bound to inquire into the Adviſers; I hope, we ſhall be able to bring them to condign Puniſhment, whatever Methods they may take to ſhelter themſelves behind the Throne.

In order to explain the following Debate, I muſt obſerve, that our Club had got Copies of the Letters and Papers relating to the Court Martial ſome Time before held in the Mediterranean, *to inquire into the Conduct of Captain* R——d N—s, *and of all Proceedings relating thereunto; and as this Trial had been much cenſured by almoſt every one who had heard any Account of it, we reſolved to take this Affair into our Conſideration; which we did on the* 30th *of* April *laſt, and after a full and mature Examination of all the Papers relating to this Trial,* A. Cornelius Coſſus *ſtood up, and in the Character of* V-lt-rs C-rnw-ll, *Eſq; ſpoke in Subſtance as follows, viz.*

Mr. Preſident,

I Cannot but obſerve, Sir, that you yourſelf, and many Gentlemen near me, ſeem in a Manner to call me up, after what happened the latter End of the laſt Week on this Occaſion, when I offered you a Queſtion which I had framed in the beſt Manner I was able, from the Depoſitions and Minutes ſent us out of the *Mediterranean*, of Captain *Norris*'s Trial, which the Committee then read, and of which the Houſe has appointed this Day to conſider.

And, indeed, I ſhould otherwiſe have thought it my Duty to ſay ſomething, at preſent, (his Majeſty being in Haſte to prorogue us, and to viſit his *German* Dominions), that I might take a proper Leave of this Inquiry, of which I happened to be one of the firſt Parents; and tho'

I well remember, that on the original Motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Fight off *Toulon*, &c. some Gentlemen debated point-blank against it; others were for a previous Question; and others desired me to withdraw it; yet it work'd its own Way thro' the House, after the Manner that Fame is describ'd to do; Motion made it flourish, and the farther it went the stronger it grew; for it might otherwise have fail'd, from the Inability of your Chairman.

And it being now, Sir, grown too big to be maintain'd otherwise than by the Royal Hand, I hope, his Majesty will take it under his own Care, and will by this Means obtain the Popularity of restoring to us that Courage and Discipline, which have in all Ages, but the present, made the Fleets of this Island the Terror of its Enemies. What must soon be the Fate of this Nation, when military Merit is no longer the Way to military Preferment? Pray, Sir, is not this verified in the Case before us, where, after the pusillanimous Behaviour of many of our Commanders in that most critical Conjuncture, a Court Martial, sitting on the Mock-Trial (for so I must call it) of one of the greatest Cowards that this, or any other Country ever produced, combines, and conspires with the Criminal to let him slip thro' their Fingers; and for no other Reason than this, that, truly, they hear his Father is at the Head of the Admiralty?

The Admiral who lately commanded there, and is now your Member, abuses the Lieutenants of the *Essex* for complaining of the Cowardice of their Captain in the Action, and advises *Norris* to quit; he does so, and enters himself a Voluntier: Then he desires Mr. *Rowley* to hold a Court Martial upon him, that he may clear himself of the Aspersions that have been cast upon him. Mr. *Rowley* sends home his Letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, and doubts his Power of trying one who had given up his Command; they order him to be tried; upon which a Court Martial is held, to which Mr. *Norris* is invited rather than summoned, and desired to accuse those who have aspers'd him: He appears there no more like a Prisoner than any Member of the Court Martial, walks in and out with his Sword on, is under no Arrest, the Lieutenants of his Ship allow'd only to send in Depositions, and not admitted to appear at the Trial, which lasted eight Days; and the common Sailors kept drunk, and suborn'd to swear falsely in Favour of *Norris*; when the Lieutenants of the poor *Marlborough* came on board the Ship where the Court Martial is held, and desir'd by Letter to be admitted to be examined, the Court is unanimously of Opinion, that they should not be heard, because *they seem'd to have prejudg'd the Case*; nor are the three Lieutenants of the *Essex* allow'd to make good their Charge.

I should observe too, that Capt. *Norris* does not only govern the Court as he pleases, and ask more than three Fourths of the Questions, but brow-beats every body he dislikes, and asks the same Questions of Recrimination over ten thousand Times, *viz.* Was not my Ship as near the Enemy as the *Dorsetshire*, and others that never fought at all, *&c. &c.* Nor should I forget the great Complaisance of the suppos'd Prosecutor on the Part of the Crown, which, I am told, was the Admiral's Secretary, who always addresses himself to Capt. *Norris*, to know what he would be pleas'd to have done, and takes Care in his Style throughout the Whole, to say, "Capt. *Norris* and the Court "proceeded, or did so and so."

And now, Sir, by Way of Farce, after this Tragi-comedy, our pious Court Martial resumes the former Doubt,

Doubt, which had been long before sent home and over-ruled by the Lords of the Admiralty, and they all ſign an Opinion, that they cannot try (even after they have tried him) Capt. *Norris*, he having no Pay from, or Command under the Government. But notwithſtanding all I have ſaid, I hope there may be Gentlemen in the Houſe who may have Letters from the *Mediterranean*, that will ſet many of the Members of this Court Martial in a better Light; and it has been whiſper'd without Doors, that the Admiral, and three or four of the Court differ'd with the Majority; and altho' I believe it is a Maxim in Law, that there can be no Averment againſt a Record, yet, I hope, that, if any Gentleman can produce ſuch a Letter, the Committee will give him Leave to read it as a Part of his Speech, that it may avail ſomewhat towards the taking off ſome of the Odium from thoſe, who thereby endeavour to exculpate themſelves from the Parliamentary Cenſure, which my general Queſtion carries along with it.

My Queſtion, however, Sir, is at preſent warranted by the Evidence on your Table, and will, I am ſure, be ſupported by much abler Arguments than any I have troubled you with; ſo that I proceed to move you, *That the Proceedings of the Court Martial aſſembled on board his Majeſty's Ship* Torbay, *begun the 28th of* January, 1744, *and ending the 5th of* February *following, purſuant to an Order from the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of* Great Britain, *bearing Date the 28th of* November, 1744, *to Vice-Admiral* Rowley, *for inquiring into the Conduct and Behaviour of Captain* Richard Norris, *in the Engagement between the* Engliſh *Fleet, under the Command of Admiral* Matthews, *and the united Fleets of* France *and* Spain, *in the* Mediterranean, *on the 11th of* February, 1743, *were partial, arbitrary, and illegal.*

Upon this Horatius Coeles *ſtood up, and in the Character of Sir* J—n H—nd C—tt—n, *Bart. ſpoke to the following Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

AS I had heard a great many repeated Accounts of the infamous Behaviour of this unfortunate Gentleman in the Engagement off *Toulon*, I was for many Months amazed, that I never heard of his having been tried by a Court Martial; and, at laſt, when I heard he had been tried, and, as it was firſt reported, acquitted, I began to doubt the Veracity of the Accounts I had before heard; but now, after having ſeen the Proceedings of that Court Martial, I am more amazed than ever: I am aſtoniſhed, that Men who call themſelves Gentlemen, ſhould, for the Sake of gaining the Favour or Countenance of any great Man, falſify their Oaths, and join in an Attempt to ſcreen ſuch a cowardly Behaviour from that Puniſhment which is uſually and juſtly inflicted upon it by our military Law. It is a moſt terrible Diſappointment and Diſcouragement to our brave Seamen, to find themſelves under the Command of a cowardly Captain; but what Indignation muſt they not be filled with, what Deſpair muſt they not be drove to, when they ſee that Captain protected by their Admiral, and ſcreened by the mock Solemnity of a Court Martial? If an immediate Stop be not put to ſuch Practices, we can no longer expect either Glory or Safety from our Navy: No brave Man will ever enter into the Service, becauſe he muſt expect the Fate of Capt. *Cornwall*: He muſt expect to be ſacrificed by the Cowardice of his Companions. In this Affair therefore, I hope, all Party Diviſions, all Miniſterial Evaſions, will be entirely laid aſide.

Our

Our Lives, our Liberties, and our Properties, as well as the Honour and Glory of our Country, are at Stake; and the Interpoſition of this Houſe is the more neceſſary, becauſe, during the long Tract of Peace we have lately had, ſeveral young Lords, or Sons of great Families, have taken it into their Head to become Seamen, and may expect the ſame Partiality from a Court Martial, which, they ſee, this young Captain has met with.

This Houſe has, Sir, for many Years been ſo much under the Guidance of Miniſters, that we may in ſome Meaſure be ſaid to have loſt, by Diſuſe, ſeveral of thoſe Powers which we are inveſted with by our Conſtitution. Thank God! ſince this Parliament began, we ſeem to be got a little out of our Leading-ſtrings; and therefore, I hope, we ſhall begin to interrupt that Preſcription which might otherwiſe perhaps, in a ſhort Time, be pleaded againſt us. Upon this Occaſion I muſt remind Gentlemen, that we have, among others, a Power to inſpect the Proceedings of all Courts of Juſtice, as is evident from our grand Committees eſtabliſhed at the Beginning of every Seſſion, one of which, in particular, is for our Courts of Juſtice; for tho' this Committee has for many Years never once ſate to do any Buſineſs, yet the annual Eſtabliſhment of ſuch a Committee is a Proof, that we have a Right, and that we ought to inſpect the Proceedings of all Courts of Juſtice; and the Proceedings of this Court Martial is a Proof of its being now become neceſſary for us to exert that Right, more punctually than we have done for many Years paſt.

Sir, I believe, there was never in this World a Court of Juſtice that proceeded in ſuch an unjuſt and partial Manner. From the very Day of the Engagement, there ſeems to have been a Combination among the Officers of that Squadron, from the higheſt to the loweſt, to ſcreen one another, or at leaſt all but the Vice-Admiral, from the Reſentment of their Country, for their Cowardice and Neglect of Duty. If we conſider how little moſt of our Ships ſuffered, it is from thence evident, without any Proof, that they did not attack the Enemy with that Vigour and Bravery, with which, as *Engliſhmen*, they ought to have done. From this Charge, indeed, I muſt exempt the Admiral and his Second, the unfortunate Captain of the *Marlborough*; and I am ſorry, I cannot exempt the Admiral from the other Charge, of endeavouring to ſcreen ſome of the Captains under his Command, particularly the Captain of the *Eſſex*, whoſe Conduct is now under our Conſideration. Conſidering the Station of that Ship in the Line, and the little Damage ſhe ſuffered, it was evident, without any Proof, that the Captain had avoided coming to a cloſe Engagement with any one of the Enemy. This was confirmed by the general Voice of almoſt all the Ships of the Squadron; and yet the Admiral never thought of doing Juſtice to his Country, by bringing this Captain to a Trial. At laſt, a direct Charge was laid againſt him by his ſecond Lieutenant; but this too was overlook'd by the Admiral, tho' it had, it ſeems, ſuch an Effect upon the Captain as to make him reſign the Command of his Ship; and this, it ſeems, was thought a ſufficient Atonement for betraying his Country by his Cowardice in the Time of Action; for no Thoughts were ever afterwards had of bringing him to a Trial, till the Captain was adviſed by his Friends, and encouraged, I ſuppoſe, by the Protection he met with, to apply, in the *September* following, for a Trial, in order to remove that Infamy which Malice and Falſhood, as he ſaid, had thrown upon him.

The

The next ſucceeding Admiral being unwilling, I ſuppoſe, Sir, to incur any private Odium by condemning him, or the publick Odium by acquitting him, made a Doubt whether he could order him to be tried, as he had then no Command in the Squadron, without an Order from the Board of Admiralty, which he at laſt received on the 5th of *January* laſt, directing him to aſſemble a Court Martial, to inquire into that Captain's Conduct in the Engagement which had happened near a Twelvemonth before; and in Purſuance of this Order a Court Martial was aſſembled for this Purpoſe on the 28th of the ſame Month. Thus you ſee, Sir, that the Captain obtained, upon the firſt Application, a Favour, which neither the Complaints of our brave Seamen, nor the Service of our Country could obtain in many Months, nor could ever, I believe, have obtained, if the Captain had not been encouraged to apply for it. From a Court Martial ſo obtained, the Officer who had been ſo bold as to make himſelf the Accuſer, could not, indeed, expect much Juſtice, and their very firſt Step convinced him and every one elſe, that they were aſſembled, not to try but to acquit the Captain, if poſſible; for whatever may be the Practice in our Common-Law Courts, it was right in Lieutenant *Jekyll* to refuſe being examined as a Witneſs, after having made himſelf the Accuſer, by his Letter to the Admiral, complaining of his Captain's cowardly Behaviour. He was certainly, in common Reaſon, to ſupport his Accuſation by the Teſtimony of other Witneſſes, and not by his own Teſtimony on Oath or otherwiſe: By his Letter to the Admiral he had made himſelf a Party, conſequently it was a proper Point of Honour in him to refuſe being examined upon Oath; for which Reaſon the Court ſhould have admitted him as the Accuſer, and ſhould have furniſhed him with the proper Powers to bring all ſuch Witneſſes to be examined, as he thought neceſſary for ſupporting his Accuſation. But inſtead of this, they refuſed to admit any one as the Accuſer or Proſecutor, but the Perſon appointed by themſelves, or at leaſt by the Admiral, and the Conſequence of this was, that no one Witneſs was ſummoned or examined, except ſuch as voluntarily offered themſelves, or ſuch as were ſummoned by the Captain. Nay, the Court expreſsly refuſed to allow the Gentlemen who had given Evidence againſt the Captain, to ſummon any Witneſſes for ſupporting their Evidence; and what was ſtill worſe, they refuſed to examine the Officers of the *Marlborough*, for no other Reaſon but becauſe, in their Letter deſiring to be examined, they ſhewed, that their Depoſitions would not be in Favour of the Captain of the *Eſſex*, which the Court were pleaſed to call prejudicing the Caſe.

From ſuch a partial Manner of Proceeding, Sir, the Gentlemen who had given Evidence againſt their Captain, could not but expect to hear him acquitted, and themſelves brought under the Scandal of having given in a falſe and malicious Accuſation; for I am not at all ſurprized, that a Captain of a Man of War, and the Son of a rich Admiral, ſhould find ſome Perſons on board his Ship, to contradict the Evidence given againſt him, eſpecially as the latter were not impowered or allowed by the Court, to compel any one to be examined in Support of the Evidence they had given; but luckily for the Accuſers, the Fact was ſo generally known in the Fleet, that even this Court Martial, partial as they had ſhewn themſelves, would not riſk their own Characters ſo far as to acquit him, therefore they contrived how to avoid giving any Sentence, either of Condemnation or Acquittal, and for this End pretended, that as the Captain

was

was not then in his Majeſty's Service or Pay, they had no Right, nor ought to determine a Matter, which they had been expreſsly ordered by the Board of Admiralty to inquire into.

Sir, this is, in my Opinion, not only a moſt illegal Determination, but it is introducing a Precedent that may be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the publick Service both by Sea and Land; for if it ſhould once be admitted, that a Man's being out of his Majeſty's Pay and Service ſhould exempt him from the Juriſdiction of a Court Martial, for any Crime he had committed whilſt he was in the Service, it would be in the Power of every Criminal, either in the Sea or Land Service, to evade being tried or puniſhed, if he could but obtain a Diſcharge from his commanding Officer, or prevail with him to accept his Reſignation. Nay, if this were admitted, neither our Board of Admiralty, nor even his Majeſty himſelf, by his Sovereign Authority, could order ſuch a Criminal to be tried by a Court Martial, or take any other Method to puniſh him for the Crime he had committed, unleſs it was ſuch a one as fell under the Cognizance of the Common Law, which in particular can take no Notice of Cowardice, nor inflict any Puniſhment upon the Coward, however much his Country may have ſuffered by his Miſbehaviour. Thus the greateſt Coward might by the Favour of his commanding Officer eſcape all Puniſhment; and of what dangerous Conſequence this might be to the publick Service, I ſhall leave for Gentlemen to conſider.

For this Reaſon, Sir, if no Partiality or Injuſtice had appeared in any other Part of the Proceedings of this Court Martial, we ought to cenſure them, in order to prevent this Opinion of theirs from ever taking Place, or being made Uſe of as a Precedent upon any future Occaſion; eſpecially on ſuch an Occaſion as this, where there is great Reaſon to ſuſpect, that the Reſignation was deſigned on Purpoſe to prevent the Criminal's being tried and puniſhed by a Court Martial. I ſay, the Criminal, Sir, for, in my Opinion, it appears even from what is ſaid by his own Witneſſes, that he never bore down upon the Enemy, or engaged any one of their Ships within what is called Point-Blank Shot, and conſequently could not be in a Line either with the Admiral or his Second the *Marlborough*, who appear both to have been within Point-Blank Shot, from the Damage they received, as well as from the Damage they did the Enemy. One of his Witneſſes indeed, meaning *Gray*, ſays, that when the *Eſſex* firſt began to engage, ſhe was within Point-Blank Shot of the Enemy, but the Court took Care not to make him explain himſelf; and when he was afterwards aſked, if the *Eſſex* was to Windward or Leeward of the *Marlborough*, he anſwered, To Windward, to be ſure, which could not be, if ſhe had been within what ought to be called Point-Blank Shot of the Enemy; and all his Witneſſes agree, that when the *Marlborough*'s Maſts went by the Board, his Ship, the *Eſſex*, was not only to Windward, but doing nothing, ſo that ſhe had nothing to prevent her going down to the Aſſiſtance of the *Marlborough*, but the Pretence of not breaking the Line, without an expreſs Order from the Admiral; which to me ſeems to be nothing but a mere Pretence, becauſe in the Time of Action it is impoſſible for an Admiral to attend to every Accident that may happen; and therefore, a Ship that has nothing to do, may certainly leave her Station in the Line, in order to aſſiſt any Ship ſhe ſees in Diſtreſs; for I muſt obſerve, that the chief Triumph we obtained, which was the taking, and afterwards deſtroying the *Spaniſh* Ship called the *Poder*: I ſay, this chief

Triumph was occaſioned by one of our Ships leaving not only her Station in the Line, but the Diviſion ſhe belonged to. When I ſay this, every Gentleman muſt ſuppoſe I mean the *Berwick*, one of our Rear-Admiral's Diviſion, the Captain of which bravely left, without any Orders, not only his Station but his Diviſion, in order to attack the *Poder*, becauſe he ſaw, that our Ships a-breaſt of her fired at ſuch a Diſtance as not to be able to do her much Damage.

In ſhort, Sir, from all the Circumſtances of this Day's Engagement, and even from the Evidence brought by the Captain, whoſe Behaviour is now under our Conſideration, it is manifeſt, that he was too much under the Influence of that Spirit which prevailed over moſt of the Captains in the Admiral's Diviſion, I mean that of keeping as much out of Harm's Way as poſſible; and if we give Credit to thoſe Gentlemen who appeared voluntarily againſt him, we muſt believe him to be ſuch an arrant Poltroon, that his eſcaping unpuniſhed will be a laſting Scandal to this Nation. I ſhall grant, that their Evidence has been expreſsly contradicted, in ſeveral material Circumſtances, by the Witneſſes he brought to ſwear in his Favour; but when we conſider all Circumſtances, it is no difficult Matter to determine which Side deſerves the moſt Credit. When we conſider the high Station which this Captain's Father has been deſervedly raiſed to in our Navy, and the great Influence he muſt, conſequently, have upon all our naval Preferments, it is not probable that any Man, much leſs a Number of Men, could, out of Reſentment, conſpire to bring a falſe Accuſation againſt him, becauſe they could not but foreſee, that to purſue their Reſentment in ſuch a Manner, would make it rebound with infinitely greater Force againſt themſelves: By ſuch a Method of Proceeding, they could expect nothing but Ruin upon his being acquitted. Had they ſucceeded in obtaining a Sentence againſt him, they could expect no Reward. On the other Hand, when we conſider the Captain's Circumſtances, the Protection he apparently met with from the Admiral, the long Time he had to practiſe upon the Men that had been under his Command, and the Rewards that might be expected by thoſe that offered or engaged to ſwear in his Favour, we cannot wonder, that, in this degenerate Age, he found ſome Men on board his Ship, ready to contradict upon Oath, any Fact that had been ſworn againſt him, or any Thing that had been objected to his Conduct. And when we conſider, that there was, in Reality, no Proſecutor allowed to appear againſt him, nor any one to croſs-examine his Witneſſes, we may wonder, that the Proof of his Innocence was not more full, more diſtinct, and more conſiſtent, than it appears to be.

Theſe Things being conſidered, it is eaſy, I ſay, Sir, to determine which Side of the Evidence deſerves the moſt Credit; but as we are not now to declare, that the Captain was either innocent or guilty of what was laid to his Charge, we have nothing to do with the Credibility of the Evidence of either Side of the Queſtion. All we have at preſent to do, is to conſider the Proceedings of the Court-Martial that inquired into his Conduct; and theſe Proceedings are ſo extraordinary, that I ſhall not ſcruple in the leaſt giving them all the bad Names my Hon. Friend has been pleaſed to mention. Upon the very Face of them they appear to be ſuch as no Man, I believe, either within Doors or without, will pretend to juſtify; and, I hope, the Notice that has been taken of them in this Houſe, will make all future Court-Martials reſolve to proceed with more

Candour towards the Accuſer, with more Severity towards the Perſon accuſed. Whatever may have been the former Practice, I hope all future Court Martials will make it a Rule, to allow any Perſon to ſet himſelf up as the Accuſer or Proſecutor, or at leaſt as a joint Proſecutor with the Crown; and ſo far from refuſing, upon frivolous Pretences, any Witneſſes that ſhall offer to appear, I hope they will make it a Rule, to furniſh both Priſoner and Proſecutor with the neceſſary Powers for compelling all Perſons to appear, who, they think, can give any Account of the Facts in Queſtion.

It is, I know, Sir, the Practice at Common Law, to make the Proſecutor or Accuſer appear as a Witneſs, and give his Evidence upon Oath againſt the Priſoner, but it is the Neceſſity of the Thing alone that can excuſe the Practice; for tho' the Law ſuppoſes, that the Proſecutor is only an Evidence for the King, and no otherwiſe concerned in the Trial, he is in Reality a Party, and may ſuffer by the Event, if the Court ſhould think the Proſecution malicious; therefore, even at Common Law, he ſhould never be compelled, or, indeed, admitted to appear as a Witneſs, when it is not abſolutely neceſſary; and as Courts Martial are not bound to follow any of the Practices of our Common-Law Courts farther than they think them reaſonable, I muſt look upon it as a Piece of very great Injuſtice in this Court Martial, to inſiſt upon the Accuſer or Proſecutor's being ſworn, or otherwiſe to exclude him from being preſent in the Court, in order to ſupport his Accuſation; for in this they followed the Practice neither of Law nor of Reaſon: If they had followed the Practice of Law, they might have compelled him to be ſworn; if that of Reaſon, they muſt have admitted him to be preſent in Court, to ſupport his Accuſation by ſuch Queſtions or croſs Queſtions, as he thought neceſſary for making the Witneſſes tell all the Truth, and nothing but the Truth.

This was therefore a manifeſt Piece of Injuſtice with reſpect to the Proſecutor, and of Partiality with reſpect to the Priſoner, or who ought at leaſt to have been a Priſoner; for during the whole Trial, he ſeems to have been treated rather as a Member of the Court, than as a Priſoner at their Bar. But what, I think, was much more illegal, and, indeed, a ſhocking Piece of Injuſtice, was their refuſing to admit the other Accuſers of this Captain to go into the Proof of their own Depoſitions, or to bring any Witneſſes for confirming the Evidence they had given, or falſifying that which had been given in favour of the Captain. Surely, if the Proſecutor, ſet up by the Court, had not been a ſham Proſecutor, he would have inſiſted upon it as his Right, to bring what Witneſſes he pleaſed to be examined, and would have thought himſelf obliged to thoſe Gentlemen, if they could have informed him of any other Witneſſes, that were material to be examined; for where there is a Contradiction of Evidence, it is the Buſineſs of the Proſecutor to ſupport his Evidence, and it is the Duty of the Court to examine every Man, whoſe Evidence can any Way contribute towards a Diſcovery of the Truth. In this therefore the Court acted illegally, as well as partially and unjuſtly; and as ſuch Proceedings in Courts Martial may be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the publick Service, I think it abſolutely neceſſary for us to endeavour, by a publick Cenſure, to prevent the like for the future: For which Reaſon, I ſhall conclude with ſeconding my Hon. Friend's Motion.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

So

So much of the true Hero appears in the King of Pruſſia's *Letters to M.* Villiers, *the* Britiſh *Miniſter at the Court of* Saxony, *that we judge a Tranſlation of them cannot but be acceptable to our Readers. They were publiſh'd in* Holland, *in* A Collection of Letters and other intereſting Pieces, relating to the Hiſtory of the Peace of *Dreſden*, *of which we gave an Account in our* Magazine *for* December *laſt*, *p.* 632.

LETTER I.

SIR,

I Believe *England* and all *Europe* are convinced of my Moderation. If the King of *Poland* had not forced me, by his ill Proceedings, to enter his Country, I had never done it. But notwithſtanding the Advantages, which all *Europe* ſees me have over my Enemies, I am inclin'd to ſubſcribe to an Accommodation. Having too well learn'd, however, by Experience, how much Uſe the Court of *Dreſden* makes of its own Advantages, I cannot cauſe a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities, nor withdraw my Troops out of this Country, before the King of *Poland* acquieſces purely and ſimply to the Convention of *Hanover*. You may aſſure yourſelf, that I expect the News of this with all imaginable Impatience, and that the Moment I receive it, I will take Meaſures in Conſequence. You perceive yourſelf, that what you write me is not ſufficient to ſtop the Progreſs of a victorious Army, and that the Court of *Dreſden* ſeems to reſerve to itſelf a Back-Door, while it waits for the Conſent of the Court of *Vienna*. Upon the leaſt Diſcovery of more Sincerity on their Side, and your undertaking, in the Name of the King of *England*, to guarantee to me the Conſequences, I am ready to give my Hand to all the pacifick Diſpoſitions you can take, for the Reeſtabliſhment of a ſolid and durable Peace between our two Courts. I only require of you a categorical Anſwer thereupon, and in the mean Time, the King of *Poland* ſhall ſee, that I wiſh myſelf only the Conſervation of his Subjects, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of a laſting Friendſhip with my Neighbours. It will depend only on him to cultivate it for the future, and to draw more Advantages from it than from that with his other Allies. I intreat you to employ in this Affair all the Dexterity I know you to be Maſter of, in order to finiſh a Negotiation, which anſwers ſo well the Intentions of the King your Maſter, by re-eſtabliſhing the Peace of *Germany*, and appeaſing a War between two Neighbours, which cannot fail of being ruinous and unfortunate to both the Parties at War. You may ſatisfy yourſelf, that on your Negotiation will depend the Fate of *Saxony*.

I am, with Sentiments of Eſteem, &c.

Sign'd, FREDERICK.

P. S. It is my Intention to make Peace according to the Treaty of *Hanover*. I have driven the *Auſtrians* out of *Germany*, and nothing remains but to ſend them quite back; but let the King of *Poland* declare, under the Guarantee of *England*, that he will accept this Convention, either with the Court of *Vienna*, or ſeparately, and Hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe. You perceive plainly, that I require Securities, and what I demand is conformable to Juſtice and good Senſe. I will play a ſure Game.

LETTER II.

SIR,

I Know not whether myſelf or the *Saxons* will be moſt obliged to you for the Reeſtabliſhment of Peace. The Evil I do my Neighbour, I do very much againſt my Heart. I am forced to come to theſe Extremities; but I procure, at the ſame Time, all the Helps that depend on me, for the King of *Poland* to extricate himſelf out of this Perplexity. It will be neceſſary then, in order effectually to put an End to this unhappy War, that the King of *Poland* do diſpatch immediately the full Powers to one of his Miniſters; for which Purpoſe I herewith ſend you the Paſſport. I have diſpatch'd my Orders to my Cabinet Miniſter, Count *de Podewils*, to repair hither immediately; after which, the Convention may be properly drawn up, and as ſoon as it ſhall be ratified by the King of *Poland*, I will evacuate his Country, his Fortreſſes, *&c.* and cauſe Hoſtilities to ceaſe. As to the Article of the Ceſſation of Contributions, and Reparation for Damages done; the Contributions cannot ceaſe till the King of *Poland* has ratified the Preliminaries drawn by our Miniſters; and I can as little make Reparation to the King of *Poland* for the Damages ſuſtain'd by his Subjects, as he and the Queen of *Hungary* will make me for what they have done me, and continue to do in *Silefia*. You will do me a Pleaſure, Sir, by accompanying the *Saxon* Miniſter, who comes with his Maſter's full Powers. This will procure me the Satisfaction of ſeeing a Man whom I eſteem much, and who, fill'd with the true Sentiments that a Miniſter ought to have, will procure Peace and Tranquillity to Nations, by extinguiſhing the Flame of Diſcord and War. I believe, moreover, that you will have no Time to loſe, in pro-

curing from your Court the full Powers you will have need of for the Guarantee of *Great Britain*, and in cauſing M. *de Beſtuchef* and the *Dutch* Miniſter to act conformably. I regard this Peace as the Baſis of the Pacification of *Germany*. The Queen of *Hungary* will either come into it at firſt, or ſhe will not be long in ſo doing. As to the reſt, I have heard with Grief, that the King of *Poland* has quitted his Capital: It is in my Opinion offering me an Affront. I have always eſteem'd him perſonally; and amidſt the greateſt Ravage of War, Reſpect would have been had to his Character and Family. You may aſſure this Prince of the Cordiality and Sincerity of my Sentiments, and that it depends only on him for the two Courts hereafter to live in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip. I beg you will reſt aſſured of the Sentiments of my Eſteem, with which, *&c.*

LETTER III.

SIR,

I Cannot ſufficiently applaud the Earneſtneſs you teſtify to propoſe Words of Peace and Accomodation to the King of *Poland*; and the more Room I have to be ſatisfied with your Conduct, the more am I ſurprized, Sir, that you, by your indefatigable Cares, and myſelf, with ſo much Moderation, and the Advantages of Fortune, are unable to bend the irreconcileable Spirit of the Court of *Dreſden*. It was difficult, I confeſs, to foreſee, that a Court which thought itſelf obliged to abandon its Capital, ſhould take upon it to preſcribe hard Laws, at a Time when Friendſhip and Peace are ſincerely demanded of it. The King of *Poland* ſhall ſtill have theſe in his Power, whenever he ſhall think proper. I follow, for my Part, the Laws of War, and now repeat to you what I ſaid in my former Letter, that from the Day the King of *Poland* ſhall ſign the Treaty, Hoſtilities and the laſt Contributions ſhall ceaſe. If Fortune had favour'd the Arms of my Enemies, I am not certain they would have been content to lay my Country under Contribution, and if they would not have overſpread it with Fire and Sword, demanding the Sacrifice of whole Provinces. After this you will confeſs, that my Procedure is much more humane, and that, if I have had the good Fortune, to diſconcert the dangerous Projects that the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dreſden* had formed againſt me, my Behaviour in conſequence is according to the Rights of War, and the Cuſtom of all *Europe*. If it is true, that the King of *Poland* would prevent the Ruin of his hereditary Eſtates, the moſt certain Way, in my Opinion, of his coming to this End, is to accept the Peace which I offer him ſo cordially. For without Hate or private Animoſity, all the World muſt agree, that 80,000 Men in ſuch a Country as *Saxony*, cannot fail of ruining it in Courſe of Time. My Hands are innocent of all the Evil that may happen to it. I call to Witneſs Heaven, and the Eyes of all *Europe*, that if the King of *Poland* perſiſts in his irreconcileable Diſpoſition, no body can blame me for proceeding, on my Side, to the greateſt Extremities. For the Love of Humanity, Sir, employ all your Care, that two neighbouring Houſes may not tear each other to Pieces. Be the Organs of my Sentiments, as you are the Depoſitory of my Intereſts, and ſave *Saxony* from the preſent Calamities, and the laſt of Evils which threatens it.

I am, &c.

P. S. Count *de Podewils* has been here ſince Yeſterday, and will wait ſtill, to ſee if there is no Means of bringing over the *Saxon* Miniſtry to more juſt and equitable Sentiments. Let the King of *Poland* then avail himſelf of my Diſpoſitions, and not puſh me too far. I will ſend you To-morrow my Remarks upon Count *Brubl's* Memorial, of which you will make what Uſe you think convenient; and in Caſe you judge it leſs proper to mollify Minds than to irritate them, you have it in your Power not to produce it at the Court. In the Interim, I am ſetting out to give new Activity to my Operations, and provide for my own Security, either by cruſhing my Enemies, or obliging them to make a reaſonable Peace. Whatever may happen, I ſhall always bear in Memory your juſt Proceedings; and if I can be ſerviceable to you at your Court, I will warmly employ all my Credit to convince you, that you have not ſerved an Ingrate.

LETTER IV.

Written three Days before the Signing of the Preliminaries.

SIR,

I Was very much ſurpriſed to receive Propoſitions of Peace on the Day of a Battle, and I have been ſufficiently convinced of the little Sincerity of the *Saxon* Miniſters, by the Return of Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* into *Saxony*. Fortune, which hath ſeconded my Cauſe, has put me in a Condition to reſent ſuch Sort of Proceedings with great Vigour: But far from thinking in that Manner, I offer ſtill, for the laſt Time, my Friendſhip to the King of *Poland*. My Succeſſes do not blind me; and tho' I might have Reaſon to be puſt up

in my Situation, I continue in the ſame Sentiments of preferring Peace to War. I expect that M. *de Bulow* and M. *de Rex*, will have their full Powers, that the Count *de Podewils*, who will arrive here this Evening or To-morrow, may enter into immediate Conference with them. As to the reſt, I cannot conceal my Surpriſe, that an *Engliſh* Miniſter ſhould adviſe me to depart from a Treaty I have made with the King his Maſter, and which *Great Britain* has guaranteed. You ſhall ſooner ſee me periſh myſelf and all my Army, than to relax upon the leaſt Particle of that Treaty. If the Queen of *Hungary* will at laſt, once for all, have a Peace, I am ready to ſign it according to the Convention of *Hanover*; and if ſhe refuſes it entirely, I ſhall have a Right to riſe in my Pretenſions againſt her. Bring me then the laſt Reſolutions of the King of *Poland*; and let me know, if he prefers the total Ruin of his Country to its Preſervation; Sentiments of Hatred, to thoſe of Friendſhip; in a Word, if he chuſes rather to cauſe this War to blaze in full Fury, than to eſtabliſh Peace with his Neighbours, and pacify *Germany*.

Dreſden, *Dec.* 18, 1745. *I am*, &c.

A ſhort DESCRIPTION *of the City of* BRUSSELS, *now beſieged by the* French.

BRUSSELS, one of the greateſt, moſt beautiful, and beſt peopled Cities in the *Netherlands*, is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Brabant*, the Seat of the Chancellary and Court of *Brabant*, of the Councils of State, of the Revenues, and the ordinary Reſidence of the Prince or Governor, whom the King of *Spain* formerly kept, and the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* now keeps in the *Low Countries*. It is ſituated upon the ſmall River *Sinne*, or *Senne*, which diſcharges itſelf into the *Scheld* by a Canal of the Length of five Leagues that was made in 1561. Its Avenues are fine, and its Circumference about 7 Miles. It is built Part in the Plain, and Part upon a Hill, extremely pleaſant, environed with a double Brick Wall, having a pretty large Interval, and ſmall Ditches. The Town is divided into Upper and Lower: The latter is much more agreeable and beautiful than the other, having ſeveral Fountains, and the two Branches of the great Canal border'd with broad Keys, and fill'd with a prodigious Number of Boats that come hither from the Sea by the *Scheld*. The Palace is in the Upper Town: It has many rich Apartments, ſpacious enough to lodge ſeveral Kings at once; to which belong a very fine Mall, a Park full of Deer, and very curious Gardens near it, with fine Water Works, Grottos, and a ſquare Wilderneſs. The Town Houſe, the Tower of St. *Nicholas*, which has the Town Clock, the Church of the Jeſuits, and the Prince of *Orange*'s Houſe, deſerve to be ſeen by Strangers. Among the Churches, the Collegiate, dedicated to St. *Gudula*, is the chief and the moſt antient, where they pretend to have a *Hoſt* ſtabbed by a *Jew*, which ſheds Blood out of the Wound; whereupon, they ſay, the *Jew* was immediately ſtruck with Death. Here you find ſome Footſteps of the Antients Fancy for the Number Seven; for there are 7 Pariſh Churches, 7 principal Streets, in which are 7 ſtately Houſes rented by the Publick, 7 Gates of *Derick* Work, 7 conſiderable Families, 7 Sheriffs who have the Care of Affairs, and 7 licenſed Midwives, &c. *Bruſſels* is a trading Town, and has ſeveral Manufactures. There are 52 Trades, divided into nine Guilds or Companies, call'd the *Nine Nations*, among which the Cutlers and Armour-Makers are chief. The Streets of the City are broad and handſome, and the Buildings, both publick and private, uniform and elegant. Among their Hoſpitals there is one for penitent Whores, and another for foundling Children. Adjoining to the Palace is a large Circuit or encloſed Ground, containing whatever can contribute to the Diverſions of the Court. Over the Stadt-Houſe, which is a noble Building, is a Brazen Statue of St. *Michael*, the Guardian Angel of the City, 15 Feet in Height. Here are alſo many fine Paintings, done by the beſt Maſters.

As the *French* know how tender the *Auſtrian* Princes have ever been of the Curioſities of this fine City, they have made it a barbarous Rule to damage them, when they have been hardly preſs'd elſewhere, in order to draw off the Confederate Army to their Protection. Thus, in 1695 it was bombarded by Marſhal *Villeroy*, who came before it with 100,000 Men, while King *William* was carrying on the Siege of *Namur*. Tho' Prince *Vaudemont* lay then within the Walls with 30,000 Men, he could not prevent the Enemy's beating down 2000 Houſes, ſeveral Churches and Abbeys, and the old Stadt-Houſe. In ſhort, what with the Bombs and red hot Balls, the City lying expos'd on the Side of a Hill, in 48 Hours it was reduced almoſt to a Heap of Rubbiſh. But it emerg'd more ſtately and beautiful out of theſe Ruins, though with immenſe Loſs to the Inhabitants. In 1708, while the Confederates were employ'd in the Siege of *Liſle*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, who had formerly reſided in *Bruſſels* as Governor,

vernor, came before it, and made ſeveral furious Attacks: But the Duke of *Marlborough* marching with great Expedition to its Relief, upon his paſſing the *Scheld* the Enemy withdrew precipitately. *Bruſſels* was in the Hands of the *French* from 1700 to 1706, when it ſurrender'd to the Duke of *Marlborough* after the Battle of *Ramillies*, and has been ever ſince in the Poſſeſſion of the *Auſtrians*. This Capital ſtands 30 Miles S. E. of *Ghent*, 24 S. of *Antwerp*, 96 S. of *Amſterdam*, 150 N. E. of *Paris*, and 190 almoſt E. of *London*.

The MAYOR *of* LYME's APOLOGY *for himſelf, made in the Town-Hall the 30th of* September, 1745, *on his being ſworn into his Office.*

SIR,

I Cannot remove into your Seat, without firſt acknowledging the Favour which the Gentlemen of the Jury have done me, in thinking me a fit Perſon to ſucceed ſo worthy a Magiſtrate as you are.

But they muſt pardon me for ſaying, they have done a great Injury to their own Judgment, in paying * that Compliment to me, which much more juſtly belonged to the honourable Gentleman our Recorder. For, beſides many other Reaſons, which a juſt Senſe of my own Inſufficiency might eaſily ſuggeſt to me, I muſt obſerve, that, tho' I am far advanced in Life, yet I am but a very young Alderman, and intirely a Stranger to the Laws and Cuſtoms, and Conſtitution of this Borough.

I might, therefore, with ſome Sort of Reaſon, have expected to have had a little longer Time allowed me, to inform and qualify myſelf, before I was placed at the Head of this Corporation.

'Tis true, indeed, in gentle and calm Weather, and Sea-room enough, 'tis no great Matter who ſits at the Steerage; let him be knowing or ignorant, the Conſequence is much the ſame; there is very little Danger attending it.

But when the Sea runs high, and the Winds and the Waves grow boiſterous and unruly, and plainly foretel a Storm coming on, 'tis then high Time to look out for the moſt ſkilful and experienced Seaman, to guide and direct the Veſſel.

I need not be at a Loſs how to make an Application of this Way of Reaſoning: It ſpeaks plainly enough of itſelf without my enlarging upon it.

For who is there that now hears me, but knows, that the great Enemy to the Peace and Welfare of Mankind:—He who, like the *Aſſyrian* of old Time, has ſet up his own brazen Image, and thinks himſelf highly injured if all the neighbouring Nations do not bow down and pay Homage to it: Who is there, I ſay, but knows, that this Firebrand of *Europe* has not only kindled a Flame in the North, but threatens alſo to invade the more Southern Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions.

I truſt, indeed, that the ſame Divine Providence, which has ſo careſully watch'd over us, and ſo often ſnatch'd us from the Brink of Ruin;——at whoſe Rebuke the moſt furious Winds are huſh'd, and the moſt foaming Billows fly for Shelter and hide their Heads, will once more riſe up for our Preſervation, will baffle and rebuke the Inſolence of this proud Boaſter, and will ſay unto him, Thus far ſhall thy Ambition go, and no farther.

Yet ſtill, at ſuch a Time, full of Fears and Doubts, uncertain when and where the Storm may fall, 'tis very unfortunate for this Town, (ſo naked and defenceleſs) and much more ſo for myſelf, that a Perſon of more Experience and greater Abilities had not been appointed for the Adminiſtration of it.

But ſince 'tis otherwiſe determined, and 'tis now too late to look back, I ſhall endeavour to diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in me in the beſt Manner I can; and I ſhall do it the more willingly, becauſe I am perſuaded that you, my Brethren on the Bench, will be ready on every Emergency to aſſiſt me with your Counſel and Advice.

And I promiſe myſelf, Gentlemen, there is no one in this numerous Aſſembly, but has a Heart full of a juſt Senſe of thoſe many invaluable Bleſſings, we have now for near 60 Years enjoyed under his preſent Majeſty and his Royal Predeceſſors.

And therefore, when an Attempt is openly and avowedly made to deprive us of theſe Bleſſings, and to eſtabliſh once more Popery and arbitrary Power, (a Yoke which our Fathers never could, and, I hope, we ſhall never bear) I doubt not but we ſhall all of us, with the greateſt Zeal and Unanimity, ſtand up in the Defence of our holy Religion, in Defence of Liberty and Property, and in Defence of his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government:

A Prince, who has all the Right to our Allegiance, which either perſonal Merit, the Laws of our Country, our holy Religion, or even Intereſt itſelf, can ſuggeſt to us:

Who ſtands univerſally confeſs'd the chief Guardian

* *The Recorder and the preſent Mayor were returned by the Aldermen to the Jury for the Choice of a Mayor.*

Guardian and Protector of all the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Europe*:

Who is himſelf the only Security of the preſent Generation, and whoſe Royal Iſſue is the only Hope of the next:

In a Word, a Prince to whom we of this Borough are in a more particular Manner obliged, for his Royal Bounty ſo often A conferr'd upon us, eſpecially in the Day of our great Diſtreſs, when the late Storm had well nigh levelled and demoliſh'd our Cobb, the chief Strength and Support of our Harbour, the chief Ornament and Beauty of our Town.

B

From the Weſtminſter Journal.

WE find in the *Dublin Journal*, of *Jan.* 7, the following Aſſociation and Query, which we beg Leave to recommend to the Conſideration of ſuch young Gentlemen, who, inſtead of attending to the Calamities of the Times, haunt C Routs, Drums, Drum-Majors, Tumults, and Operas; and, as it were, by a Spirit of Contradiction, affect *French* Cloaths, Dreſs, and Fooleries. The Hint relating to Marriage is very good, as it touches the Females in the tendereſt Part: Wherefore, would our Gentlemen who do not attend War, aſſociate on the like Principles with D thoſe in *Ireland*, the Ladies would readily enough conform, becauſe it would be apparently their Intereſt; and the Men avoid the ſevere Reflections caſt on them by the Ladies, who ſay, they only enter into the Nonſenſe and Folly of the Age, becauſe the Men lead the Way, and they muſt follow.

"Whereas it is notorious that the E Manufactures of this Kingdom are arrived at a great Perfection; and whereas it is equally notorious, that all the Miſeries of *Ireland* are owing to the vicious and ſtupid Pride of our Ladies and Gentlemen, deſpiſing every Thing that is produced in their own Country; inſomuch, that even to ſuppoſe a fine Lady's Garb to F be made in this Kingdom, is the higheſt Affront and Indignity that can be offered. And whereas it is imagined, that a Deſire of Admiration, and the Hopes of a grand matrimonial Eſtabliſhment, are Conſiderations that are not often abſent from the Toilets of young Ladies; therefore, for the adjuſting and explaining ſome Particulars that ſeem to be of very near Concernment G to all unmarried Females, we whoſe Names are under-written, do aſſociate, and in the moſt ſolemn Manner engage our Words and Honours each to the other, that as we are thoroughly perſuaded, that nothing but Humanity, good Nature, and a Feeling for the Miſeries of our Fellow Creatures, can make either the Character of a Man or Woman truly amiable, we are determined never to marry any Woman, of what Complexion, Station, Degree, or Quality ſoever ſhe be, who is fooliſh enough to look upon that as the greateſt Diſgrace, which every Man of Senſe will eſteem the higheſt Mark of Underſtanding and Merit; and as the ſaving this poor Country from Deſtruction ſeems almoſt entirely to depend upon the Female Part of the Nation, we do hereby ſignify, as well to all Ladies who are their own Miſtreſſes, as to all Fathers and Mothers who have Daughters to diſpoſe of, that we think it impoſſible for any Woman to make a good Wife, who has the Cruelty to ſuffer ſo many Thouſands of People to ſtarve for Want of Employment, and to ſend all the little Money we have out of the Kingdom for foreign Manufactures, much dearer, and no Way preferable in Goodneſs, to thoſe they may have at Home, to the Ruin of every eſtated Man in the Kingdom; and conſequently to the Ruin of ſuch Men, as they, out of their great Vanity, ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to accept of for Huſbands; and therefore that we are determined, upon no Conſideration whatever, to chooſe a Woman for a conjugal Life, who is actuated by the Principles of Vanity, Affectation and outward Parade, inſtead of thoſe of Charity, Humanity, and publick Spirit."

Query, Whether Perſons who wear *French* Waiſtcoats, or any other *French* Commodities, do not in Effect ſend Money to the Pretender; or, which is the ſame Thing, to the *French* King, the Pretender's declar'd Abettor? And whether, if they were to be tried for ſo doing by the Laws of common Senſe and right Reaſon, they would not be convicted of high Treaſon? But happy for them! thoſe Laws have not for many Years paſt been in Force in this Kingdom.

True Patriot, Feb. 4. N° 14.

The Unfairneſs of GENERAL SLANDER *upon whole Bodies and Profeſſions.*

THERE is no Practice more unfair, than to aſcribe the Faults of particular Members of a Profeſſion to the Profeſſion itſelf, and thence to derive Ridicule and Contempt on the whole.

Phyſicians and Lawyers have very ſorely experienced this Temper in Mankind; nay, the Clergy themſelves have felt its Bitterneſs, to the no ſmall Advancement of Irreligion and Immorality, by leſſening that

Awe

Awe and Reſpect which we ought to bear towards a Body of Men, who are particularly appointed to inſtruct us in the Ways of true Piety and Virtue, and who generally deſerve the utmoſt Regard from us.

The Method in which theſe Slanderers have proceeded is artful enough. They at firſt inſtituted a Cant Word, by which they pretended to denote Inſufficiency and Demerit in the ſeveral Profeſſions; and having at length ſufficiently affixed thoſe bad Ideas to the Words, they applied them indiſcriminately to the Profeſſions themſelves: And thus *Quack*, *Pettyfogger*, and *Parſon*, have at length come to repreſent the ſerious Characters of a Phyſician, Lawyer, and Miniſter of the Goſpel.

There is ſtill another Body of Men who have taſted this Injuſtice, and who, tho' they are not allowed the Honour of ſtiling themſelves of a Profeſſion, have however deſerved well of Mankind. I mean thoſe Gentlemen who, by their Writings, have either improved the Underſtanding, corrected the Will, or entertained the Imagination; ſuch eſpecially as have blended theſe three Talents together, who have temper'd Inſtruction and Correction with Humour, and have led Men pleaſed and ſmiling thro' the Paths of Knowledge and Virtue.

Now as this hath been attempted by ſome Men of mean and inadequate Capacities, while others have perverted great Talents to darken and corrupt the Minds of Men, by dreſſing up Falſhood in the Colours of Truth, and Vice in thoſe of Virtue, ſuch Writers have juſtly raiſed the Contempt and Indignation of the Wiſe and Good, and have been ſtigmatized with the Appellation of *Scriblers*; a Name which from the Perſons on whom it was properly fixed, hath contracted much Scorn and Abhorrence.

This Appellation likewiſe hath been applied with great Indifference and Impropriety; and Fools, who are always the Echoes of Knaves, have drivelled it out againſt ſome of the beſt and worthieſt Members of Society: Thoſe eſpecially who apply their Talents to expoſe the Vices and Follies which reign in their Age and Country, are moſt certain of incurring this Cenſure. For as there is no Miniſter of Vengeance whom great wicked Men both hate and fear equally with a good Writer, there is none whom they will ſo earneſtly labour to ruin and depreciate. They have Ways enough to avoid all other Courts of Juſtice; but no Method is left them to eſcape from their Arraignment here, unleſs this of taking all Credit from the Tribunal.

But of all Writers, there is none ſo much expoſed to this ungenerous Treament, as thoſe who meddle with Politicks. Miniſters of State, who are generally the worſt and wickedeſt of Men, no ſooner hear a Political Writer hath made his Appearance in the World, than they are alarm'd, even as a Thief would be, by one coming to awaken the Family while he was robbing the Houſe. The Word is immediately given to all the Gang. Ever Method is practiſed to vilify and decry the Writer and his Works, and *Scribler* reſounds thro' all the Coffee-houſes in Town.

The Author concludes with a Juſtification of his own Paper, declaring, that he is engag'd in no Party, nor in the Support of any, unleſs of ſuch as are truly and ſincerely attached to the true Intereſt of their Country, and who are reſolved to hazard all Things in its Preſervation. This, ſays he, is, I hope, the largeſt and ſtrongeſt of all Parties; for the Support of which the True Patriot was undertaken.

Craftſman, Feb. 8. N° 1024.

Noſce teipſum.

KNOW *Yourſelf* is a Maxim of great Antiquity, and of vaſt Importance to the Well-being of every Individual, and to the Preſervation of Society itſelf. Without knowing ourſelves, we know not what we are equal or unequal to; we ſhould therefore, like a ſkilful Leader of Armies, take as accurate a Survey as we can of the Forces of our Mind, that we may diſcover as near as poſſible, what we are able to perform for the Good of ourſelves, and, what is dearer, our Family, and, what is preferable to all, our Country. There are Means for the great Trial of our Abilities when we are alone in our Cloſet; we ſhould lay down Propoſitions for our preſent Amuſement and future Uſe, in what is commonly called Science. They, who are furniſhed with Knowledge ſufficient, ſhould take a Survey of the different Forms of Government among the Antients and Moderns, and endeavour to diſcover the Beauties and Defects of each; from which they may render themſelves uſeful to their Generation, by pointing out the Shelves and Rocks, on which thoſe who have been at the Helm of other Governments and of our own have ran, and by ſhewing the advantageous Parts of particular Conſtitutions. It is an agreeable and a beneficial Entertainment to a Mind formed for the Work, to raiſe in Speculation an infant Colony, to bring his little Tribes to a Land uncultivated, wide, and waſte, to contrive immediate Means for their Defence againſt all Inclemencies of Weather, and to go thro' every Progreſs of Improvement till he has raiſed

a

a City, employ'd them in Agriculture and Mechanicks, and settled them in a well fix'd Policy; and it is a rich Repast to throw our Eye into universal Space, to view the majestick Fabrick of the World, and to investigate, as far as our limited Powers will permit, the first Principle of Things, the superior Excellence of the Universe. By Speculations of this Sort we furnish our Minds with the true Ideas of Beauty and Deformity, we see how every Individual contributes to the universal Harmony; and by our Enquiries into the Nature of Man we are convinced, that nothing but a Conduct form'd on Principles of Wisdom and Virtue can render particular Persons or Communities happy.

Know yourself is a Maxim founded on Principles of Philosophy; and I doubt not but it was the Result of much thinking and curious Observation in the Person who first promulged it as a Maxim or important Precept. I cannot know myself, till I know the several Relations in which I stand to Mankind; and so far as I fall short of the Knowledge of those Relations, so far am I short of the Knowledge of myself.

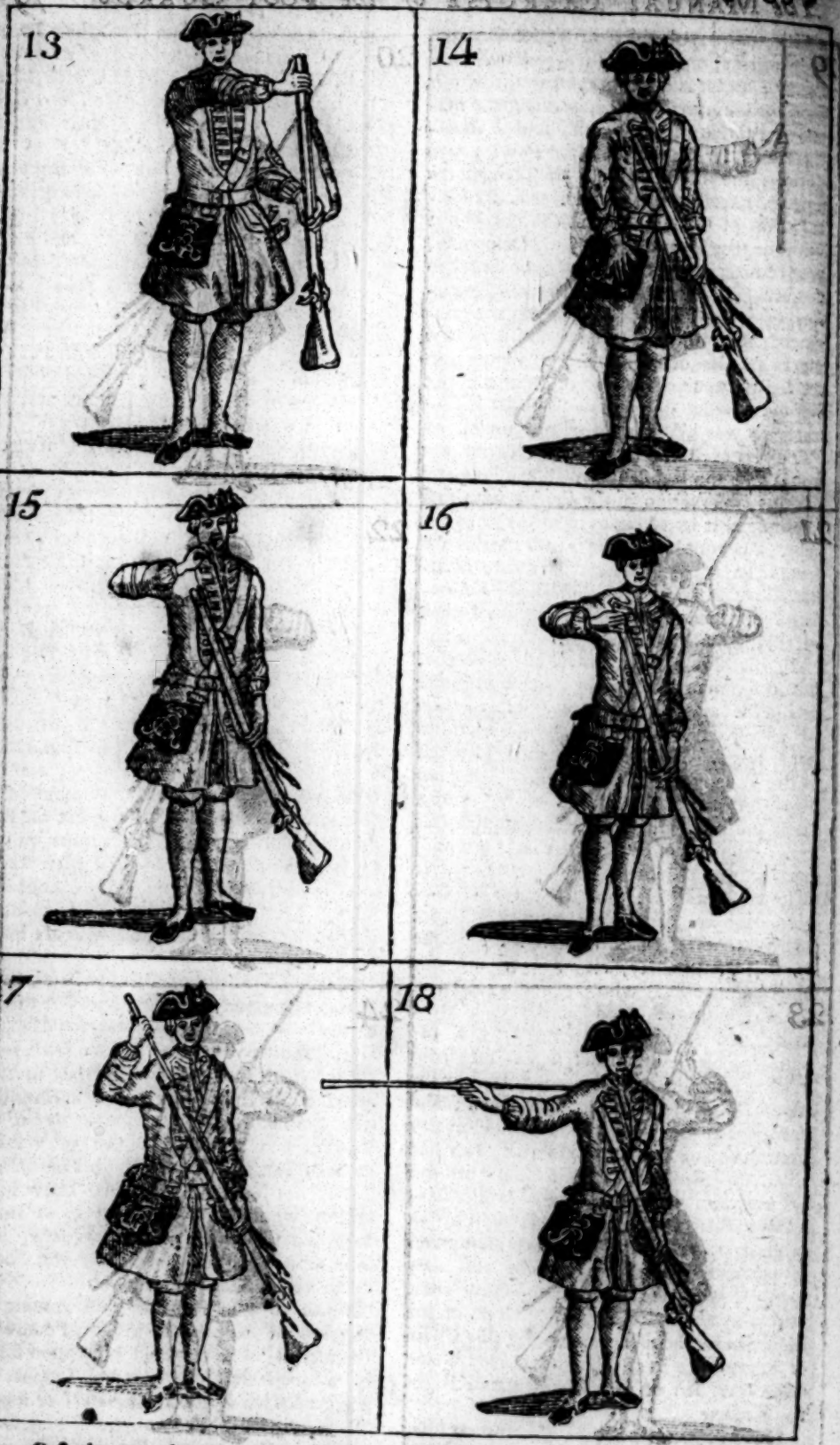
If this Maxim was universally observed, not only many Errors in private Conduct would be avoided, but many States would be preserved from Danger, and sometimes from Ruin. No King can know himself without knowing the Connection between him and his People; and, if he knows that, he will be sensible, whenever his own ambitious or avaritious Views are pursued to the Detriment of the People over whom he presides, that the Ends of Government are destroy'd; for such a Prince knows that all Magistracy is for the Sake of the Community, and not of any one Magistrate only, who is but a Part of the Community. Had Ministers of State made this Maxim their Study, and religiously observed the Inferences arising from it, this Land had not been involved in the many Difficulties which it has been; and if many former Members of the House of Commons had known themselves, they had voted differently from their usual Custom; by knowing themselves they would have known their Connection with the Publick in general, and with their Representatives in particular; and by knowing this they would have gone forward to know what would contribute to the lasting Good of the Publick and themselves; and by this Chain of Knowledge in all Likelihood they would have been led on to a Preference of Right to Wrong.

If we descend to Scenes of common Life, every Day is productive of Instances of Errors, into which Men run thro' their Ignorance of the necessary Science of knowing themselves. I have often met with Men who have precipitated themselves into Disputes on Subjects for which their Minds were never form'd, and with Persons to whom they were as unequal in Strength as I to *Hercules*. I have known others gravely talking on what is commonly called *Taste*, without a single Idea of Beauty, and consequently no Relish for it, and indeed without knowing what the Words *Beauty* and *Deformity* mean, when apply'd to any other Objects but what are visible to the Eye. These Men, instead of being attentive to the Instruction of a Superior in Company, will cut him short with a Contradiction, and attempt to dispute where they should be glad to learn; but these Mistakes never happen but to Men who know not themselves.

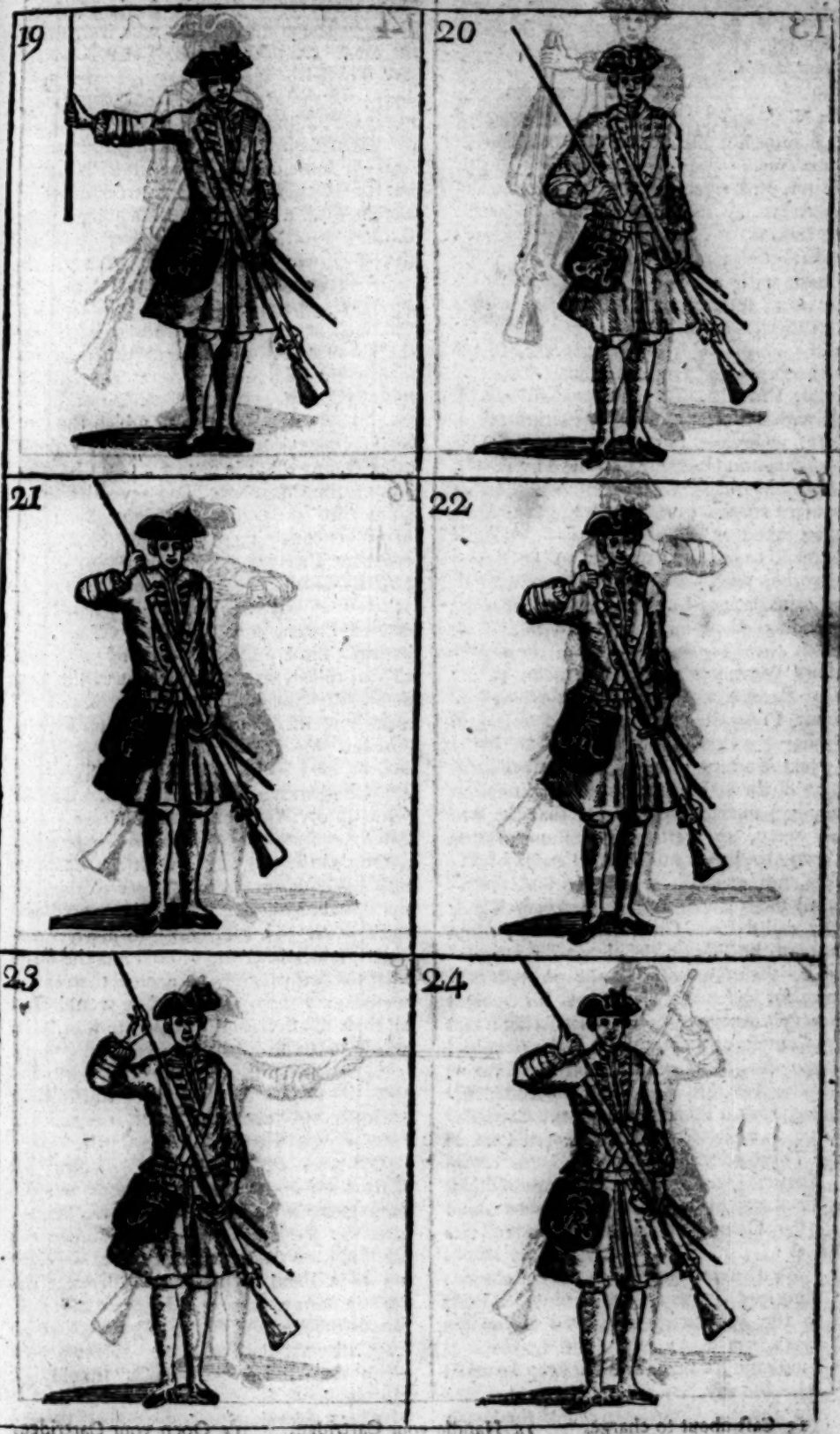
The most pestilent Disturbers in Conversation are those Praters who mistake themselves for Men of Wit, without ever having been able to present one delightful Picture to the Mind by an Assemblage of Ideas which have any Congruity with one another. He that is constantly squirting out such idle Conceits as give Pain to a Man of Wit and Judgment, at the same Time that they make the Inconsiderate laugh, has nothing of Preheminence to a Monkey but articulate Sounds. There is no *Wit*, the Foundation of which is not laid in *Wisdom*; and he who presumes to be witty, without being able to please the Wise, is as great an Impostor as Falsehood when she puts on the Mask of Truth. This Sort of Men know so little of themselves, that they cannot distinguish the Persons who are likely to laugh at their Ribaldry, from those who are likely to frown.

Meaness and Immodesty too often intrude into the Company of Wit; and Wit then is debased by her Companions, for Meaness and Immodesty generally flow from low, and vulgar Minds; and when they meet in an exalted Genius they are as a Flaw to a rich Diamond, and as a Stain upon the Ermin; and whenever a Man of Wit becomes mean and immodest, it is because he knows not himself; for, if he knew himself, he would know that Wit is as much disgraced by keeping such Company, as a wise Man would be by herding with Fools, or an honest Man with Knaves.

Since so many Errors arise among all Degrees of People, for want of knowing themselves, if you would be a good King, or a good Subject, a good Parent, or a good Child, a good Husband, or a good Wife, a good Friend, a good Neighbour, or a good Companion, *know thyself*.



13 Cast about to charge. 14 Handle your Cartridge. 15 Open your Cartridge.
16 Charge with Cartridge. 17 Draw your Rammer, *the first Motion.* 18 Draw
your Rammer, *the last Motion.*



19 Shorten your Rammer, *the first Motion.* 20 Shorten your Rammer. 21 Put them in the Barrel. 22 Ram down your Charge. 23 Recover your Rammer. Shorten your Rammer. *See Fig.* 19. 24 Return your Rammer. [*To be continued.*]

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Stirling, writ the Day the Rebels enter'd that Town.

Stirling, Jan. 9.

ON *Thursday, Jan.* 2, the Rebels approach'd this Town; on which the Gates were order'd to be shut, and the Militia, Volunteers and Townsmen put under Arms for its Defence. On *Sunday* the 5th Instant, at Nine at Night, the Rebels sent a Drummer to the East Gate of the Town with a Message, demanding the Town to surrender to them on Terms of Capitulation; but the Centinels, ignorant of the Forms of War, fir'd several Times at the Drummer; upon which he baul'd aloud, I'm but a Messenger; and then run off with all Speed, leaving his Drum at the Gate, which the Town's People towed up the Walls, and brought into the Town. On *Monday* Morning, the 6th Instant, the Rebels sent another Person with the same Message; upon which the P——— called a Council, to see what was fit to be done; when he, with a few of the Council, were for capitulating, but the Majority were for defending the Town. Notwithstanding which the P——— and one of the Counsellors went out in the Afternoon to Sir *Hugh Paterson*'s of *Bannockburn*, where the young Pretender lay, and staid there till Night.

Next Morning they call'd a Council, and shew'd them the Terms of Capitulation they had made, which were, that the Rebels were, on getting Possession of the Town, to harm no Man's Person or Effects, nor even those that bore Arms against them; and to pay for every Thing they call'd for. On hearing which, some more of the Town's People were for agreeing to these Terms; but the greatest Part were for defending the Town till General *Hawley*'s Army came up to its Relief; and the Contest at last grew so high, that Mr. *Stephenson*, the Conveener of the Trades, and the Rev. Mr. *Erskine*, the seceding Minister, took a Protest against the Capitulation; to which Protest the greatest Part of the Town adher'd.

General *Blakeney*, on hearing of this, came down to the Town, and went round all the Guards, exhorting them to this Effect:

'Gentlemen, Be true to your Religion, 'King and Country, and defend your Posts 'to the last Extremity; and if you are 'overpower'd by the Rebels, make a 'handsome Retreat, and I'll keep an open 'Door for you.'

On this the Conveener caused the Drum to beat to Arms; upon which above 900 Men, well arm'd, drew up in the Market-Place before the General, who desir'd all those who were for defending the Town to give three Huzzas, which was immediately done. Notwithstanding which the P———, with two of the B—l—s, went out again in the Afternoon to the young Pretender, to make some other Agreement with them; but the General being inform'd of their Design, call'd all the Militia up to the Castle. Most of the Volunteers, on seeing this, fled also up towards the Castle, except Part of Capt. *Main*'s and Capt. *Erskine*'s Companies, Seceders, who placed Centinels at the Posts the Militia left; and the Conveener, and several others, persuaded the Volunteers to return to their Posts, where they met with no Disturbance, except by 27 Cannon Shot, which the Rebels fir'd against the Town, that did no other Damage but breaking a few Chimney Tops; the Conveener, and several others, going thro' the Guards all Night, Sword in Hand, encouraging the Men to stand out.

About Twelve at Night the P——— and two B—l—s came to one of the Gates, where they were challenged very hard, and carried Prisoners to the Main Guard, but kept no Time there. Immediately a Council was called, and a Letter sent to the General, shewing him the Terms of the second Agreement, to which he return'd this Answer.

Jan. 8, 1746.

'Gentlemen, I receiv'd yours. Deliver 'me up my Arms and Ammunition.'

Your humble Servant.

On this the Conveener with the Captains of the Volunteers, sent a Letter to the General, telling him, That if he would aid them with the Militia as formerly, and head them, they would stand out the Siege till our Army came up; and that if he would give them Orders, they would send all these disaffected Gentlemen to him. To which he return'd this Answer:

'Gentlemen, As your P——— and 'B—l—s think the Town not worth their 'Notice, to take Care of it, neither can 'I. I will take Care of the Castle.'

On receiving this Answer, nothing but Distraction and Confusion was to be seen among the Militia, and which was heightened by the loud Cries of the Women and Children, on seeing the Place so easily given up to a Band of merciless Villains. The Militia seeing they could do no more towards the Defence of the Town, went up the Castle about Nine in the Morning, with their Arms, lest the Rebels should get them.

About Eleven the Gates were thrown open, and the Rebels enter'd at Four in the

the Afternoon; where they were not two Hours till they broke the Capitulation, by breaking up and pillaging the Shops of those Persons that were most noted for their Opposition to the Pretender.

N. B. We were told from *Newcastle*, that tho' *Stirling* was sometime ago an open, defenceless Place, yet, by the Care of the brave General *Blakeney*, the Town Walls were all repair'd, Additions made where necessary, all the Avenues leading to it built up, several deep Trenches made, and every Thing else so well provided for a Siege, that, with so great a Number of Country Militia, Townsmen, &c. under Arms, as were in it, firmly resolv'd to defend it at all Hazards, the Town could have held out some Months against the Rebels, had it not been for the Treachery of the P——n, and the Pusillanimity, Disaffection and Cowardice of a few of the Inhabitants.

We shall observe here, That on the next Day after the Battle of *Falkirk*, the Rebels set forward for *Stirling*; and attempting to scale the Castle, General *Blakeney* order'd all his Men out of Sight at their first Attack, having planted nine Cannon (nine Pounders) loaded with Grape Shot, for their better Reception; and his Musketeers exerting themselves at the same Time, 'twas assur'd the Rebels lost above 1000 Men in this Enterprize. Their Leaders demanded a Cessation, that they might bury their Dead; but it was refus'd them, with this Answer from General *Blakeney*, That they need not be in any great Hurry, since, as the Weather was very cold, their Bodies were not like to be very offensive.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, *concerning the late brave Sir* ROBERT MONRO.

AMONG the Officers kill'd at the Battle of *Falkirk*, there is none more sincerely regretted than Sir *Robert Monro* of *Fowlis*, Knight, Baronet, and Chief of the Clan of that Name. He was the Representative of an ancient and honourable Family, which, for a long Course of Years, has been as remarkable for its constant Attachment to the Cause of Liberty and the Protestant Succession, as for the Men of signal Worth and Bravery it has produced. In the bloody Wars, which the Great *Gustavus Adolphus* undertook, in Defence of Religion and the Liberties of *Germany*, *Robert Monro*, Baron of *Fowlis*, with many of his Kindred and Relations, so distinguish'd themselves that they were rais'd to great Preferments, and, which is a very uncommon Honour, that heroick Prince had, at the same Time, in his Service, no less than seven General Officers of the Name of *Monro*; some of whose Posterity are even at this Day in Possession of considerable Commands in the *Swedish* Army.

Nor has the Zeal of the Family for the same glorious Cause been less conspicuous at home than abroad, especially since the last happy Revolution, which they had a considerable Hand in settling first in the Northern Part of the Island, as they have often defended it since, in Times of the greatest Danger, at the Expence of their Blood and Fortunes. For, not to go farther back, in the Year 1715, when an unnatural Rebellion broke out in the North, the deceas'd Sir *Robert Monro*, with his Clan, appear'd in Arms in Defence of the Constitution and the Protestant Succession, and made a considerable Diversion in Favour of the King's Army, under the late Duke of *Argyll*, which at that Time was but very small. And in the Year 1719, when a *Spanish* Invasion, supported by an Insurrection in the Highlands, threaten'd the Kingdom with new Calamities, Capt. *George Monro* of *Culkairn*, in his Brother Sir *Robert*'s Absence, put himself at the Head of a considerable Number of the Clan, who join'd the King's Troops under the Command of Lieut. Gen. *Wightman*, and, by their Bravery, contributed not a little to the entire Defeat of the Rebels at *Glenshiel*, where several of the *Monroes* lost their Lives, and their Captain was carried off the Field dangerously wounded.

Sir *Robert Monro* went early into the Army, and serv'd in *Flanders* most Part of Queen *Anne*'s Wars, where, in the Stations of Captain and Aid de Camp to one of the General Officers in the Confederate Army, he behav'd with such Resolution at many Battles and Sieges, as gain'd him universal Approbation and Esteem. In the Reign of King *George* I. he was made Governor of *Inverness* Castle, and Commander of an independent Company; and when these Companies were united under the Command of the Earl of *Crawford*, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of that Regiment. In this Station he fought at the Battle of *Fontenoy*, and in the Colonel's Absence led on the Regiment, who, animated by the Example of an Officer of Worth and Experience, several Times attack'd the Enemy, tho' cover'd with deep Entrenchments, and guarded by Batteries of Cannon, with such Vigour and Success, that his Royal Highness, the brave Duke of *Cumberland*, who was Eye-witness of their good Behaviour, took particular Notice both of them and their Commander; and his Majesty

was

was pleaſed to reward his Services with the Command of General *Ponſonby*'s Regiment, who was kill'd in that Action. In this Command Sir *Robert* fell at the late unhappy Battle near *Falkirk*, on the 17th of *January* laſt, and loſt a valuable Life, having firſt defended it as long, and ſold it as dear, as could be expected of ſo brave a Man. For being left alone, he was attack'd by ſix Highlanders with their broad Swords, againſt whom he defended himſelf till two of them fell in the Field, but a ſeventh coming up drew a Piſtol and ſhot him in the Groin, upon which he dropt down, and then the Savages ſo cut and mangled his Face, that his Body could ſcarce be known.

REASONS *againſt levying any new Duty on* SUGAR.

THE Point in Queſtion has undergone a ſtrict Examination in one Houſe of Parliament, and, after a moſt ſolemn Debate, the Duty was dropt the laſt Seſſion but one.

The ſame Reaſons that were then ſo juſtly alledg'd againſt it, founded on Facts ſtill ſubſiſting, remain in their full Force.

And whoever will take the Trouble to compute the accumulated Charges brought on the Sugar Colonies ſince the War began, will be convinc'd, that they are at this Time equally unable to bear any additional Duty.

For it is apparent, that Sugar hath been leſs profitable to the Planter for theſe laſt two Years, than it has been at a Medium of 20 Years before the Commencement of the War, and then it yielded but a ſmall Recompence for the Planter's Labour.

This laſt was ſo acknowledg'd a Truth, and ſo well known to the Legiſlature, that ſeveral Acts of Parliament paſſed within that Period of Time for the Relief of the Sugar Colonies.

The accumulated Charges upon Sugar, occaſion'd by the preſent War, will beſt appear by ſtating the Facts.

1. The Rate of Inſurance Homewards, which uſed to be at 2*l.* 10*s.* *per Cent.* in Time of Peace, from *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Iſlands*, is now at 26*l.* 5*s.* *per Cent.* without Convoy, and 15*l.* 15*s.* *per Cent.* with Convoy.

From *Jamaica*, Inſurance uſed to be at 4 *per Cent.* it is now at 26*l.* 5*s.* *per Cent.* without Convoy, and 20 Guineas *per Cent.* with Convoy.

2. Freight Homewards, which uſed before the War to be from 3*s.* to 4*s.* for every Hundred Weight of Sugar from *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Iſlands*, has been ſince the War from 7*s.* and 6*d.* to 10*s.* *per* Hundred; and from *Jamaica*, from 10 to 12 Pounds *per* Ton.

3. Freight and Inſurance of Ships Outward-bound to the Sugar Colonies are increaſed in full as great a Proportion.

4. The Price of Negroes is riſen ſince the War full 50 *per Cent.* nor is there a ſufficient Supply to be had at that Rate.

5. All the Neceſſaries of Life, Lumber, and all Materials for carrying on a Sugar Plantation, together with the Taxes paid to the ſeveral Governments abroad for their extraordinary Defence and Security, beſides a moſt ſevere perſonal Service, and the Labour of the Negroes at the Fortifications, are all of them greatly increaſed, and moſt of them in a double, and ſome in a treble Proportion.

6. Beſides the Facts before enumerated, there is another conſiderable one behind: Several Planters have made large Inſurances on the Whole, or the greateſt Part of their Poſſeſſions abroad at a very high Premium.

7. And, in the laſt Place, the additional Duty on Home-made Spirits, which ſunk the Price of Molaſſes from 13*s.* and 6*d.* to 9*s.* and 6*d.* *per* Hundred Weight, is another Particular that ought not to be omitted, in order to cloſe the Account of the heavy, and almoſt inſupportable Burthens brought on the Sugar Colonies by the War: But if any new Burthen ſhould be laid upon them, their Ruin and Deſtruction muſt unavoidably be the Conſequence. For it may be averr'd, with the greateſt Truth, that the Planters in general are not rich, as ſome Perſons ſuppoſe, but that three Parts in four of them are largely indebted to the Merchants of *Great Britain*.

Therefore no Argument can be drawn in Favour of an additional Duty from the preſent Price of Sugar, more eſpecially when Search is made into the Cauſes to which it is owing. They are theſe:

1ſt, The Failure of the Crops in the Sugar Iſlands, for the laſt two Years, by Hurricanes, the Blaſt, dry Weather, and other Accidents. And,

2dly, The great Number of Sugar Ships lately taken by the *French* in the Mouth of the Channel.

It would therefore be a very extraordinary Way of Reaſoning to urge the Conſequences neceſſarily attending the Diſtreſs of our Sugar Colonies, as a Foundation for laying further Diſtreſſes upon them.

If the Circumſtances juſt mention'd, together with the Succeſs of Admiral *Townſhend*, and a Demand for Exportation to *Hambourg* and *Holland* had not concurr'd to quicken our Vent, let the Appeal be made to every Merchant in *Great-Britain*, whe-

the

ther Sugars would have yielded a Price ſufficient to have paid the preſent Duties and Charges attending the Making and Importation of them to *Great Britain*.

Another Point ſtrongly inſiſted on is, that all Taxes fall upon the Conſumer.

Every Dealer in the Kingdom knows that this Suppoſition is founded on a Miſtake. A

It is ſo in the preſent Caſe.

For the Sugar Merchants have been never able to force a Price upon the Buyer for a Courſe of Time within the Remembrance of any one Perſon now concerned in the Trade.

1. Becauſe the Price of Sugar is governed by the Plenty or Scarcity at Market. B

2. Becauſe the Importation of that Commodity, taken one Year with another, hath been greater than the Home Conſumption.

This is ſo true in Fact, that when the Sugar Colonies did not make half the Sugar they now do, there was ſtill a Surplus remaining, and no Complaint of a Scarcity.

Thus the Uſe of Sugar has been growing C with the Increaſe of the Colonies, and will moſt certainly decline when that Commodity lies under Diſcouragements by high Duties, or from any other Cauſe.

For Sugar is not of abſolute Neceſſity for Life, but the Bulk of the People may, and do in a great Meaſure lay it aſide, when Reaſons of Frugality require it.

The advanced Price for the two laſt D Years has had this Effect, the Conſumption of late being greatly diminiſhed; ſo that whatever enhances the Price, ſerves, at the ſame Time, to abate the Conſumption; and when the Conſumption abates, there will be a greater Surplus at Market.

Therefore, if it were in the Power of the Sugar-Seller to throw the Weight of an E additional Duty, as the Maintainers of this Opinion ſuppoſe, upon the Conſumer for a Time, the Planter muſt bear the Burden of it in the End.

If an additional Duty on Sugar be conſidered in another Light, and as a Security for the Loan of Money, it will be found not to anſwer.——For,

It has been already obſerved, that laſt F Year our very Poſſeſſions in the *Weſt-Indies* were inſured, and Inſurance at one Time could not be done on ſome of them for ſix Months only under 10 *per Cent.* and at another Time the Inſurers would not underwrite ſuch Policies at any Rate.

What has been, may be again.

Therefore additional Duties, ariſing from G the Produce of Places, ſo precariouſly held as our Sugar Iſlands are, and laid upon a Trade already taxed in various and innumerable Shapes, beyond what it is able to bear, when brought to Market, muſt be ſupported by ſome other Security, out of which the Deficiency muſt ultimately be made good.

And in Fact, the double Duty on the Molaſſes Spirits, laid in as a Fund in Part for raiſing three Millions of Money towards carrying on the Expences of the preſent War, does not yield ſo much as the ſingle Duty did before; and, tho' a real Hardſhip on the Sugar Colonies, Refiners, and Diſtillers, has not proved of any Uſe to the Government.

Nor can the Exigency of Affairs juſtify the laying an additional Tax, which muſt deſtroy that Trade from which it ariſes, and with it not only the additional Tax itſelf, but all the other Taxes formerly laid upon it.

This would be running too great a Riſque, and paying too dear for the Shadow of a Security only; and inſtead of anſwering, would ſerve only to increaſe the Neceſſities of the Government by the Deſtruction of Trade.

Upon the Whole, the laying an additional Duty on Sugars will be, in Effect, yielding to the *French* not only all the Advantages, which by the Superiority of our Naval Force, we have lately gained over their Sugar Colonies, but will be alſo raiſing them up higher for the Time to come, on the Ruin of our own.

On the contrary, it is the conſtant Policy of *France*, inſtead of loading, to eaſe their Sugar Colonies as much as poſſible, and in ſome Caſes, even beyond the Mother Country itſelf: For, it is very remarkable, that tho' they have in the Compaſs of the preſent Century put in practice every Meaſure, juſt or unjuſt, that arbitrary Power could ſuggeſt to drain the Purſes of their People in *Europe*, yet upon Sugars they have laid no new Duty ſince the Year 1698.

The amazing Progreſs and Increaſe of their Colonies beyond ours ſince the Peace of *Utrecht*, is without doubt to be aſcribed chiefly, if not ſolely, to this Cauſe.

In the laſt place, Experience has taught us this melancholy Truth, That the *French* Sugar Colonies and ours can never flouriſh at the ſame Time; for whatever depreſſes the one, tends immediately to the Advancement and the Proſperity of the other.

A ſhort Explanation of the Baſſo-Relievo, *over the grand Pediment of the* MANSION-HOUSE.

THE principal Figure repreſents the Genius of the City of *London* in the Dreſs of the Goddeſs *Cybele*, cloathed with the Imperial Robe, alluding to her being the

the Capital of this Kingdom, with a Crown of Turrets on her Head; in her Right-Hand holding the Prætorian Wand, and leaning with her Left on the City Arms. She is placed between two Pillars or Columns, to expreſs the Stability of her Condition, and on her Right-Side ſtands a naked Boy, with the *Faſces* and *Axe* in one Arm, and the *Sword*, with the *Cap of Liberty* upon it, in his other Hand, to ſhew that *Authority* and *Juſtice* are the true Supports of *Liberty*, and that while the former are exerted with *Vigour*, the latter will continue in a State of *Youth*. At her Feet lies *Faction*, as it were, in Agony, with Snakes twining round his Head, intimating, that the exact Government of this City, not only preſerves herſelf, but retorts *juſt Puniſhment* on ſuch as *envy* her *happy Condition*.

In the Group, farther to the Right, the chief Figure repreſents an ancient *River God*, his Head crowned with *Flags* and *Ruſhes*, his Beard long, a *Rudder* in his Right Hand, and his Left Arm leaning on an *Urn*, which pours forth a copious Stream; the *Swan* at his Feet ſhews this to be the *Thames*; the *Ship* behind him, and the *Anchor* and *Cable* below him; very emphatically expreſs the mighty Tribute of Riches paid by the *Commerce* of this River to *this City*, to which it belongs.

On the Left Hand, there appears the Figure of a beautiful Woman in an humble Poſture, preſenting an Ornament of Pearls with one Hand, and pouring out a mixed Variety of Riches from a *Cornucopia*, or *Horn of Plenty*, with the other, ſignifying that *Abundance* which flows from the Union of *Domeſtick Induſtry*, and *Foreign Trade*. Behind her we ſee a *Stork*, and two *naked Boys*, playing with each other, and one of them holding the Neck of the *Stork*, to ſignify, that *Piety*, *Brotherly Love* and *mutual Affection*, produce and ſecure that vaſt Stock of Wealth of various Kinds, which appears near them in *Bales*, *Bags*, and *Hogſheads*: So that every Thing in this Piece is not barely beautiful and ornamental, but at the ſame Time inſtructively expreſſive of the happy Condition of that great City, for the Reſidence of whoſe Chief Magiſtrate, this noble Building was erected.

True Patriot, Feb. 18. N° 16.

RIDICULE *on the* VANITY *of* HUMAN GREATNESS.

——*Qui nimios optabat honores*
Et nimiâ poſcebat opes, numeroſa parabat
Excelſæ turris tabulata, unde altior eſſet
Caſus, et impulſæ præceps immane ruinæ.
Quid Craſſos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illos,
Ad ſua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?
Summus nempe Locus nullis non * Artibus petitus.
JUVENAL.

PHILOSOPHERS, as well as Divines, have treated of the Inſtability of human Greatneſs, and have thence endeavoured gravely to diſſuade Men from placing too high a Value on its Poſſeſſion, or from being too eager in its Purſuit. Their Argument hath been, that it is hardly worth our While to riſque our own Eaſe, Safety and Conſcience, and to deſtroy Cities, Countries, and Thouſands of our Fellow-Creatures, from the Proſpect of a Reward, which we can never be ſure of maintaining the Poſſeſſion of during half an Hour.

Other Writers have, from this Inſtability, taken Occaſion to repreſent all worldly Greatneſs, as the Object of Ridicule and Contempt; have conſidered it as a mere Rattle; a worthleſs, trifling, childiſh Bauble, which none but Madmen or Fools could think worth their Purſuit, or even their Deſire.

Greatneſs (ſays a Burleſque Writer) *is a*
lac'd coat from Monmouth-ſtreet,
Which fortune lends us for a day to wear;
To-morrow puts it on another's back.

Shakeſpear, in the following Lines, hath given us a fine Picture of this ſhort-liv'd Happineſs.

Life's but a walking ſhadow, a poor player,
That ſtruts and frets his hour upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more. *It is a tale*
Play'd by an idiot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

By Life here, is meant the Life of a Great Man. This appears as well by the Tenor of the Play, the Moral of which is levelled at Ambition, as by the Poet's putting this Sentiment into the Mouth of *Macbeth* †, in whoſe Perſon he characterizes the Vanity and Miſery of this reſtleſs Paſſion.

The two Lines which immediately precede thoſe I have quoted, when reſtored to their true Reading, farther illuſtrate the Driſt of the Poet in this Speech. In Mr. *Theobald*'s Edition, they ſtand thus:

And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſty death; out, out, brief candle.

Duſty Death! ſays Mr. *Theobald*, i. e. Death which reduces to Duſt and Aſhes; a Conſtruction which, according to the uſual Cuſtom of Commentators, reduces the Author's Meaning to nothing. Thus they ſhould be undoubtedly read.

* *Alii*, nulla non arte, *ſed perperam.*

† *This is the true Reading.*

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief taper.

Dusty here is not, as the above-mention'd Commentator would have it, an idle Epithet to Death, like *yellow* to Gold, *cold* to Ice, or any other such Botch, for which a School-boy would be whipt. On the contrary, it is intended to distinguish the Death of these *Tools of Ambition*, from that of other Men. *A dusty Death* is Death in a dusty Place, as for Instance, in a High-way, where a Crowd of Attendants raise a Dust; and this the Word *lifted* further indicates, as it points out the Vehicle in which those Tools *ought* to travel thro' this Way.

The next Correction which I shall offer, of *Cabal* for *Candle*, puts the Matter beyond Dispute. *Macbeth* having ruminated on what is to happen,

To morrow, to morrow, and to morrow;

and, by reflecting on the *Dusty Death* which hath constantly attended such Tools as himself, having foretold, as it were, their Fate, fairly gives up his Schemes. Then addressing himself to his *brief Cabal*, (where, by the by, the Word *brief* may be either apply'd to the Paucity of their Number, or to the Brevity of their Duration) he says, *Out, Out*, i.e. resign, go out before ye are kicked out, and brought to that *Dusty Death*, &c. He then proceeds very naturally to illustrate the Life of *such Tools* by a Player, who puts on a false Appearance on the Stage, being indeed the very Reverse of what he seems, and who, after having strutted a few Hours in the Habit and Character of a great Man, reverts again to his primitive State, and becomes an inconsiderable Member of the Community. And here, perhaps, the Poet intended to insinuate, that none but an Idiot, or very silly Fellow, would be desirous of acting such a *strutting, fretting, sounding, furious, insignificant* Part.

DIRECTIONS *for Preparing and Administring Mrs.* STEPHENS's *Medicine for the* STONE, *in a solid Form* *.

1. TAKE of *Alicant* or *Castile* Soap eight Ounces, of powdered Quick-Lime one Ounce, of Salt of Tartar a Dram. Shave the Soap, mix it with the Lime and Salt, and beat all into a soft Mass, by adding thereto as much Water as is necessary for this Purpose.

2. The Weights here intended are the Apothecaries Weights, but the Medicine may be prepared by any others, Care being taken to preserve the Proportion of the Ingredients here directed; that is, to make the Lime an eighth Part of the Soap, and the Salt an eighth Part of the Lime.

3. Quick-Lime may be reduced to Powder for the Purpose of this Medicine, either by dipping it in Water for a few Moments, or by exposing it to the Air for some Days. This Powder is to be passed through a fine Sieve.

4. The Lime which is made from Lime-Stone is stronger than that made from Chalk, or the Shells of Eggs, Oysters, &c. However, this last is sufficiently strong for the general Purposes of this Medicine, when highly calcined and fresh. And, on the contrary, the strongest Stone Lime may be made weaker at Pleasure, by being exposed to the Air, or by repeated Affusions of fresh Water.

5. Strong Lime is a more powerful Solvent than weak, but then it is more apt to occasion Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Passages. New Soap appears also to be both more irritating, and more powerful than old.

6. The chief Use of the Salt of Tartar is to preserve the Mass soft. This is necessary that the Stomach may digest it easily, and the Bowels absorb the efficacious Part in its Passage along them. If, therefore, it should at any Time grow so hard and dry, as to lie heavy upon the Stomach, or pass thro' the Body undissolved, it will be proper to beat it over again, with the Addition of a little more Water, and Salt of Tartar. The same Purpose may be obtained, by using a weaker Lime, or a less Proportion of a strong one.

7. This Medicine must not be prepared in a Copper or Brass Mortar, lest it should corrode the Metal, receive a Tinct from it, and so occasion Sickness or Vomiting.

8. The Method of administring it is as follows: Make each Ounce of the Mass into six Rolls, of about two Inches in Length, and a little taper at each End; and let the Person who has a Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder, take from Eighteen to Twenty-four of these Rolls, that is, from Three to Four Ounces of the Mass, every Day. Less than Three Ounces every Day ought not to be depended upon for the Solution of a Stone; and I cannot authorise any one, from Experience, to take more than Four. Three, Four, or Five Rolls may be taken at once, and at any Hour of the Day, according as each Person finds his Stomach best able to digest them.

9. If one of these Rolls be laid lengthwise on the Tongue, and then a Mouthful of Water be taken and swallowed, the Roll

* *See her Discovery of her Medicines, in our* Mag. *for* 1739, *p.* 297. *The Names of the Persons appointed to examine them,* ibid. *p.* 308. *And the Reward given her by Act of Parliament, in our* Mag. *for* 1740, *p.* 150.

will ſlip down along with the Water, ſo as ſcarce to be percieved in its Paſſage.

10. If the Patient drinks Lime-Water and Milk for his common Drink, during the Uſe of this Medicine, the Cure will be forwarded thereby: But then it will probably ſubject him to a greater Degree of Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Paſſages; and therefore is not adviſeable in Caſes where theſe Complaints are already conſiderable. Lime-Water is made by pouring a Gallon of cold Water upon a Pound of Quick Lime, ſtirring it about, and after it has ſtood for two or three Hours, paſſing it thro' filtring Paper.

11. Where the Irritation and Pain are very great, alſo where the Patient is ſubject to diſcharge much Blood with his Urine, the Medicine ought to be prepared with a very mild Lime and Soap, and even with a leſs Proportion of Lime, than according to the foregoing Direction. The Salt of Tartar may alſo be left out, as the Maſs will not now be ſo apt to grow dry. But it ſeems requiſite to give the Medicine in due Quantity in ſuch Caſes, leſt the Stone ſhould happen to be of ſo brittle a Nature, as to fall into Fragments with ſharp Edges and Corners from a ſmall Quantity; at the ſame Time that thro' Want of a due Quantity, the Urine is not powerful enough to make theſe Edges and Corners grow rotten, and fall off from the Fragments; but on the contrary, ſhould ſuffer theſe Fragments to continue rough and hard, and thereby to occaſion great Irritation, Pain and Danger. For the ſame Reaſon the Medicine ought not to be intermitted, whilſt rotten Fragments are voided.

12. Where a Perſon cannot ſwallow the Rolls, nor take a ſufficient Quantity of the above-mentioned Medicine in any other Form, the following may be directed in its Stead, *viz.* Mix equal Parts of powder'd Quick-Lime and Salt of Tartar together, and let the Patient take a Quarter of an Ounce of this mixed Powder in half a Pint of Milk three or four Times every Day. This Medicine appears to be of about equal Efficacy with that before-mentioned, but more apt to increaſe the Pain and Irritation. It cannot be taken in due Quantity in any other Vehicle beſides Milk, as far as I have been able to diſcover; and when not taken in due Quantity, it appears to me to expoſe the Patient to the Hazards mentioned in the laſt Article, in a greater Degree than the foregoing Medicine. This Powder ought to be mixed with the Milk, only a few Moments before it is taken; otherwiſe it will acquire a great Increaſe of Acrimony. Pot-Aſh purified by Solution, Filtration and Evaporation, or fixed Alkaline Salt of any Kind, may be uſed inſtead of Salt of Tartar, both in this and the foregoing Medicine.

13. A ſixth or eighth Part of either of theſe Medicines taken every Day, ſeems ſufficient to prevent the Formation of Gravel or Gravel-Stones. Half an Ounce of mere Soap, or a Pint of ſtrong Lime-water, taken every Day, may alſo in general be ſufficient for the ſame Purpoſe. Neither is there any Reaſon to apprehend, that any of theſe Methods will be hurtful to the Health, tho' continued for many Years. On the contrary, Soap, Lime, and Lime-Water, appear to be very ſalutary to moſt Perſons in the Decline of Life, and to be excellent Remedies in the Gout, in Jaundices, and in all ſuch Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, as ariſe from, or are attended by Acidities there. Soap alone in the Quantity of half an Ounce, or an Ounce a Day, is very uſeful in habitual Coſtiveneſs, and in Obſtructions of the Catamenia, or Tendencies thereto, eſpecially if there be previous Pains; as is ſtrong Lime-water, mixed with an equal Quantity of Milk, and uſed for common Drink, in habitual Looſeneſſes. I am alſo inclined to believe, that a Diet, conſiſting of Bread, Milk, and Lime-water alone, if rigidly adhered to, and perſiſted in for a ſufficient Time, would be of the greateſt Service in many ſcorbutick and ſcrophulous Caſes.

Feb. 10, 1745-6. D. HARTLEY.

MOTIONS *of the* REBELS, *and of the* KING'S FORCES *in order to oppoſe them, &c. As publiſh'd by Authority. Continued from our laſt, p.* 44.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary, Jan.* 30.

Edinburgh, Jan. 24. EVERY Thing is now ready for another March againſt the Rebels. The Troops are ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries they wanted, and we are now only expecting the Train of Artillery from *Newcaſtle*, which it is hop'd may arrive upon the 26th, though a great Quantity of Snow has fallen ſince Yeſterday, and the Roads are as bad as poſſible. Part of Lord *Mark Kerr*'s Regiment of Dragoons is come to *Kelſo*. Capt. *Thornton*, who commanded the *Yorkſhire* Volunteers in the late Action near *Falkirk*, and who was taken Priſoner by the Rebels, with his Lieutenant, and 17 of his Men, has made his Eſcape from them, and came in here Yeſterday, as did alſo 25 of our Soldiers, who alſo eſcap'd out of the Church at *Falkirk*. Theſe laſt report, that it was with the greateſt Difficulty they could get any Proviſions whilſt they were in Cuſtody, the greateſt Part of thoſe which had been order'd for their Uſe, having

having been forc'd from them by those who were their Guards. The *Glasgow* Regiment is order'd Home. The Siege of *Stirling* Castle proceeds very slowly: General *Blakeney* has so often fir'd upon the Men at Work upon the Batteries, and with so much Execution, that the Rebels cannot get any of their own People to go near them; for which Reason the *Irish* Brigade, and *Drummond*'s Regiment from *France*, have been order'd upon that Service. But we have Accounts from the Deserters from the Brigade and Regiment above-mention'd, that there are not above 200 left of those who came over to *Scotland* from *Flanders*. The Court-Martial continues sitting. Some private Men of the Foot have been condemn'd to be shot for Cowardice. Most of the Prisoners in the Rebels Possession are Men of the *Glasgow* Regiment, and Country People who were present at the Action out of Curiosity.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 26. Part of the Train of Artillery and Stores, which we expected from *England*, is come in this Afternoon. We shall move as soon as possible towards the Rebels, who are in great Distress for Want of Provisions, and have as yet made no Progress against the Castle of *Stirling*, having only fir'd hitherto with Small Arms from the Houses. General *Blakeney* has kill'd so many of them, that they are quite disheartened. He is in a good Condition in all Respects, and has not lost a Man. Col. *Ligonier* died here last Night of a Quinsey.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 1.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 28. We have received here, with the greatest Joy, the News of the Duke of *Cumberland*'s intended Journey hither; we are now every Day in Expectation of his Royal Highness, and the Army will be ready to march at an Hour's Warning after his Arrival. By our last Accounts from *Stirling*, the Cannon from the Castle continued to do Execution upon the Rebels, who have not as yet, by what we can learn, fir'd a single Shot from their Batteries upon it, neither has General *Blakeney* lost a Man of his Garison. By the best Accounts we have, they continue in great Want of Provisions. We have distressed them all we can, by sending out Parties towards the West; and our Sloops have burnt several of their Boats which are employ'd in bringing over Meal, *&c.* from *Allowa*. This Morning another Sloop went up the *Forth* with some Cannon and Foot on board, to be employ'd upon the same Service. We have Advice, that the *Hazard* Sloop, which was some Time ago taken by the Rebels in the River *Tay*, is refitted, and sail'd for *France*, as is supposed. The following are the Particulars of the Advices receiv'd from *Stirling*: The Rebels had Yesterday erected two Batteries against the Castle, one at *Gawan Hill* within 40 Yards of the Castle, and one at *Lady's Hill*, upon which they gave out they should have their Cannon mounted this Day, consisting of two Pieces of 18 Pounders, two of 16, and three of 12. A Drum had been sent round the Town, with Notice, that every Person that was taken near the Castle should be shot; and that if any of the Town's People entertain'd any of the Wives or Children of the Soldiers who were in the Castle, they should be punished with Military Execution. Upon the 26th they fir'd several Platoons of Small Arms against the Castle, but without doing any Harm; whereas the Loss which they have sustain'd by the Firing from it is very considerable; several *French* Officers are said to have been kill'd. The principal Part of their Army remains about *Falkirk*. All the Prisoners (except Officers) taken by them in the late Action, were sent from *Stirling* on the 25th to *Down* Castle, and upon the same Day the Baggage of the Pretender's Son was sent to *Leckie House*. They were securing all the Meal they could get in the Country.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 4.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 30. This Morning about Three o'Clock his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arriv'd here in perfect Health, and having found the Army in Readiness to move, his Royal Highness proposes to march as far as *Linlithgow* To-morrow with 14 Battalions, and *Cobham*'s and *Mark Kerr*'s Dragoons.

There will be left here our own Regiment, and many of the Country Militia, besides the Garison of the Castle, and the Dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Ligonier*: And on *Saturday Bligh*'s Regiment of Foot will arrive.

By Advices from *Stirling*, the Rebels had on the 28th mounted three Pieces of Cannon on a Battery against the Castle, and Yesterday Morning a continual Firing was heard.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary*, Feb. 5.

Whitehall, *Feb.* 5. This Day, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, an Express arriv'd from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Letters.

Copy of a Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, *to the Duke of* Newcastle.

Falkirk, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Lord Duke of Newcaſtle,

IN my laſt, of the 30th of laſt Month, I inform'd you of my Intention to march to the Relief of *Stirling* Caſtle. When I wrote that, I hop'd that the Rebels, flush'd with their late Succeſs, would have given us an Opportunity of finiſhing this Affair at once, which, I am morally ſure, would have been in our Favour, as the Troops in general ſhew'd all the Spirit that I could wiſh, and would have retriev'd whatever Slips are paſt: But, to my great Aſtoniſhment, the Rebels have blown up their Powder Magazine, and are retir'd over the *Forth* at *Frew*, leaving their Cannon behind them, and a Number of their Sick and Wounded, beſides 20 of our wounded Priſoners, taken at the late Affair, which I have found here. I hope to be at *Stirling* To-morrow, from whence I ſhall be better able to inform you of all this ſtrange Flight.

Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with the two Regiments of Dragoons, and Lieut. Col. *Campbell*, with the Highlanders, are in Purſuit of them.

I am, your affectionate Friend,
WILLIAM.

This Moment comes in from *Stirling* a Man, who ſays *Blakeney* had put Troops in the Town, and that all the Rebels had croſs'd the *Forth*. I encloſe the beſt Account for the preſent I could draw up.

Copy of a Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, *to the Lord Juſtice Clerk.*

Camp at Falkirk, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Lord Juſtice Clerk,

I Thought it proper to give you an Account of what has happen'd ſince I left *Edinburgh*.

Yeſterday I march'd from *Edinburgh*, with the Army, in two Columns, conſiſting of 14 Battalions, the *Argyllſhire* Men, and the two Regiments of Dragoons of *Cobham* and *Mark Kerr*, and quarter'd myſelf at *Linlithgow* with 8 Battalions; and Brigadier *Mordaunt* with ſix Battalions at *Burrowſtoneneſs*, The Dragoons quarter'd in the adjacent Villages and Col. *Campbell*, with the *Argyllſhire* Men in the Front, towards the *Avon*. A conſiderable Body of the Rebels was then at *Falkirk*, and ſome few of them appear'd on the Hills between that Place and *Linlithgow*. They gave it out, that they intended to ſtand another Action with the King's Forces, but at the ſame Time ſeem'd very uneaſy for their Baggage, which they were endeavouring to ſecure on the other Side of the *Forth*. They were very much diſappointed at the Defence General *Blakeney* had made in *Stirling* Caſtle, and ſaid, it was impoſſible for Man to take it.

This Morning early Word was brought, that the Rebels had retir'd to the *Torwood*, and intended to make a Stand there; and that the reſt of them from *Stirling* would join them at that Place.

I review'd the whole Army this Morning before we march'd, who were in the higheſt Spirits. The advanced Parties of the Rebels retir'd with Precipitation on the Approach of ours, and our foremoſt Scouts brought in ſome Stragglers, who ſaid the Rebels were repaſſing the *Forth* in a good Deal of Confuſion, being afraid, as they ſaid, of another Battle, becauſe of the Encreaſe of our Strength, and the great Deſertion there had been amongſt the Clans, which had much diminiſhed their Numbers. On our March we heard two great Reports, like the blowing up of ſome Magazine, and it was ſoon confirm'd to us; for the Rebels had blown up a very large Quantity of Powder, in the Church of St. *Ninians*, before they went off.

On my Arrival here I found all our wounded Men, whom they had made Priſoners in the late Action, and in their Retreat had been oblig'd to leave behind them. And I hear they have left their Artillery at *Stirling* ſpik'd up.

As ſoon as I came here, I detach'd immediately Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with the *Argyllſhire* Men, and all the Dragoons, in Purſuit of them, tho' it is imagin'd that moſt of them will have eſcap'd at the Ford of *Frew*, as they generally make a good deal of Haſte when they are going off. They have loſt a great many Men at *Stirling*, and ſaid it is all over with them, and they ſhall make to *Montroſe*. One Circumſtance is particular, that Lady *Kilmarnock*, who till laſt Night had always ſtaid at *Callendar* Houſe, went off with them.

I propoſe to march To-morrow Morning to *Stirling*, and there take Meaſures for further quieting theſe Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions. *I am, &c.*

Copy of Lord Juſtice Clerk's Letter to the Duke of Newcaſtle.

Edinburgh, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Lord Duke,

THE Arrival of his Royal Highneſs the Duke has done the Buſineſs, animated our Army, and ſtruck the Rebels with Terror end Confuſion. He loſt no Time to improve theſe Advantages, march'd the whole Army Yeſterday to *Linlithgow* and the

the adjacent Places, and continued his March this Morning to *Falkirk*, the Rebels always flying before him. This Morning the Rebels renew'd their Firing againſt *Stirling* Caſtle; but General *Blakeney* continuing to make a good Defence, they rais'd the Siege, and have blown up their Magazine of Powder, and, as believ'd, have ſpiked their Cannon, and the whole Army of the Rebels have fled with Precipitation, and croſſing the *Forth* at the Ford of *Frew*; and his Royal Highneſs has ſent on the Dragoons and *Argyllſhire* Men to take Poſſeſſion of *Stirling*, and remains with the Foot this Night at *Falkirk*. Wiſhing your Grace Joy of this great and good News,

I am, &c.

Andr. Fletcher.

From the London Gazettte *Extraordinary*, *Feb.* 6.

Whitehall, *Feb.* 6. Late laſt Night another Expreſs arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, with Letters dated *Stirling*, *Feb.* 2. giving an Account, That his Royal Highneſs arrived there at One that Afternoon, without meeting the leaſt Obſtacle or Reſiſtance, as Brigadier *Mordaunt* had alſo done the Night before, but too late to purſue the Rebels. Their precipitate Flight is not to be deſcribed: They were all to be at *Perth* the 2d; where, as their own Men declare, they would not ſtay for his Royal Highneſs to come up to them. When the Rebels heard that his Royal Highneſs was got to *Linlithgow*, they held a Council, and drew out their Men, declaring that they would meet him; but as ſoon as the Baggage and the Cannon they lately took were moved off, they told the Country People that they were going to meet a Reinforcement; but that, as they could not carry away all their Plunder, they would give it to them, and that it was in St. *Ninien's* Church, where they had made a Magazine of Powder and Ball; and when the Country People came to fetch it away, the Rebels attempted to ſet Fire to the Magazine, but fortunately the firſt Train miſſed, ſo that ſeveral eſcaped; but the ſecond was ſo ſoon fired, that many poor People were blown up, and buried in the Ruins.

After the Rebels had croſſed the *Forth*, many of the Leaders told their Men to ſhift for themſelves. They talk publickly of going from *Perth* to *Dundee*, and ſo on to *Montroſe*; and his Royal Highneſs has ſent proper Orders to Rear Admiral *Byng* to prevent their getting off.

As ſoon as his Royal Highneſs can get the Bridge at *Stirling* mended, he will follow to *Perth*, and ſo on whilſt the Rebels remain in a Body. About 20 of their Sick have been taken at *Stirling*; and Capt. *Fitzgerald*, of *Monro's* Regiment, and an Enſign of *Lee's*, are retaken.

His Royal Highneſs is pleaſed to commend extremely the Behaviour of Major General *Blakeney*, who by his Conduct, as well as Courage, has ſaved the Caſtle of *Stirling*, which is a Place of the greateſt Importance, from falling into the Hands of the Rebels. The Caſtle would have held out, but the Proviſions and Firing were almoſt conſumed. (See p. 80, 81.)

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary*, *Feb.* 10.

Edinburgh, *Feb.* 5. The Arch of *Stirling* Bridge, which had been broke down by General *Blakeney's* Order, was repair'd by Six o'Clock Yeſterday Morning with Timber (moſtly provided by the Rebels for the ſame Purpoſe) and that Day the Army paſs'd over the Bridge. The Advanced Guard, conſiſting of the *Argyllſhire* Highlanders, and the Dragoons, went on to *Grief*, and the Foot were canton'd at and about *Dumblain*, where his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* lay laſt Night, and this Night his Royal Highneſs intended to lie at *Grief*, and to order his Advanced Guard to take Poſſeſſion of *Perth*, where he intends to be To-morrow.

The Rebels in their Retreat, or rather Flight, divided, Part of them, ſuppos'd to be the Clans with the Pretender's Son, took the Road by *Tay-Bridge*, and it is ſaid, are to retire to *Lochabar*; the other Part of them, conſiſting of Lord *Lewis Gordon's* Men, the Remains of the *French*, Lord *Ogilvie's* Men, their Low-Country Foot, with all their Horſe, got to *Perth* on *Sunday*. On *Monday* they began their March from thence further North, and on *Tueſday* they had all evacuated *Perth*, and are ſaid to have taken the Road to *Montroſe*, and to have carried along with them 4 Pieces of ſmall Braſs Cannon. Before the Rebels left *Perth*, they ſet at Liberty the Sailors of the *Hazard* Sloop, who were Priſoners there, but it is believed they carried Capt. *Hill* the Commander of the ſaid Sloop, and the other Priſoners of Diſtinction they had at *Stirling*, along with them.

The *Hazard* Sloop ſail'd from *Montroſe* on the 27th of laſt Month, and is ſuppos'd to be gone Northwards, to take up the Pretender's Son ſomewhere, poſſibly about the Place he landed.

It is reported, that one or two more *French* Ships have lately arriv'd, with Money and Military Stores, at *Peterhead*; of which, and the Flight of the Rebels towards the Eaſt Coaſt, Intelligence has been ſent to Admiral *Byng*.

A Letter just receiv'd from General *Hawley*, dated this Morning at *Dumblain*, contains the following Advice, 'We are just 'now going to march, and shall proceed 'to Day to *Perth*, or not, according to 'what Intelligence we receive, tho' I be- 'lieve our *Argyll* Highlanders, and some 'Dragoons, are there by this Time.'

From the London Gazette, *Feb.* 11.

Crief, Feb. 5. This Day his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arriv'd here, and will march To-morrow to *Perth*; the further Motions of his Army will depend upon Accounts of those of the Rebels. At this Place the Whole of the Rebel Army disbanded, and march'd in three separate Corps; the Clans over the *Tay Bridge* towards their Hills again; the Lowlanders of *Bamf* and *Angusshire*, are gone towards *Dunkeld* with four cover'd Waggons and seven Pieces of Cannon, (which are all they have remaining, as they have left 15 Pieces of Cannon nail'd up at *Perth*, and have also destroy'd there what Ammunition they had) and the Person call'd Lord *John Drummond*, with all the *Irish* and other Troops that came from *France*, is gone for *Aberdeen*, as they give out. To amuse us, they pretend they are to join again, and attack Lord *Loudon* or *Inverness*. This Day we began marching through some of the *Drummonds*, *Strathallans*, and other disaffected Persons Estates.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary*, *Feb.* 13.

Narrative of the Rebels Retreat by the Way of Perth.

Perth, Feb. 5. Upon *Sunday* the 2d Instant, the Rebels came hither, in straggling Parties on Horseback, from Nine in the Morning to Seven at Night, when Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s, Lord *Ogilvy*'s, and Sir *James Kinloch*'s Men, came in a Body, as did the *French* Picquets about Nine: These last consisted of not above 100 Men, and the whole amounted to about 1500. About 200 Stragglers followed on *Monday*; and the same Day came in from *Crief* 140 Men, commanded by Mr. *Robertson* of *Faskilly*, and *Blairfitty*, and brought in with them seven Pieces of Brass Cannon, and four cover'd Waggons; 19 Carts of Ammunition came in also on the 2d. The Persons of the greatest Distinction, who came in with them, were, Lord *Pitsligo*, the Person call'd Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Ogilvy*, Lord *Kilmarnock*, Lord *Elcho*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, Sir *John Macleod* and his Brother, Brigadier *Stapleton*, Majors *Nairn* and *Kennedy*, Secretary *Murray*, Mr. *Mitchell*, the Person who stiles himself the *French* Ambassador, and Lord *George Murray*. On *Monday* the 3d, there went from *Dunkeld* 7 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 4 cover'd Waggons, and 14 Carts of Ammunition, escorted by Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s Men: The same Day the main Body of Horse and Foot crossed the River *Tay* in a straggling Manner, and took their Route for *Coupar* of *Angus*, viz. those called the Life-Guards, *Pitsligo*'s, Lord *Ogilvy*'s, and Sir *James Kinloch*'s; and several of the above Gentlemen went with them. On *Tuesday* the 4th, the *French* Picquets, about 100 Men who lay in Garison here, commanded by Col. *Creighton*, and Mr. *Robertson* of *Faskilly*, and *Blairfitty*, with their 140 Men, accompanied by Lord *Strathallan*, *Gask*, Lord *George Murray*, and the remaining Part of the Gentlemen before-mention'd, passed likewise the said River, excepting Secretary *Murray*, who went on *Monday* Afternoon to Lord *John Drummond*'s at *Fairntor*, where it is alledg'd the Pretender's Son was, and L. *Kilmarnock*, the *French* Ambassador so called, *Macleod* of *Raza*, and another Gentleman, who went in a Coach for *Dunkeld*. This Town was evacuated on *Tuesday* the 4th, between 11 and 12 in the Forenoon; about an Hour after marched thro' the Town a small Party from *Crief*, and crossed the said River. The Rebels left here 13 Pieces of Iron Cannon, about Eight and Twelve Pounders, nail'd up; and threw into the River 14 Swivel Guns, lately belonging to his Majesty's Sloop the *Hazard*, which were taken out again this Morning: They also threw a great Quantity of Cannon Balls into the River.

Perth, Feb. 8. His Royal Highness has been here ever since the 6th Instant; and we are employ'd in laying in our Magazines of Bread and Forage. Two Detachments, of 500 Foot each, have been sent forward; one to *Dunkeld*, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Sir *Andrew Agnew*, with 120 *Argyllshire* Men added thereto; the other, under the Command of Lieut. Col. *Leighton*, to *Castle Menzie*, a Mile on the other Side of *Tay-Bridge*. The rest of the Army remains here, in order to rest the Regiments of Foot, after the great Fatigue they have undergone.

All the *Irish* and *Scotch* who came from *France*, are gone off to *Montrose*, under the Command of the Person stiling himself Lord *John Drummond*. The *Hazard* Sloop is gone North about, in order, as is supposed, to carry off the Pretender's Son; who, according to our best Informations, lay on *Thursday* Night last at *Blair* of *Athol*, with a Body of the Rebels, not amounting, by their own Account, to 1500 Men; tho'

tho' it be the greateſt Number they have any where together.

Edinburgh, Feb. 8, *Five in the Afternoon.* This Moment the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Earl of *Crawford*, with the *Heſſians*, are ſafely arriv'd in the Road of *Leith*. They came from *Willemſtadt* on *Tueſday* laſt, and have had a very good Paſſage. The Troops will remain on board till his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*'s Pleaſure is known, to whom an Expreſs has been diſpach'd to *Perth*, where his Highneſs was on the 6th, with Notice of their Arrival. In the mean while, Preparations are making for the Reception of the Prince of *Heſſe*, and Bread and Forage are providing for the Troops. Admiral *Byng* is cruizing off *Montroſe* with ſome Men of War, as is Capt. *Balfour* off *Peterhead*. About 14 Days ago a *Spaniſh* Privateer arriv'd in the Port of this laſt Place, with about 9 Ton of Gunpowder, 3 Cheſts of Money, and ſeveral Cheſts of Small Arms on board; all which were preſently after landed, and the Money and Powder were conducted to *Montroſe* by a Party of the Rebels. Capt. *Balfour* has ſince taken the above Privateer; but not being able to get her out of the ſaid Port, on Account of her being nipp'd there by the Tides, he propoſes to burn her.

From the London Gazette, *Feb.* 18.

Montroſe, Febr. 9. The laſt of the Rebel Army left this Place Yeſterday at Noon; it is judged their Route is for *Aberdeen*. All to the Southward of this Place is now clear of them. It is generally thought the Pretender's Son was here, a Perſon having been brought into this Town, and kept very privately all *Friday* Night laſt, and having moved off before Day-light on *Saturday* Morning. The Party here conſiſted of about 100 Gentlemen, 50 of what they call the Life Guards, 20 Huſſars, about 150 private Men, with Lord *Elcho*. Lord *George Murray* lodged three Miles from this Place on *Thurſday* Night laſt, and the ſame Day Lord *Pitſligo* paſſed by *Brechin*, and moſt of the common Men, excepting thoſe of the Clans, went that Road. There were not above 25 of the Men which came from *France*, that returned from *Stirling*, and ten of thoſe remain here in order to throw themſelves at the Feet of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*. This Afternoon at Four o' Clock two Ships came to an Anchor at about the Diſtance of Half a League from this Place, one of which is ſuppoſed to be Admiral *Byng*.

Dunkeld, Feb. 9, *at Night.* By a Countryman juſt now return'd from *Dalnacardoch*, who had been carrying Baggage for the Rebels, there is an Account, that on *Friday* Night laſt about 1000 of the Clans, with about 40 Gentlemen on Horſeback, 50 Baggage Horſes, together with all the Priſoners carried from *Falkirk*, who were in a miſerable Condition, ſome wanting Shoes and Stockings, arrived at *Dalnacardoch* in their Way towards the North: That Yeſterday their Artillery, with about 80 Cart Load of Baggage, was carried off from *Blair*, and that it was given out that they were driving them to *Ruthven* in *Baddenoch*: That Yeſterday in the Afternoon *Lochiell*, and ſome other Gentlemen, marched Northwards: That very few Men remained about *Blair* but what belong'd to Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s Regiment. That the pretended Prince, and a Number of Gentlemen, continued at *Blair* this Morning, when the ſaid Countryman left that Place. All the Men preſſed out of this Country have already made their Eſcapes, and are returned home. The Rebels as yet continue to keep out Guards as far as down the Paſs of *Killychranky*.

Perth, Feb. 10. By Advices from *Montroſe*, the *French*, and a Number of Rebels, making together 700, upon ſeeing the Impoſſibility of getting from thence by Sea, as Admiral *Byng* watch'd them ſo cloſely, (after nailing and ſpoiling ſome Cannon, which they could not carry from thence by Land) marched to *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*. It is not quite certain whether the Pretender's Son is actually at *Blair*, or incognio with his other Party that is gone from *Montroſe*; but whatever the Reaſon of it is, the Rebels give out that he is every Day hunting and hawking at *Blair*. The Duke of *Athol* has publiſh'd a Declaration, requiring all his Vaſſals to come to *Dunkeld* and *Kirk Michael*, and join the Troops that are to be ſent thither to diſarm and apprehend the Rebels, on Pain of their being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity in Caſe of Refuſal. Yeſterday General *Campbell* came hither to meet his Royal Highneſs the Duke, and brought with him four Companies of Weſtern Highlanders. Since writing the above, certain Intelligence is come in, that the Rebels had retired from *Blair*, upon our two Detachments taking Poſt at *Caſtle Menzie* and *Dunkeld*. It is now to be hoped, that they are fully prevented from forming a Corps any more, as we ſhall have Poſſeſſion of *Blair*, which is the firſt Place where they can rendezvous. Major General *Campbell* is to be ſent to the Weſtern Highlands, whilſt his Son remains here with 600 Highlanders to go upon Parties. As ſoon as we can lay up our Magazines of Bread, we ſhall march Northward by the Coaſt, to be more at Hand to ſend Detachments into the Hills, as it will be impoſſible for the whole Body to go that Way.

From

From the London Gazette Extraordinary,

Feb. 20.

Glouceſter, at Anchor off *Montroſe*, *Feb.* 10.

The *Hazard* Sloop ſailed from *Montroſe* the 27th of laſt Month, about 3 in the Afternoon, and by what we have been told from the Shore ſince our being here, we are inclined to think that ſome body of Note went off in her; for it is well known, that between 2 and 3 on *Monday* Morning the 27th, there came to *Montroſe* from *Dundee*, a cloſe Chaiſe with two Gentlemen in it, one of them much muffled up, and embarked immediately on board the *Hazard*, and no body was afterwards ſuffered to go on Shore from her, or to go on board her; and great Preparations were made of Proviſions of all Kinds, and laid in before ſhe ſailed; and from the Wind ſhe ſailed with, we imagine ſhe went directly for *France*, for it was contrary for her going to the Northwards; and the Day after ſhe ſailed, we had a violent Storm at N. and N. W. which muſt have driven her away to the Southward, if ſhe had not been bound that Way. Capt. *Balfour* of the *Bridgewater* has burnt the *Spaniſh* Privateer which he found ſome Time ago in the ſmall Port of *Peterhead*, having firſt taken out the Captain and 35 Men. The Captain of her reports, that there are 4 or 5 Sail more on their Paſſage, with Arms and Ammunition, that are to go to ſome Port on the Weſt Coaſt of *Scotland*, where he ſhould have gone, but the Weather proved ſo very bad, as to oblige him to come North-about, and his Pilot brought him to *Peterhead*.

Glouceſter, at Anchor off *Montroſe*, *Feb.* 12.

We have received Advice from *Montroſe*, that all the Rebels have left that Town, and are march'd Northwards to *Aberdeen*, except ſome ſmall Parties that haunt about in the Neighbourhood, particularly at *Stonehive*, a fiſhing Town about 14 Miles to the Northward of *Montroſe*. Before they left this Place, they ſpiked up all their Cannon, except four 6 or 9 Pounders, which they embarked on board of two Boats to be carried to *Aberdeen*, to fortify the Bridge of the River *Dee*, where they give out they will make a Stand againſt the King's Troops. One of the Boats ſail'd with two of them on *Saturday* laſt, the Day before we came here; and the other, upon our anchoring off the Port, finding it impoſſible to get out, landed them again upon the Beach: And as the Town is every Night alarmed with the Return of theſe Vagabonds, and being uncertain of the Time when his Royal Highneſs's Troops would march this Way, it has been thought moſt adviſeable, for preventing Diſturbances, to order Capt. *Gore* on Shore with fifty of his Mariners, to take Poſſeſſion of the Town, till ſuch Time as his Royal Highneſs ſhall think proper to ſend a Detachment from his Army to relieve him. The Admiral will ſend likewiſe into the Harbour, as ſoon as the Wind and Weather will permit, his Majeſty's Sloop the *Saltaſh*, which will not only ſecure a Retreat to Capt. *Gore*, if the Rebels ſhould return in any Numbers, but prevent any landing from the *French* in that Harbour, if we ſhould be blown off by bad Weather, or be drawn off by Chance.

Laſt Night we ſent in both our Tenders mann'd and arm'd, with our Firſt Lieutenant with Orders to ſpike up thoſe two Guns that lay on the Shore, and two more that were at the Croſs, and to diſmantle all the Ships and Veſſels that lay in the Port, in ſuch a Manner, as to render them incapable of going to Sea; which is all compleated.

Montroſe, *Feb.* 12. Juſt now we are informed, that the Body of the Rebels that was at *Aberdeen*, marched from thence Yeſterday in 3 Diviſions, and took 3 different Roads, all leading Northwards. They had no Artillery with them. The 2 great Guns they ſent from this Place by Sea, were not come to *Aberdeen* when they went off. Their Baggage was ſent away the 10th. Lord *Elcho*, who ſeemed to be indiſpoſed, marched, with 6 Horſemen in Company, Southwards, and paſſed at the Bridge of *Dee*, 2 Miles on this Side of *Aberdeen*, but whither is not known. All the Artillery and Ammunition, landed out of the *Spaniſh* Ship at *Peterhead* ſome Time ago, has been ſent Northwards, and the Town of *Aberdeen* has been obliged to pay them 500*l.* The Number of Rebels at *Aberdeen* did not exceed 2000, but it was impoſſible to get it exactly.

Perth, *Feb.* 14. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, who is ſtill here, has ſent forward a Brigade, conſiſting of 3 Battalions of Foot, and a Regiment of Dragoons, the former to *Coupar* of *Angus*, and the latter to *Dundee*.

Our Army is in good Health and Spirit. The Duke of *Athol* is gone to take Poſſeſſion of *Blair*, where Sir *Andrew Agnew* is already with 500 Men. We know not where the Pretender's Son is, but we have a Report of his paſſing thro' *Ruthven*.

This Moment we hear from *Aberdeen*, that the Rebels are gone from thence Northwards.

On the DEATH *of the Rev. Mr.* GILBERT BURNET, *late Vicar of* Coggeshal *in* Eſſex, *and Miniſter of* St. James's, Clerkenwell.

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor, aut modus,
Tam chari capitis. HOR.

TO applaud the *hero*'s toils, to paint his cares,
His arduous labours, and his num'rous Scars, gain'd in *liberty*'s diſtinguiſh'd cauſe,
For pure *religion*, or for upright *laws*;
To brand the *tyrant*, ſtigmatize the *knave*;
To glad th' *oppreſs'd*,—revive the drooping *ſlave*;
To daſh a bluſh o'er *vice*'s ſpecious face;
To ſtun the *coward*, to diſplay the *baſe*;
To fill, with *merit*'s charms, the trump of *fame*;
Raiſe to the ſkies, each truly reverenc'd name;
Or now—in ſorrowing *elegy*—to mourn
The *good*—the *kind*—from our embraces torn,
The *ſouls*—that caſt a radiance on our clay,
And hail their progreſs to the *realms of day*:
Theſe are the *Muſe*'s taſks—Illuſtrious ſhade!
Accept her homage—to thy virtues paid.
She wails thy loſs—her tuneful grief will flow—
Will ſooth our hearts, depreſs'd with aching woe;
Give thee *exemplar*, to each weeping friend,
And ſing the bliſsful joys that crown thy end.

Methinks I view, whilſt crowds admiring hung
On the dread truths, that flouriſh'd on thy tongue,
That brow ſerene, that pleaſing mien and air,
That chear'd th' awakened *ſinner*'s black deſpair:
As *Raphael*'s *Paul*, you look'd our doubts away,
And dreary *ignorance* felt th' enlight'ning ray:
Pale *bigotry* would there her zeal ſuſpend,
And puzzled *error* found her mazes end.

Private—retir'd, thy ſtudies, ſtill, we find,
Were bent t' improve and benefit mankind:
Immenſe the pains! huge *volumes* to ſurvey,
Their energy—their reas'ning to convey,
In ſuch an artleſs and familiar way *:
Th' eternal Cauſe,—whence *nature*'s beauties ſpring,
Fountain of light—*heaven*'s dread, immortal *King*,
Creation's wond'rous, ne'er exhauſted ſtore,
Unveil'd by thee—with tranſport we adore:
E'en *babes* may, now, their *Maker*'s works proclaim,
And hail the ſplendors of this glorious frame:
Some *angel*, ſure, inſpir'd the great deſign,
And ſhed his influence over ev'ry line.
Exalted *Boyle!* whoſe fame ſhall never die,
But endleſs panegyrick ſtill ſupply,
His benefaction more diffuſe appears,
And mocks *time*'s rage, and ſcorns increaſing years;
Each honour'd *ſage*, whoſe labours you explain,
Unform'd by you—w' had found thoſe labours vain;
Lock'd up and quite conceal'd from common view,
Till modell'd, methodiz'd, made clear by you.
No one, like thee, was form'd for ſocial joy,
Thy converſe fraught with wit that ne'er could cloy;
Extenſive knowledge, unaffected, ſhone,
And made the ears that heard thee all thy own;
Whilſt manly ſenſe, with ſtrongeſt reaſ'ning join'd,
Still caſt new lights, thro' each attentive mind.
Raptur'd we heard—and ſaw the ſhort'ning ray:
Too ſoon withdraw, and hide his ſplendid day;
The night ſucceeds—too brief to hear thee o'er;
We part impatient, ſtill deſiring more.
Whate'er you taught, and whatſoe'er you knew,
You taught ſincerely, and you practis'd too:
Placid *humanity*, with wonted grace,
Dwelt in thy breaſt, and triumph'd in thy face:
Forſaken *charity* laments thee dead,
And fair *benevolence* has veil'd her head:
What vaſt rewards await thee from above,
Unnumber'd pleaſures in thy *Saviour*'s love!
Ceaſe then our tears—that thus inceſſant fall,
When *ſouls*, like thine, receive their final call;
Soar to their kindred *ſaints*—where joy ſerene,
And faithful tranſports gild th' extatick ſcene;
Leave the drear manſions of this mortal life,
For plains æthereal, free from anxious ſtrife;
Regions of bliſs—where angels touch the ſtrings,
And with melodious ſounds the concert rings,
To thee, *Almighty*, *firſt and laſt of time*,
Enthron'd in endleſs majeſty, ſublime.
Yet——ſwells the *Muſe*—with long protracted ſighs—yet—
Sad lengthned pauſe—and piteous ſtreaming eyes
T' excite your grief for *infancy* diſtreſt,
And heave a ſob—in each parental breaſt.
Ye who the fondeſt cares of *fathers* know,
Matrons, who've felt th' excruciating throe,

* *He wrote an Abridgment of the Sermons at* Boyle's *Lecture, in four Volumes, Octavo, which has univerſally met with a good Reception in our own Country; and abroad, has been tranſlated into* French.

Attend her numbers—ah! how vain your cares,
Your wiſe precautions, and your tender fears!
Fate deals alike the whole creation round,
No ſtate ſecure no ſtable ſtation found:
Now rais'd aloft on giddy *fortune*'s wheel,
Anon, a ſad reverſe we yet may feel.
Ah! then, to leave expos'd an *orphan race*,
Wand'ring and weak, the *ſubjects* of *diſgrace!* [pair *,
Dreadful the thought! ah! view the *lovely*
Shield them from want—and ſnatch them from deſpair:
Leave trivial ſports—avert the glutted ſight,
And here enjoy more true, ſincere delight:
Kind providence *ſwift* took their only ſtay,
Nor gave to think—one melancholy day.
Had lengthen'd pains in anguiſh robb'd his breath, [death!
How dire reflection! drear the pangs of
But inſtantaneouſly † he felt the ſmart,
Juſt cloſ'd his eyes, receiv'd the deadly dart.

Let not his *offspring* feel the ſtroke ſevere,
Nor ſhed, in vain, the ſupplicating tear;
Aſſiſt the culture of their op'ning mind,
And future *Burnets* raiſe to bleſs mankind.

The following ſhould have been inſerted laſt Month, but was deferr'd for want of Room.

SIR,

THERE is nothing gives me greater Uneaſineſs in reading the Hiſtory of antient Times, than to find a brave Man, who has deſerved well of his Country, ſuffer in the Opinion of the World, from the falſe Aſperſions of malicious or ignorant People; who under the Pretence of Impartiality, are always more ready to accuſe, than vindicate the Character of any worthy Man in that Situation. For which Reaſon (tho' I am a Stranger to the Gentleman) I ſhould be very glad to remove the Prejudices contracted againſt a brave General, to his Diſadvantage; as it appears from the Teſtimony of the Officers and Gentlemen under his Command, that he behaved with great Courage and Conduct in the late Expedition, and was very inſtrumental in driving the Rebels out of *England*; therefore I beg the Favour of you to inſert the following Verſes on the Rebellion in your next *Magazine*; which will oblige your conſtant Reader,

York, Jan. 22, 1746. *T. C.*

On the preſent REBELLION.

WHAT fond deluding hopes our foes beguile,
To dream in cells of conqueſt o'er this iſle?
Becauſe her ſons unite in freedom's cauſe,
And watch like guardians o'er their country's laws;
In earneſt zeal with miniſters debate
In ſenates, to preſerve our happy ſtate;
To fix the pow'r of kings in proper bounds,
Leſt arbitrary rule the realm confounds.
Such are the tenets of each *Britiſh* ſoul,
Whoſe arms the tyrants of the world controul.
Let *Fontenoy* declare, whoſe troops beheld
Our army reap the glory of the field,
When all the ſlaves of *France* united fought,
How dear that conqueſt with their blood was bought; [gain
There more renown in war did *England*
Than all the trophies of a *French* campaign.
Let *Gallia* practiſe her deluſive arts,
With ſpecious wiles to win the people's hearts,
And ſend a vain pretender to the crown,
To rouſe the ſpirit of each free-born ſon,
Whoſe force ſhall ſhake the tyrant on his throne;
Revenge this inſult on the nation's ſenſe,
Who love their country, liberty, and prince,
More than they fear the powers of *France* and *Spain*,
Combin'd againſt the maſters of the main.
See *Britain*'s youth ‡, unuſed to wars alarms, [charms;
Forſake their downy reſt, and beauty's
All the ſoft ſweets of luxury decline,
With firm united hearts in battle join;
And, under *Oglethorpe*'s auſpicious care,
Endure the rugged diſcipline of war;
Whoſe great example will their boſoms fire
To conquer, or in freedom's cauſe expire.
Such actions claim from princes no regard,
Who think their country's thanks a juſt reward.
How vain each effort of an honeſt mind,
To purchaſe fame by glorious deeds inclin'd!
If ſterling merit is the ſole pretence,
That noble plea will prove a weak defence
Againſt the foul reproach of calumny,
Or gilded tale of ſpecious flattery,
Which with a ſmooth inſinuating tongue
That character it fears can meanly wrong;
Each action miſinterpret to his ſhame,
To blot with ſcandal an immortal name,
And with his ſpoils enrich another's fame.

* *He left two helpleſs Orphans, a Son about ſeven Years old, and a Daughter about ſix, whom Death had depriv'd of their Mother ſome Years before. They are utterly deſtitute and unprovided for; on which Account ſome Gentlemen intend, in a ſhort Time, to publiſh Propoſals for printing by Subſcription a Collection of their late tender Father's Sermons, for the Benefit of theſe innocent Babes.* † *He died of an Apoplectic Fit.* ‡ *The Royal Hunters.*

But,

But, like the ſun eclips'd, true merit ſhines
With double ſplendor as the ſhade declines.
How ſwift the rebels ravage o'er the land
To fly from *Cumberland*'s avenging hand!
To dark rebellion's native ſeat repair,
There brood o'er treaſon in that tainted air,
Curſe their vain hopes, and periſh in deſpair!
Then let theſe raſh invaders learn from hence,
(Who riſe in arms againſt the nation's ſenſe)
To conquer *George* in vain their armies move,
Whoſe throne is guarded by the people's love.

On the RETREAT *of the* REBELS.

ODE.

Ἐπ' ἠελίῳ.

HAIL! godlike *Liberty*, to thee
We raiſe the voice, we bend the knee;
To thy wide-ſtructur'd dome
Shall ev'ry free born *Briton* come
(For all *Britannia*'s ſons are thine)
There ſhall each votary impart
The juſt reſentment of a grateful heart,
And deck with ambient wreaths thy conſecrated ſhrine.

The ſons of *treaſon* and infernal *night*
Struck at the baſis of our native right,
With plots by hell, and all its pow'rs, inſpir'd,
But thy almighty force withſtood
Oppreſſion's ſtrong, ungovernable flood,
And vanquiſh'd *perfidy* retir'd
Back to the zenith of her dark demain,
And lo! the cherub *peace* reſumes her bliſsful reign.

'Twas thy active genius fir'd
William, the *rebels* juſteſt dread;
'Twas thy ſolemn voice inſpir'd
The hardy troops, and bid them move
To dart the thunder of our *Britiſh Jove*,
And cruſh *ſedition*'s ſtill-reviving head.
Then, then my country lay
Huſh'd in a gen'ral pauſe,
Anxious, and trembling for th' important day,
That, or for ever ſunk, or ſav'd her laws!

But wiſer fates o'er-ruling doom
Defer'd awhile the mighty blow,
The grand event was yet to come,
And *heav'n*, to make it ſure, had made it ſlow,
The foe, by *William*'s ſingle name ſubdu'd,
Ne'er meant to riſk the dubious fight;
Still faſt they fled, as puniſhment purſu'd,
Diſmay'd, and conſcious of ſuperior might.
But ſhould they turn again
And boldly face it on the plain,
In vain, alas! they tempt th' unequal fray,
For *GEORGE* was born to rule, and they to ſtill obey.

Hail then, goddeſs! fair and free,
Hight by mortals *Liberty*,
Behold the poet brings his votive lay,
The richeſt gift the *Muſe* can pay;
Behold thy ſacred altars blaze,
Thy roofs reſound with iterated praiſe!
Grant thou we ever may revere thy name,
The theme unvary'd, and the cauſe the ſame;
By bleſſing ſtill this fav'rite ſhoar,
In ev'ry gen'rous *Briton*'s breaſt,
Let ſtill thy darling attribute ſtand forth confeſt,
And *freedom* guard theſe realms till time ſhall be no more.

Cid Hamet.

To CLOE, *with an Almanack*, 1746.

With thee *converſing, I forget all* Time.
Milton, B. IV. v. 639.

TAKE, *Cloe*! what you cannot *keep*,
Which *flies*, while you and I do *ſleep*;
'Twas ſent from *heav'n*, and yet 'tis rare
That ſuch a *thing* ſhould not be *there*.
And what's more rare and ſtranger ſtill,
Tho' fram'd by the *almighty will*,
Indulgent, *precious*, *fair*, and *true*,
'Tis, *Cloe*! the *reverſe* of *you*.
Yet cenſure not this ſeeming crime,
Nor need my *fair* regret it;
This teaches to remember *time*,
You teach us to forget *it*.

Z. Z.

The COMPLAINT *for Want of a* CUP *of* SMALL: *An* EPISTLE.

Dear Sir,

PRAY tell our friend *John*,
(Mrs. *K*———'s eldeſt ſon)
That 'tis a ſad thing to be dry:
Herein I'm not ſingle,
(Pray pardon the jingle)
For witneſs yourſelf, he, and I.
Let him brew his ſtrong liquor,
Fit for parſon or vicar;
Or any the beſt of 'em all:
I know very well
What beſt ſuits my meal,
And that is a cup of good ſmall.
But how to obtain
Such a favour, is vain,
At this time o' day to implore,
Unleſs you're ſecure,
In the books of your brew'r,
By running a very long ſcore.
October the twentieth,
My heart it relenteth,
To think that ſmall beer I have none.
You promis'd laſt week
About it to ſpeak,
And forget it as ſure as a gun.

In the year of our Lord
(To which you'll accord)
One thousand seven hundred and
(What words shall I get
To supply this small bit)
O—twice twenty and three—so I stand,
Yours, &c.

An EPILOGUE,

Design'd to be spoken by Mrs. WOFFINGTON, *in the Character of a Volunteer.*

Enter, reading a Gazette.

CURSE on all cowards, say I! why, bless my eyes—
No, no, it can't be true: This *Gazette* lies:
Our men retreat before a scrub banditti,
Who scarce cou'd fright the buff-coats of the city!
Well, if 'tis so, and that our men can't stand,
'Tis time we women take the thing in hand.
Thus, in my country's cause, I now appear,
A bold, smart, *Kbevenhuller'd* volunteer.
And really, mark some heroes in the nation,
Ye'll think this no unnatural tranformation:
For if in valour real manhood lies,
All cowards are but——women in disguise.
They cry these rebels are so stout and tall;
Ay, lord, I'd lower the proudest of them all:
Try but my mettle, place me in the van,
And post me, if I don't bring down my man.
Had we an army of such valourous wenches,
What men, d'ye think, wou'd dare attack our trenches? [maul 'em!
Oh! how th' artillery of our eyes wou'd
But our mask'd batteries! lord, how they wou'd gall 'em! [field,
No rebel 'gainst such force durst take the
For, damme, but we'd die before we'd yield.
Joking apart: we women have strong reason,
To stop the progress of this popish treason;
For now, when female liberty's at stake,
All women ought to bustle for its sake.
Shou'd these audacious sons of *Rome* prevail, [veil,
Vows, convents, and that heathen thing a
Must come in fashion; and such institutions
Wou'd suit but oddly with our constitutions: [profession?
What gay coquet would brook a nun's
And I've some private reasons 'gainst confession.
Besides, our good men of the church, they say, [as pray)
(Who now, thank heav'n, may love as well
Must then be only wed to cloyster'd houses:
Stop,—there we're fobb'd of twenty thousand spouses:
And, faith, no bad ones, as I'm told)
then judge ye,
Is't fit we lose our——benefit of clergy.
In freedom's cause, ye patron fair, arise,
Exert the sacred influence of your eyes;
On valiant merit deign alone to smile,
And vindicate the glory of our isle;
To no base coward prostitute your charms,
Disband the lover who deserts his arms:
So shall you fire each hero to his duty,
And *British* rights be sav'd by *British* beauty.

An EPIGRAM.

To RICHARD POWNEY, *Esq*; *on his* TEMPLUM HARMONIÆ.

CARMINIS artifices operam sociando sorores [bas,
Hoc templum ædificant, tu melos ipse da.
Par erat huic operi non una Camœna, tenentem
Te facit inspirans turba novena parem.

EPITAPH.

To the MEMORY *of a young* LADY.

WITHIN this tomb, this sacred tomb, is plac'd [fac'd;
Lyse's pleasing form, by death severe de-
In whom, blest maid! an emblem we might see,
Of truth, good-nature, soft humility.
Her other virtues, needless 'tis to sum,
But such they were, as would a saint become:
Heav'n (who such virtues ever does regard)
Early did crown her with a blest reward.
When from this tomb, sad reader, you depart,
Keep these her virtues ever near your heart;
Reflecting oft, nor youth, nor ought can save [grave.
Mankind, when summon'd to the silent

VERSES *sent to a* GENTLEMAN *with three* SPITTING-POTS.

OF spitting-pots I've sent, Sir, three,
'Twixt you, and uncle *Mund*, and me:
No more the chambermaid shall curse
Late pots, too sparing of their purse:
The tainted stream shall run no more
In foul meanders round the floor:
No reliques shall our mirth betray,
All vanish'd with our smoak away.
But when your eyes you downwards turn,
And, stooping, greet this gaping urn,
Think of the urn, nor think in vain,
The urn that must our all contain.

The Verses to a female Pupil shall be consider'd against our next.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, *Feb.* 3.

AT a General Court of the Bank of *England*, the Reſolution of ſeveral late Courts for lending the Government 1,000,000*l.* on the Land and Malt Tax, was unanimouſly agreed to, with very little Alteration. (See p. 49.)

An hundred and fifty Soldiers, who were in the Battle of *Preſton-Pans*, under Sir *John Cope*, landed at *Tower Wharf* from *Scotland*: The poor Men were in a moſt miſerable Condition, ſome without Arms and Legs, others their Noſes cut off and Eyes put out, beſides hack'd and maul'd in many Parts of their Body, after a moſt cruel Manner.

THURSDAY, 6.

Major General *Oglethorpe* arriv'd at his Houſe near the *Horſe-Guards* from *Yorkſhire*.

FRIDAY, 7.

James Reiky, *Samuel Newman*, and *Martin Eades*, three *Iriſh Roman Catholick* Prieſts, were committed to *Lancaſter* Gaol. It appear'd on Oath, That they had collected ſeveral Sums of Money to ſupport the Cauſe of the Pretender; which had been tranſmitted to him while he was at *Derby* and *Manchester*.

MONDAY, 10.

The Rebel Officers taken at *Carliſle*, being 39 in Number, beſides a *French* Colonel, an Engineer, and four others of that Nation, were brought to Town in four Waggons and a Coach, guarded by Detachments out of the following Regiments, *viz.* *Douglas*'s, *Sowle*'s, *Johnſon*'s, *Handaſyd*'s, *Skelton*'s, and *Mordaunt*'s, and lodg'd in *Newgate* and *New Priſon*; the *French* Colonel, Engineer, and the other four *Frenchmen*, were carried to the *Marſhalſea*, *Southwark*. *Cappock*, the Pretender's Biſhop of *Carliſle*, is confin'd in *Cheſter* Caſtle. (See p. 36.)

St. James's, *February* 10.

This Day his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and the Right Hon. the Earl of *Harrington*, reſigned into his Majeſty's Hands the Seals of their reſpective Offices of Principal Secretary of State.——The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. *John* Earl of *Granville*, to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Other Changes were much talk'd of at this Time, but they did not take Place; and that juſt mention'd was ſoon revers'd, as will appear by the next Article from the *Gazette*.

THURSDAY, 13.

At a Meeting of the Merchants of this City, a Committee was choſen to conſider of a proper Application, concerning the numerous Captures of Ships, and the Prevention of the ſame for the future; upwards of 100 Merchant Ships having been taken by the *French* and *Spaniards* ſince the firſt of laſt Month.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.* A Bill to eſtabliſh an Agreement between the Governors and Company of the Bank of *England*, to advance the Sum of 1,000,000*l.* at 4 *per Cent.* to the Government: A Bill to empower his Majeſty to make Rules and Directions to prevent the Diſtemper ſpreading among the horned Cattle: A Bill to indemnify the Court of Seſſions in *Scotland*, for not meeting on the 1ſt of *November* laſt. The Diſtemper among the Cattle above-mention'd is now ſaid to be got into ſome Counties not remote from *London*.

FRIDAY, 14.

Admiral *Mayne* ſtruck his Flag in the *Downs*, and ſoon after arriv'd in Town, in order to attend the Court Martial at *Deptford* on the Trial of Vice-Admiral *Leſtock*. Capt. *Mitchell* was appointed Commodore to command the Squadron in his Room. Commodore *Smith* ſet out alſo for *Scotland* on the 19th, to relieve Admiral *Byng*, who is likewiſe to attend at the ſaid Court Martial.

From the London Gazette.

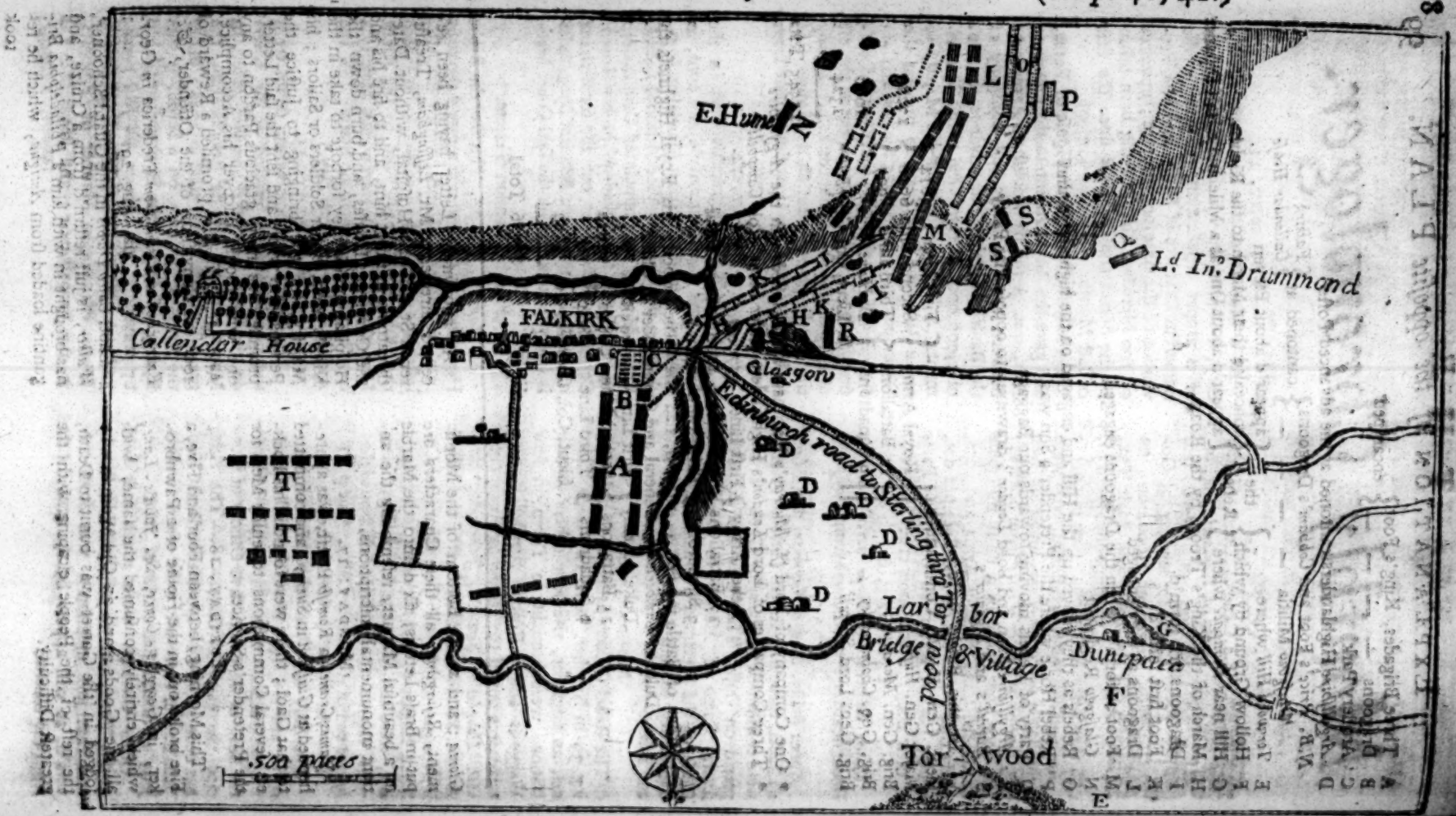
St. James's, *Feb.* 14. This Day the Right Hon. the Earl of *Granville* reſign'd the Seals into his Majeſty's Hands, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to re-deliver to his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Harrington*, his Majeſty's two Principal Secretaries of State. (See the Article under the 10th Day.)

SATURDAY, 15.

The Scaffolding was taken down from the fine Monument erected by Mr. *Cheere* on the South Side of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, in Memory of the late Sir *John Chardin*, the great Traveller, who died in 1722; under the Arms of Sir *John*, on a Scroll, is this Motto, alluding to the Honour he acquir'd by travelling, viz. *Nomen ſuum fecit eundo*; and under the Meaſuring Wheel, Quadrants, Books, *&c.* put in Manner of Trophies is, *Sir John Chardin*; and lower, *Sol Dei*

Gloria;

PLAN *of the* BATTLE *of* FALKIRK. (*See p.* 41, 42.)



A Three Brigades, King's Foot } encamped
B Dragoons — — — — }
C Artillery Park
D *Argyllshire* Highlanders cantoned at the advanced Posts
N.B. Price's Foot and *Cobham*'s Dragoons } cantoned at { *Falkirk*
Glasgow Militia — — — — } { *Callendar House*
E *Torwood Hill* where } the Rebels { appear'd about Eleven
F Hollow Ground by which } { conceal'd their March to the Right
G Hill near *Dunipace* where } { appear'd about One at a Mile and a Half Distance
H March of the King's Troops by the Road
I Dragoons first form'd
K Foot first form'd
L Dragoons as they engaged
M Foot as form'd when the Dragoons engaged
N *Glasgow* Regiment
O Rebels as they moved up the Hill and engaged on the highest Ground
P Rebel Horse where the Pretender's Son was
Q Party of Rebels moving towards our Baggage
R *Argyllshire* Men and Lord *Loudon*'s drawn up to oppose that Party
S *Barrel*'s and *Ligonier*'s

In this Battle were,

Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* Commander				
Major Gen. *Huske*	Royal Army	First Line 5614		
Brig. Gen. *Mordaunt*	14 Battalions	Second Line 6610	13223	
Brig. Gen. *Cholmondeley*	9 Squadrons	Third Line 997		
Brig. Gen. Lord *Sempill*		E. *Hume*		1000
		Lieut. Col. *Campbell* *		1324
				15545 Total

* One Company of Lord *J. Murray*'s Regiment are included with the *Argyllshire*
* Three Companies of Lord *Loudon*'s Highlanders under Lieut. Col. *Campbell*

Rebel Army	First Line 3700		
17 Battalions	Second Line 4300	8450 Total	
3 Squadrons	Third Line 450		

T Order of Battle for *Feb.* 1, 1745-6, had the Rebels stood; his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, General and Commander in Chief.

Duke's Army	First Line 5958		
15 Battalions	Second Line 5800	14612	
6 Squadrons	Third Line 2864		
	Lieut. Col. *Campbell*, &c.	1324	
		15936 Total	

PLAN of the BATTLE of FALKIRK. (Price 4½d.)

Gloria; and at the Bottom of the Monument, *Resurgam*; all these Characters are put in Brass Letters, fix'd into the Marble in a beautiful Manner, resembling the antient monumental Inscriptions.

MONDAY, 17.

James Crane, a *Romish* Priest, was apprehended at *Guilford* in *Surrey*, and committed to that Gaol; there were found in his Pockets several Commissions to enlist Men for the Pretender's Service.

TUESDAY, 18.

This Morning, between Four and Five, a Fire broke out in the House of a Pawnbroker, in *George's-Court*, *St. John's-Lane*, which entirely consumed the same, with all the Goods; and an Old Woman who lodged in the Garret was burnt to Death, the rest of the People escaping with the greatest Difficulty.

An anonymous Letter having been received, directed to Mr. *Lessingham*, Treasurer of St. *Thomas*'s Hospital, without Date, threatning to shoot him, and to fire his and the Governors Houses, and burn down the Hospital, unless they forbore to take in the King's Men, either Soldiers or Sailors; his Majesty, for the bringing to Justice the Persons who wrote and sent the said Letter, promised his most gracious Pardon to any one who should discover his Accomplice. And Mr. *Lessingham* promised a Reward of 100*l.* on Conviction of the Offender, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Frederica *in* Georgia, Aug. 29.

Capt. *Caleb Davis* in the Guard Schooner, *Walker*, is just return'd from a Cruize, and has brought in with him a *Philadelphia* Brigantine loaded from *Antigua*, which he retook

took off the Bar of *St. Auguſtine*; ſhe had been taken by a *Spaniſh* Privateer about ten Days before, who was carrying her into *St. Auguſtine*; ſhe parted with the Privateer in a Storm, and had twenty-five *Spaniards* and two *Engliſh* Boys on board.

THURSDAY, 20.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*

Letter from Capt. Charles Steevens, *of his Majeſty's Ship the* Portland, *dated at Sea*, Feb. 14.

On the 9th Inſtant, at Four in the Afternoon, *Scilly* bearing N. by W. Diſtance 27 Leagues, in the Latitude of 49 : 00 N° with his Majeſty's Ship *Portland* under my Command, I engaged the *Auguſt*, a *French* Ship of War of 50 Guns, and 470 Men, and after two Hours and a half cloſe Action, ſhe ſtruck, having 50 Men killed, and 94 wounded, and all her Maſts ſo ſhattered, that they went by the Board, and ſo many Shot in the Hull, that with the late hard Eaſterly Wind, I was obliged to put away with her before it 100 Leagues to the Weſtward, and am now towing her for *Plymouth*, *Scilly* bearing E. N. E. 95 Leagues. My Officers and Men behaved with the braveſt Gallantry, and were greatly rejoiced to have met ſo equal a Force, to try the Strength of his Majeſty's Arms. We have loſt 3 Seamen and 2 Marines killed, and 7 Seamen and 6 Marines wounded. My Standing and Running Rigging almoſt ſhot away, Standing Maſt and Fore-top-maſt wounded, but not diſabled, Main Yard quite deſtroyed: I am now making another; and as the Wind is now ſetting in Weſterly, I hope ſoon to add to his Majeſty's Fleet, a new Ship which ſails very well.

FRIDAY, 21.

Came on a Trial at the Court of *Common Pleas*, *Weſtminſter*, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Willes*, in an Action of falſe Impriſonment, which was brought by Lieut. *George Fry*, againſt Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, which laſted till two o' Clock the next Morning, and then the Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and gave him 1000*l.* Damages. The Council for the Plaintiff were Mr. Serjeant *Skinner*, Mr. Serjeant *Prime*, and Mr. Serjeant *Willes*; and the Council for Sir *Chaloner* were Sir *Thomas Bootle*, Mr. Serjeant *Birch*, Mr. Serjeant *Draper*, Mr. Serjeant *Bootle*, Mr. *Legg*, and Mr. *Maſon*. Mr. *Fry* is alſo at Liberty to bring Actions againſt all that compoſ'd the Court-Martial, being four Captains, beſides the Preſident. (See our *Mag.* for 1744, p. 360, 567.)

SATURDAY, 22.

From the London Gazette.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Knowles, in the Downs, *dated* Feb. 21.

This Morning, in a very hard Gale of Wind, I met with two *French* Ships, the *Bourbon* and *la Charite*, and took them both. They came from *Oſtend* laſt Night, and have on board Count *Fitz-James*, and M. *la Roue*, Major General, and about 5 or 600 of *Fitz-James*'s Regiment, with all their Saddles, Arms and Horſe-Furniture, and ſome Ammunition. I underſtand there are ſome other Officers of Diſtinction, but muſt refer for Particulars to my next. Their military Cheſt conſiſts of about 3000*l.*

Charles le Moyne, Captain of the *Bourbon*, declares, That on *Monday* Night the 10th Inſtant, he put out of the Harbour of *Oſtend* with the Ship *Charite*, and a Brigantine called *la Sophie*, but the Wind ſhifting, he and the *Charite* anchor'd in the Road, but the Brigantine got out, and has proceeded to *Scotland* with about 100 Soldiers on board, of *Fitz-James*'s Regiment: That on ſeeing two *Engliſh* Ships, they (the *Bourbon* and *Charite*) return'd into the Harbour, and ſail'd from thence again on *Thurſday* Night.

Upon Lord Viſcount *Barrington*'s being made a Commiſſioner of the Admiralty in the Room of Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, the Liſt of the Lords of the Admiralty now ſtands thus, (See our *Mag.* for 1745, p. 204.)

Duke of *Bedford*, George *Grenville*, Eſq;
Earl of *Sandwich*, *Henry Legge*, Eſq;
Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, Lord Viſc. *Barrington*.
George Anſon, Eſq;

From the London Gazette, Feb. 25.

Edinburgh, *Feb.* 19. The Rebel Clans, who took the Road to *Inverneſs*, are much diminiſhed in their Numbers, occaſioned, as they pretend, by their having detached away Parties to bring back their Deſerters, and levy more Men. Eight hundred of them were ſeen at *Ruthven*, with the Pretender's Son, where they blew up the Barracks, and then proceeded towards *Inverneſs*. By Letters from *Inverneſs* of the 11th, Lord *Loudoun* had got together 2000 Men there, and was fortifying that Town with a Ditch, placing Ship Cannon at proper Places, and laying in Proviſions. He was daily expecting more Men from the Earl of *Sutherland*, Lord *Fortroſe*, Lord *Reay*, the *Monroes*, and Sir *Alexander M'Donald*. The Lord Preſident had taken up his Quarters at *Fort St. George*. One of his Majeſty's Ships was lying off *Inverneſs*. Our Army is thought to be moving by this Time towards *Montroſe*, and probably Part of it is already there,

there, where they will find Plenty of Provisions and Coals, which were sent by Sea. Since writing the above we have Intelligence, that the Pretender's Son has been joined again by those Parties of the Clans, who had been separated from him on the March, and had marched with them into *Strath Spey*, the Country of the *Grants*, there to wait till joined by the other Rebels coming from *Aberdeen*. Two hundred *Argyllshire* Men are sent to *Fort William* to strengthen the Garison of that Place.

Perth, Feb. 20. By the last and best Accounts we have concerning the Proceedings of the Rebels, we are informed, that the small Party of them which accompanied the Pretander's Son in his Flight, and who had burnt the Barracks of *Ruthven*, had proceeded to *Burmont*, but were stopt from going any farther by the River *Findorn*, and had given over their Threats against Lord *Loudoun* and *Inverness*. They were starving with Cold and Hunger, and not more than 600 in Number, tho' they gave out they were above 3000. They talk'd of going into *Grant* of *Grant*'s Country, to revenge themselves of that Clan, for taking up Arms for the King. The other Party of the Rebels that coasted along, have all quitted *Aberdeen*, but about 200, who are left there only to prevent Intelligence, and have 60 of their Hussars out before them at *Stonehive*. The main Body are all gone up the River *Spray*, and have found it so swell'd by the Rains and the Thaw, that there are no Fords for them to pass; and the Earl of *Loudoun* has, as we hear, drawn all the Boats to the North Shore; so that we have some Hopes of hemming in that Part of them. These last are not in so bad a Condition as the others, as they have been able to live well in the Countries they have gone through.

MARRIAGES.

CAPT. *Mackenzie*, Capt. of a Man of War, to Miss *Douglass*, eldest Daughter of the late Col. *Douglass*.—*Langley Hill*, Esq; an eminent Attorney at Law, to Miss *Constantia Melmoth*.—*Christopher Fortescue*, Esq; Comptroller of the Customs for the Isle of *Wight*, to Miss *Sally Colerain*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.—*George Clavering*, Esq; second Son of Sir *James Clavering*, Bart. to Miss *Browell*.—*James Medley*, Esq; to Miss *Shannon*.—*James Fortescue*, Esq; to Miss *Anne Russel*.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. *Drew*, a Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, Rector of *St. Margaret Pattens*, and *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, Chaplain to St. *Thomas*'s Hospital and *Ludgate*, and Lecturer of *St. Michael Royal* and *Robertsbithe*.—Rev. Dr. *Walde*, Minister of *Aston-Clinton* in *Bucks*.—*Thomas Snow*, Esq; an eminent Brewer near *Temple Bar*.—Major *Brown* of General *Hawley*'s Regiment.—Lady *Dashwood*, Wife of Sir *Basil Dashwood*, Bart.—Dr. *Austin*, a Physician.—Mr. *Gerard Letheullier*, an eminent Merchant.—*Robert Gavell*, Esq; near *Hampton-Court*.—Rev. Mr. *Oakes*, a Dissenting Minister at *Cheshunt* in *Hertfordshire*.—Capt. *Balchen*, Commander of the *Pembroke* Man of War, and Son of the late Sir *John Balchen*, who was cast away in the *Victory*. He died in *November* last, according to Advices from *Barbadoes*.—*Samuel Longuett*, Esq; an eminent *Italian* Merchant.—Hon. *Charles Fielding*, Esq; Col. in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, one of the Equerries to his Majesty, and Brother to the Earl of *Denbigh*.—Capt. *Ambrose Brinknell*, many Years Deputy Governor of *Gibraltar*.—Rev. Mr. *Charles Sturges*, B. D. Prebendary of *Lincoln*, Rector of *Orlingbury*, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Northamptonshire*.—Capt. *Cochran*, of Major Gen. *Howard*'s Regiment.—*Rich. Plumpton*, Esq; First Commissioner of the Wine-Licence Office.—Sir *Robert Adair*, Knight Banneret, in *Ireland*, much honoured by King *William*, who knighted him in the Field.—Mr. *Henry Jernegan*, a noted Banker, in *Russel-street*, *Covent-Garden*.—Hon. *Martin Bladen*, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Portsmouth*, and one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the Salary of which is 1000*l. per Annum*.—Mr. *Isaac Sly*, a School-Master, of the People call'd Quakers; a Gentleman well qualified for the Instruction of Youth, and of an exceeding good Character: He was interr'd in the Quakers Burying-Ground at *Edmonton*, attended by a great Number of his Friends.—Capt. *James Sanderson*, of Gen. *Batteau*'s Reg. of Foot, of the Wounds he receiv'd at the Battle of *Falkirk*.—*Walter Kent*, Esq; at *Kingston* in *Surrey*, aged 84, formerly a *Turky* Merchant.—Capt. *Lazar Marden*, aged 98, who was a Commander in the Royal Navy in K. *William* and Q. *Mary*'s Reign.—The Dutchess Dowager of *Cleveland*.—Rev. Mr. *Charles Chambers*, Vicar of *Dartford* in *Kent*.—*Robert Giddings*, Esq; Clerk of the *Chester* Road in the *General Post Office*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

CHARLES *Moss*, M. A. chosen Canon Residentiary in the Cathedral Church of *Sarum*.—*Charles Cook*, M. A. presented to the Rectory of *Stredwick* in *Herefordshire*.—*Alex. Hodges*, M. A. to the Rectory of *St. Michael*'s in *Derbyshire*.—*Thomas Tanner*, M. A. Son-in-Law to the Abp. of *Canterbury*, collated by his Grace to a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Canterbury*.—Mr. *John Casberd*, presented to the Vicarage of *St. Augustine*

Auguſtine in *Briſtol*.—*Charles Rich*, L. L. D. to the Vicarage of *Stringſield* in *Cheſhire*.—Dr. *Ufſeocke*, made Archdeacon of *Dublin*.—Mr. *Thomas Birch*, preſented to the Living of *St. Margaret Pattens*, *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.—Mr. *Comber*, B. D. to the Rectory of *Sadley cum Baſſet* in *Suſſex*.—Mr. *Walter Chapman*, to a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Briſtol*.—Mr. *Carter*, B. D. to the Vicarage of *Bedbury* in *Warwickſhire*.—Dr. *Sydenham*, to the Rectory of *Malton* in *Yorkſhire*.—Mr. *Coxins*, to the Vicarage of *Sinefield* in *Hampſhire*.—Mr. *Charles Garth*, to the Rectory of *Milton cum Beſtworth* in *Shropſhire*.—Dr. *Aſton*, to the Rectory of *Sandbridge* in *Northumberland*.—*Alexander Carlton*, B. D. to the Rectory of *Stapling*.—Mr. *John Proſs*, to the Rectory of *Smithton* in *Surrey*.—Mr. *Samuel Creed*, to the Vicarage of *Eaſt Shelton* in *Northumberland*.—Mr. *Wingfield*, choſen Chaplain to *Guy's* and *St. Thomas's* Hoſpitals.—Mr. *Downes*, choſen Rector of *St. Michael's*, *Woodſtreet*, in the Room of Mr. *Birch*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

JOHN *Mill*, Eſq; made a Clerk to the Treaſury.—*Peregrine Furye*, Eſq; made Accomptant in the Paymaſter-General's Office; *Humphry Portman*, Eſq; Ledger-keeper; and *John A. Heſſe*, Eſq; Firſt Clerk and Computer of the Muſter-Rolls in the ſaid Office.—*James Waller*, of *Lincolns-Inn*, Eſq; made Clerk of the Peace for *Middleſex*, in the Room of *Peter Walter*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*Abraham Hume*, Eſq; made Commiſſary General of Stores, &c. to all his Majeſty's Forces.—Dr. *Batt* choſen Phyſician to *St. George's* Hoſpital, at *Hyde-Park-Corner*.—Rev. and learned Dr. *Yerbury*, choſen Principal of *Braxen-Noſe College*, *Oxford*, in the Room of the late Dr. *Shippen*.—Serjeant-Major *Lee*, made an Enſign and Adjutant in Lord *Falmouth's* Reg. of Foot.—Col. *Robinſon Sowle*, made Col. of his Majeſty's Marine Reg. of Foot. He is ſucceeded in his former Regiment by Col. *William Graham*, who is ſucceeded by Lieut. Col. *James Kennedy*.—Major Gen. *William Blakeney*, made Lieut. Governor of *Plymouth*.—Mr. *Warner*, choſen Surgeon to *Guy's Hoſpital*, in the Room of Mr. *James Peirce*, deceaſed.—Earl of *Portſmouth*, made Governor of the *Iſle of Wight* and *Cariſbrook-Caſtle*.—Duke of *Bedford*, made Warden and Keeper of the *New Foreſt* in *Hampſhire*. Both in the Room of the Duke of *Bolton*.—*Henry Velverton*, the Elder, Eſq; made a Commiſſioner of the Wine-Licences, in the Room of the late *Robert Plumpton*, Eſq;—*William Pitt*, Eſq; joined with the Earl of *Cholmondeley* in the Office of Vice-Treaſurer or Receiver-General and Paymaſter-General of the Revenues in *Ireland*, and alſo of Treaſurer at War there.—*Pattee* Viſcount *Torrington*, made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—*James Granville*, Eſq; made a Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations.—*Tho. Gore*, Eſq; made Commiſſary General of the Muſters.

Sheriffs appointed by the King: For *Devon*, *Thomas Benſon*, Eſq; *Derbyſh. Rob. Newton*, Eſq; *Glouceſ. W. Baghott Delabere*, Eſq; *Staff. Cha. Boſville*, Eſq; By the Prince, *John Tremayne*, Eſq; for *Cornwall*.

New Members.

Lord Viſc. *Bateman*, for *Orford*.—*John Moyſton*, Eſq; for *Malton* in *Yorkſhire*.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

MARGARET *Dwight* and *Tho. Warland*, of *Fulham*, Potters.—*John Rogers*, late of *Meer* in *Wilts*, Shopkeeper.—*John Dixon*, of *Stroud* in *Kent*, Grocer.—*Mat. Patrick*, of *Roſemary-Lane*, Saleſman.—*James Corrie*, of *Duck-Lane*, Hair-Seller and Chapman.—*David Henriques*, otherwiſe *David Henriques D'Silva*, otherwiſe *John D'Silva*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Hart Samuel Weſſels*, otherwiſe *Hartog Samuel Waſſels*, of *St. Botolph's*, *Aldgate*, Dealer.—*Robert Norris*, of *St. Mary's*, *Rotherhithe*, Ironmonger.—*Will. Parſons*, of *Shoe-Lane*, Carpenter.—*Edward Aldridge*, of *Stroud*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, Clothier.—*Ambroſe Godfrey Hanckwitz*, of *Southampton-ſtreet*, Chymiſt.—*John Kirkpatrick*, late of *Cork*, in *Ireland*, and now of *London*, Merchant.—*Abr. Winterbottom*, of *London*, Apothecary.—*Benjamin Platt*, of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, Packer.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Jan.* 28. to *Feb.* 25.

Chriſtned	Males 636	Females 584	1220
Buried	Males 1290	Females 1364	2654
Died under 2 Years old			895
Between 2 and 5			241
5	10		93
10	20		63
20	30		201
30	40		237
40	50		288
50	60		253
60	70		154
70	80		151
80	90		71
90 and upwards			7
			2654

Hay 34 to 36*s.* a Load.

A S

AS the *French* resolved, according to their usual Custom, to gain some Advantage by beginning the Campaign early, their Army in *Flanders* began to assemble soon after the Middle of last Month. On the 19th they invested the Capital City of *Brussels*, where there were 14 Battalions of *Dutch* Troops, besides some *Austrian* and other Troops; and in a few Days they made themselves Masters of *Vilvorden*, *Niville*, the Fort of *Trois Trous*, and all the out Forts near that City. On the 24th they took Possession of *Louvain*; and at the same Time, or rather the Day before, they opened their Trenches before *Brussels*, the Siege of which City they carried on with such Dispatch, that by the 8th Instant the Breach was made practicable, whereupon that numerous Garison found it necessary to beat the Chamade, and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War the next Day, but with several favourable Articles relating to their Baggage, Arms, *&c.* In this Siege the Garison lost about 600 Men, and the Besiegers not above 2000.

In *Italy* the Operations of War have been continued without Intermission, tho' with no great Vigour, during the whole Winter. By our last we left the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, with the little *Austrian* Army under his Command, at *Novara* and *Vercelli*, but the whole *Spanish* Army under Count *Gages* having passed the *Tessin*, the Prince was obliged to retire with his Army behind the *Sessia*, having left in *Novara* two *Piedmontese* Battalions under the Command of the Marquiss *de Rivarola*. This Motion has exposed the *French* Troops who are employed in the Siege of the Citadel of *Alexandria* to the Danger of being surrounded, which has obliged M. *Maillebois* to draw all his Troops out of their Winter Quarters, in order to provide against being attacked, which might probably be the Case, if the *Austrians* were to be joined by the Bulk of the King of *Sardinia*'s Forces, as our Advices from *Italy* of the 2d Instant insinuate; but by the last Mail, we have Advice from *Paris*, that an Express was arrived there from M. *Maillebois*, with an Account, that a Treaty of Peace had been concluded between the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, which, if true, will very much alter the Face of Affairs not only in *Italy* but throughout *Europe*.

Soon after the Beginning of last Month, six *Spanish* Register Ships from *Vera Cruz* arrived at the *Groyne*, with a great Quantity of Treasure and other valuable Effects on board; and with them came in to the same Place five *French* Men of War from *Cadiz*, who were to steer from thence to *Ferrol*, in order to join four *Spanish* Men of War there, from whence, it was said, they were to sail together to *Brest*, where the *French* are assembling a formidable Squadron, for what Purpose is as yet a Secret. But whatever may be the Designs of the *French* and *Spanish* Courts, they will be very much promoted by the Arrival of this Treasure, and at *Paris* they reckon, that his most Christian Majesty may carry all his Designs into Execution, without running one Shilling in Debt, or imposing any new Taxes, because his ordinary Revenues, as they are now managed, will amount to 240 *Millions* of *Livres per Ann.* which is about *ten Millions Sterling*.

The *Dutch*, notwithstanding the Success and Proximity of the *French* Armies in *Flanders*, continue still in their Humour of Negotiating and Treating. For this Purpose they have sent Count *Wassanaer de Twickels* upon an extraordinary Embassy to *Paris*; and Baron *Ginkle* is upon the Point of setting out upon another to *Berlin*. In the mean Time, their High Mightinesses are taking the proper Measures to restore Courage and Discipline to their Armies; for on the 11th Instant, the Council of State pronounced their final Sentence upon Colonel *Appius*, and the rest of the *Dutch* Officers, under Prosecution for Misbehaviour at the Battle of *Fontenoy*, by which they declared them all Cowards; banished them for ever, under Pain of Death, out of the seven Provinces, and District of the Generality; and confiscated all their Estates, Goods, and Chattels.

What the King of *Prussia*'s Designs may be, no one knows, but his Preparations for War are carried on with greater Vigour and Diligence than ever, ten new Regiments being ordered to be levied in *Silesia*, and 25000 Men having Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to march by the End of this Month. These Preparations betoken no Good, if the following Story from *Hamburgh* be true, which runs thus: We are told, by good Authority, that immediately after signing the Peace of *Dresden*, the King of *Prussia* turned towards the *British* Minister, who had just acquainted his Majesty with the retaking of *Carlisle* by the Duke of *Cumberland*, and said, 'Well, Sir, Affairs 'are in a different Situation, both in Re'spect to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, 'and my own, to what they would have 'been if the formidable Alliance of *War*'saw had taken Effect; you thereby see, 'that one should never do Evil to one's 'near Relations.' Mr. *Villers* answer'd, 'Sir, we had no other View than bringing 'about a Peace; there is only this Diffe'rence, that your Majesty now gives it us.' 'That is to say, reply'd the King, that 'you would otherwise have given it me; 'but, added he, I am much afraid that in 'that Case the Present would not have been 'very advantageous to me.'

On *Jan.* 24. N. S. the Princess, Consort of the Prince Successor of *Sweden*, was deliver'd of a Prince, who was named *Gustavus*.

His-

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1746.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 70.

The next that ſpoke in the Debate begun in your laſt was Servilius Priſcus, *in the Character of* H–nry P–lh–m, *Eſq; the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I Do not ſtand up to vindicate the Captain whoſe Conduct is now under our Conſideration, nor do I ſtand up to juſtify the Proceedings of the Court Martial, which was appointed to inquire into the Aſperſions that had been thrown on his Character, in regard to his Conduct and Behaviour in the late Engagement off *Toulon*, tho' both have been, I think, in ſome Meaſure miſunderſtood, and conſequently miſrepreſented, by the Hon. Gentlemen who made and ſeconded the Motion now before us. The chief End of my ſtanding up, is to juſtify his Majeſty's Conduct in this Affair, and to prevent what, in my Opinion, will be ſuch an Incroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown as may be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the publick Service. This I take to be my Duty as one of his Majeſty's Servants. This I take to be my Duty as a Member of this Houſe; and therefore, I hope, you will excuſe the Trouble I think myſelf obliged to give you upon this Occaſion.

I believe, Sir, it will not be denied, that his Majeſty has by his Prerogative the ſole Power over both our Fleets and Armies, and conſequently his Majeſty, or ſuch as he ſhall appoint, muſt be the ſole Judge of the Conduct of every Officer. When any Officer, either of the Navy or Army, is accuſed of Miſconduct, or even ſuſpected of any Miſconduct, the Method hitherto has been, for his Majeſty to appoint a Court Martial, at any Time he thinks fit, to inquire into ſuch Officer's Conduct upon ſuch a particular Occaſion, and when they have made a full Inquiry, they either paſs ſuch a Sentence as they think juſt, or they report the whole Matter to his Majeſty, and leave to him the Determination of what Puniſhment, he may think,

think, the Officer deſerves. Even when the Court Martial paſſes Sentence, that Sentence muſt be confirmed by his Majeſty before it can be put in Execution, and he may alter it, or ſuſpend the Execution, if he pleaſes, or he may order a new Trial, if he ſees any juſt Cauſe. This, Sir, has been hitherto the Practice: By this Practice all the Officers of our Army and Navy have been kept under a due Obedience to the Crown; and as our Courts Martial are anſwerable to none but their Sovereign for their Proceedings, they have generally fulfilled the Truſt repoſed in them with Fidelity to the Crown, and a ſtrict Regard to the publick Service, being ſenſible, that if they ſhould condemn an innocent Man, the Crown would prevent the Execution; that if they ſhould acquit a guilty Perſon, they could not thereby free him from Puniſhment; and that in both Caſes they would expoſe themſelves to the Reſentment of their Sovereign.

What Effect this Practice has had, with regard to the publick Service, we very well know, and muſt rejoice in, becauſe it has generally made us victorious over our Enemies abroad, and has ſecured the publick Tranquillity at home, by which the Nation has been raiſed to that high Degree of Riches, Power, and Influence it is now arrived at; but if this Houſe ſhould begin to interfere with the Crown, in the Exerciſe of any Power over our Fleets and Armies: If we ſhould begin to inquire into the Conduct of Officers, and to cenſure the Proceedings of Courts Martial, no one knows what Effects it might produce. One, I think, is certain, that it would tranſfer the Dependence, and conſequently the Obedience of the Officers, both of our Fleets and Armies, from the Crown to this Aſſembly; for ſhould we once begin to inquire and cenſure, we would very ſoon begin to puniſh; and ſhould we once aſſume a Power to puniſh, we would very ſoon after aſſume a Power to reward. Thus the Power of rewarding and puniſhing would ſoon come to be lodged wholly in this Aſſembly: By this the Eyes of every Officer, both in our Fleets and Armies, would be fixed here alone, and then we might, whenever we pleaſed, aſſume the ſole Power to command, as well as the ſole Power to reward and puniſh; which would entirely alter the Nature of our Conſtitution in Effect, and very probably ſoon after in Form as well as Effect; for a Houſe of Common that had uſurped the Power over our Fleets and Armies, would in all Probability follow the Example of their Predeceſſors in 1640, and aboliſh both the other Branches of our Legiſlature. We ſhould then again have a Government eſtabliſhed under the Name of the Commonwealth of *England*, which I believe would be no longer lived than that which was eſtabliſhed at that extraordinary Conjuncture I have mentioned.

Notwithſtanding theſe fatal Conſequences, which, I think, we have great Reaſon to apprehend, yet, Sir, if the Adminiſtration of publick Juſtice could be better ſecured, or more firmly eſtabliſhed, by the Frequency of our Inquiries or Cenſures, I ſhould not be ſo much againſt them; but Experience may teach us, that numerous Aſſemblies are not the moſt proper for a due Adminiſtration of Juſtice. Party and Faction too often prevail over Juſtice in ſuch Aſſemblies; and their Sentence is generally either too mild or too ſevere. If it can be ſuppoſed, that in his Majeſty's Courts of Juſtice a guilty Officer may be ſcreened, by having a near Relation who has great Weight in his Majeſty's Councils, I am ſure, it may with more Reaſon be ſuppoſed, that in any Sort of Proſecution here, a guilty Officer may be ſcreened, by having a near Relation who has great

great Weight in this Assembly. For this Reason, Sir, if it be now become more usual than it was in former Times, for Gentlemen of great Families to betake themselves to the Army or Navy, we should be more cautious than formerly of interfering with the Crown in the Administration of Justice, or any Thing else relating to the Government of our Army or Navy; for if upon an Inquiry into an Officer's Conduct, it should be voted by this House, that he had punctually performed his Duty, I believe no Court Martial would afterwards venture to condemn him; and therefore, those Officers who had great Friends or Relations, might neglect their Duty, in Hopes of being screened by a Vote of this Assembly, upon the Issue of an Inquiry set on Foot by their Friends for that very Purpose. On the other hand, it might often happen, that a brave and diligent, but unfortunate Officer, might be prosecuted and condemned by a Parliamentary Inquiry, for no other Reason but because he happened to be of a Party or Faction different from that which had the prevailing Influence in this Assembly.

In my Opinion, therefore, Sir, nothing can contribute more to the destroying of all Sort of military Discipline in the Army or Navy, than a too frequent Use of Parliamentary Inquiries into the Conduct of Officers; and a frequent or unnecessary Inquiry into the Proceedings of Courts Martial will certainly have the same Effect; for if their Proceedings are to be examined into upon every trivial Occasion by this Assembly, no Court Martial will ever pass any Sentence, at least, they will take Care never to condemn an Officer whose Friends are known to have great Influence in this House; for upon every such Occasion they would be under the Dread of having their Proceedings inquired into and censured; and what might be the Consequence of a Parliamentary Censure, neither they nor any one else could pretend to foretel, especially, if in Pursuance of their Sentence an Officer should be shot for Cowardice or Desertion, and that Sentence should afterwards be voted partial, arbitrary, and illegal, by the Interest of his Friends and Relations in this Assembly. We could not, 'tis true, with all our Power, recal the dead Man to Life; but we might, and probably would, for that very Reason, fall upon some Method to punish those whose Sentence had been the Cause of his Death.

This, Sir, would necessarily beget a Dispute between us and our Sovereign; for the King would, and indeed ought to think himself obliged in Honour to protect those who had acted by his Commission and with his Approbation, and the Consequence of this Dispute, whichever Side should prevail, would be fatal to our Constitution. As this House has the sole Power of granting Money, without which no Fleet or Army could be supported by any legal Means, the King could not prevail in such a Dispute, unless both Fleet and Army should agree to enable him to lay Parliaments aside, and establish an arbitrary Government; and if this House should prevail, it would, as I have said, transfer the Dependence of our Fleets and Armies from the Crown to this Assembly, the Consequence of which I have already explained; and this Consequence we have the more Reason to apprehend, because it has once already put an End to our Constitution. By extraordinary, and I may almost say, a miraculous Intervention of Providence, our Constitution was at that time restored without any Blood-shed; but if we should tread again the same Path to Destruction, I am sure we should not deserve, and I doubt much if we should meet with any Intervention of Providence in our Fa-

vour. Therefore, we ſhould be extremely cautious of making the leaſt Incroachment upon that Part of our Conſtitution, which has placed in the Crown the ſole Power over our Fleets and Armies.

When I ſay this, Sir, I hope, it will not be thought, that I am arguing againſt our ever making an Inquiry into the Conduct of any Officer, or into the Proceedings of any Court Martial. My Meaning is only to ſhew, that no ſuch Inquiry ought ever to be ſet on Foot, except upon ſome very extraordinary and important Occaſion. When a great Officer, ſuch as a General or an Admiral, who happens to be a Member of this Houſe, deſires, that his Conduct may be inquired into, in order to vindicate his Character from the falſe and malicious Aſperſions that have been thrown upon it, we may comply with his Requeſt; or when there appears to be a Failure or a Want of Juſtice on the Part of the Crown, we may inquire into the Conduct of any Officer, or into the Proceedings of any Court Martial; but in the Caſe now before us, neither of theſe can be pretended. The Officer, whoſe Conduct this Motion relates to, is neither a Member of this Houſe, nor is he in ſuch an high Station as to deſerve the Attention of this Aſſembly; and as to the Proceedings of the Court Martial appointed to inquire into his Conduct, ſuppoſe they deſerve all the hard Names that are to be given them by this Motion, yet we cannot ſay there is as yet any Failure of Juſtice on the Part of the Crown. If the Proceedings of that Court Martial were partial, arbitrary, and illegal, we ought to give the Crown Time to inquire into them, and to get them rectified, before we think of taking the Cogniſance of them to ourſelves. Can it be ſaid, that the Crown has as yet had a ſufficient Time for this Purpoſe, when we conſider that the Court Martial did not end till the 5th of *February* laſt, and that it was held at ſuch a Diſtance, that we cannot ſuppoſe the Crown had any Account of its Proceedings before the End of laſt Month? This Motion therefore, I think, we cannot at this Time, nor indeed in this Seſſion, comply with: When the Crown has neglected to make uſe of its Prerogative, and the Publick is like to ſuffer by that Neglect; or when the Crown has made a wrong Uſe of its Prerogative; the Parliament has then, I ſhall grant, a Right to interpoſe: Nay, I think, it is our Duty to interpoſe; but till then, we ought never to aſſume to ourſelves the Cogniſance of any Caſe which by our Conſtitution belongs properly and ſolely to the Crown; and, I believe, no Gentleman will ſay, that the Crown has not by its Prerogative as much a Right to judge of and rectify the Proceedings of a Court Martial, as it has to appoint a Court Martial.

For this Reaſon, Sir, however partial, however arbitrary and illegal the Proceedings of this Court Martial may have been, I hope, Gentlemen will ſuſpend their Reſentment till next Seſſion, when an Inquiry into them may be ſet on Foot without doing any great Violence to our Conſtitution, in Caſe the Crown ſhould not before that Time have made a proper Uſe of its Prerogative, by giving due Satisfaction to the publick Juſtice of the Nation. But now, Sir, with regard to the Proceedings themſelves, tho' I did not riſe up with any Deſign to vindicate them, yet I would not have Gentlemen run away with an Opinion, that they are altogether inexcuſable; and in order to ſhew that they are not, I muſt beg Leave to examine the material Objections that have been made againſt them, which, I think, may be reduced to four: The Court's not confining the Captain, and bringing him before them as

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a Priſoner: Their not admitting Lieutenant *Jekyll* as his Accuſer or Proſecutor, unleſs he would ſubmit to be examined upon Oath: Their not admitting the Lieutenants of the *Marlborough* to be examined, or allowing thoſe who had ſworn againſt the Captain to bring other Witneſſes for ſupporting the Evidence they had given; and their not paſſing any Sentence either of Condemnation or Acquittal.

Theſe, I think, Sir, are all the material Objections that have been made againſt the Proceedings of this Court Martial; and as to the firſt of theſe, I think, it may be very eaſily juſtified, if we conſider how this Court Martial came to be appointed, and the uſual Cuſtom in ſuch Caſes. When an Officer has been apparently guilty of any Miſbehaviour, it has always been the Cuſtom, for the chief Commander to order him into Arreſt, or perhaps lay him in Irons, in which Condition he remains till he is tried by a Court Martial; and in every ſuch Caſe, he is brought before the Court Martial as a Priſoner, and continued as ſuch during the whole Time of his Trial; but even in this Caſe he is allowed to bring what Witneſſes he pleaſes for his Vindication, and to object to, and croſs-examine the Witneſſes that are brought againſt him. This, Sir, is the Method of Proceeding in all Caſes where the Officer to be tried has been manifeſtly guilty of ſome Miſbehaviour, and when the Trial is brought on without any Thing of his own ſeeking; but Officers are often brought to a Trial upon their own Application; for when an Officer finds, that his Conduct upon any Occaſion has been miſrepreſented, or ſuſpects, that by his unfortunately failing in any Enterprize his Conduct may be cauſeleſsly blamed, he applies for a Trial before a Court Martial, in order to vindicate his Character, and his Requeſt is never refuſed. In theſe Caſes, the Officer is never confined, but, on the contrary, is, during the whole Trial, treated by the Court Martial with that Reſpect that is due to his Character; and even when upon the Trial he is found guilty of ſome Miſbehaviour, he remains at Liberty, unleſs Confinement or a corporal Puniſhment be a Part of his Sentence.

Now, Sir, let us conſider, that the Court Martial, whoſe Proceedings are now under our Conſideration, was a Court Martial of the latter Sort. It was appointed by an expreſs Order from the Lords of the Admiralty, and that Order was iſſued upon the Application, and at the earneſt Requeſt of the Officer who was to be tried. This Court Martial, therefore, could neither confine him, nor be any Way wanting in that Reſpect which was due to his Station, without tranſgreſſing thoſe Rules, which have been eſtabliſhed by a long and uninterrupted Cuſtom in the Navy; and, conſequently, upon this Head, no juſt Objection can be made to any Part of their Proceedings. Then as to the ſecond Objection, whatever Incongruity there may be, according to the Reaſon of Things, in examining an Accuſer upon Oath, or in not admitting any one as a Proſecutor upon the Trial, except the Perſon employed by the Crown for that Purpoſe, it is a Cuſtom that has prevailed for Time immemorial in criminal Trials, both at Common Law and before Courts Martial; and cannot, therefore, in my Opinion, be altered by any Court whatever, without the Authority of an Act of Parliament. If this Court Martial, therefore, refuſed to admit the Lieutenant who had accuſed his Captain as the Proſecutor, they did no more than what they were authorized to do by Cuſtom: Nay, if they had done otherwiſe, their Proceedings would, in this Reſpect, have been illegal; and if they did not compel him to appear as a Witneſs, and give his

Evidence

Evidence upon Oath, which, they thought, it ſeems, they could not do, it was but an Error in Point of Law, and cannot deſerve any of the hard Names contained in this Motion; for had they thought otherwiſe, they might have concluded, in my Opinion, with great Reaſon, that among ſuch a Number of Officers and private Men as muſt always be on board a large Man of War, there could not be a Scarcity of Witneſſes for ſetting the Captain's Behaviour in its true Light; and that, therefore, they had no Occaſion to force any particular Man to appear as a Witneſs upon the Trial.

Thus, Sir, againſt this Objection likewiſe, the Proceedings of this Court Martial muſt ſtand juſtified; and with reſpect to the third Objection, I muſt think, that the Lieutenants of the *Marlborough*, by their Letter to Admiral *Rowley*, did ſhew themſelves a little too much prejudiced againſt the Captain of the *Eſſex*, to be admitted as unexceptionable Witneſſes; for in that very Letter they preſume to paſs Sentence againſt the Captain of the *Eſſex*, by ſaying, that the juſt and honourable Deſigns of his Lieutenants were in Danger of being baffled; and they further declare, that they thought themſelves the greateſt Sufferers, by his not doing his Duty; conſequently the Court could not but ſuppoſe, that they would be partial in their Evidence; and therefore I muſt think, it would have been a little partial in the Court to have admitted them as Witneſſes. Then as to the Demand made by the Lieutenants of the *Eſſex*, if there were any other Witneſſes that were ready to confirm what they had ſworn, they ſhould have given in a Liſt of them to the Proſecutor for the Crown, who was the only proper Perſon they could apply to for that Purpoſe; therefore, their Application to the Admiral was contrary to Form, and for that Reaſon, I ſuppoſe, the Court thought it ought to be rejected, becauſe they were neither Proſecutors, nor could be admitted as ſuch, which would have been the Caſe, if they had been allowed to bring whatever Witneſſes they pleaſed to be examined upon the Trial.

In both theſe Refuſals, Sir, the Court had, therefore, ſome Reaſon for what they did; and if that Reaſon be not thought ſufficient, it may be an Argument for ſaying they had bad Heads, but it can be no Argument for ſaying they had bad Hearts, and much leſs for our declaring, that they acted partially, arbitrarily and illegally. And now, Sir, with regard to the laſt Objection made to the Proceedings of this Court Martial, which is that of their reſolving not to come to any Reſolution upon the Subject-Matter of their Inquiry, but to ſend home their whole Proceedings to the Lords of the Admiralty, this, I am ſure, can neither be called partial, arbitrary, nor illegal; for, ſurely, no Man can be ſaid to act partially, arbitrarily, or illegally, when he does not act at all. Nay, it cannot be ſo much as ſaid, that in this the Members of the Court Martial were any Way deficient in their Duty; becauſe there is nothing more cuſtomary than for Courts Martial not to paſs any Sentence, but to refer the Whole of their Proceedings to the Board of Admiralty, eſpecially in Matters which they find very difficult to determine, or when they think they have not ſufficient Power to determine, which laſt ſeems to have been the Caſe with this Court Martial; for the Order from the Lords of the Admiralty directs the Admiral to aſſemble a Court Martial to inquire into the Captain's Conduct and Behaviour in the Engagement off *Toulon*, but goes no farther: It neither directs the Court Martial nor the Admiral to paſs Sentence, and much leſs to puniſh the Captain in Caſe

of his being found guilty of any Miſbehaviour; and therefore, even ſuppoſing the Captain to have been ſtill in the Service and Pay of the Government, the Court Martial had ſome Reaſon to doubt of their Power to paſs Sentence, either againſt him, or in his Favour.

Theſe, Sir, are ſome of the Reaſons that may be ſuggeſted in Anſwer to what has been objected againſt the Proceedings of this Court Martial: Whether theſe Reaſons may be thought ſufficient for juſtifying every Part of their Proceedings, is what I do not know; but, I hope, they will be thought ſufficient for ſhewing, that we ought not to be raſh or precipitate in paſſing that ſevere Cenſure upon them, which is propoſed by this Motion. If it ſhould become proper and neceſſary for us to examine the Proceedings of this Court Martial, I think, we ought to take a little more Time to inquire into the Affair, and we ought to give the Members of that Court Martial an Opportunity to be heard, before we paſs a Cenſure which muſt ſo nearly affect their Characters. But I have already ſhewn, that as yet it is neither proper nor neceſſary for us to enter into any Inquiry relating to this Affair, becauſe the Crown cannot as yet be ſaid either not to have made the proper Uſe, or to have made a wrong Uſe of that Prerogative, which gives it the ſole Power of rectifying the Proceedings of Courts Martial. Therefore, ſuppoſing I were fully convinced, that the Proceedings of this Court Martial deſerved the Cenſure now propoſed, I ſhould be for poſtponing it till next Seſſion; for I ſhall always be againſt our interfering with any of the Prerogatives of the Crown, till it becomes manifeſtly neceſſary for us to do ſo.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give in this Debate, was that made by A. Sellius, *in the Character of M——r S——n, which was in Subſtance thus;*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THO' the Hon. Gentleman ſet out with declaring, that the chief Deſign of his riſing up, was not to vindicate the Proceedings of the Court Martial now under our Conſideration, yet he has been at great Pains to do ſo, and has indeed ſaid as much as can, I believe, be ſuggeſted by any human Invention; therefore I muſt begin with ſhewing, as far as I am able, that none of his laboured Arguments are ſufficient for juſtifying thoſe Proceedings; for if the Proceedings of that Court Martial do not deſerve the Cenſure now propoſed, we cannot agree to it, and if for that Reaſon we cannot agree to it, we can have no Occaſion for inquiring whether or no our agreeing to it would be an Incroachment upon any of the Prerogatives of the Crown.

As the Hon. Gentleman was pleaſed, Sir, to ſtate the Objections to the Proceedings of this Court Martial under four different Heads, and to make a diſtinct Anſwer to each, I ſhall in my Reply follow the ſame Method. And with regard to the firſt Objection, which was that of the Court Martial's not confining the Gentleman they were to try, but treating him rather as a Member of the Court, than as a Priſoner at the Bar, the Hon. Gentleman was pleaſed to inform us, that when a Court Martial is appointed upon the Application of the Officer who is to be tried, he is never confined, not even when Sentence paſſes againſt him, unleſs Confinement or a corporal Puniſhment be a Part of the Sentence. If this be the Practice, Sir, in Courts Martial at Sea, I think it is a very ſtrange one, and expreſsly contrary to the uſual Courſe of Trials at Common Law. If I ſhould kill a Man in my own Defence, and ſhould deſire

to be tried for it, in order to justify myself to the World, I must appear in Court as a Prisoner at the Bar; and with great Reason, because, till the Trial is over, it cannot appear what Punishment I may deserve; and if I should in the Course of the Trial find myself in Danger of a corporal Punishment, I might take an Opportunity to make my Escape. But suppose the Custom of Courts Martial to be as the Hon. Gentleman has represented, there is a very great Difference between not confining the Person to be tried, and treating him as a Member of the Court, nay, indeed, as their Master and Director, which was the Case with this Court Martial. At the very first Opening Captain *Norris* appears to have been in the Court, as if he had been one of the Members, and the poor Lieutenant who had the Assurance to accuse him, is called in, to do what? To answer to such Questions as should be asked by Capt. *Norris* and the Court. Upon the Lieutenant's refusing to answer, he and the Company are ordered to withdraw, but the Captain remains in Court, still as if he had been one of the Members, or rather as if he had been their Master and Director; for they then ask him, whether he would have the Court proceed farther in the Enquiry into his Conduct and Behaviour; and upon his desiring it, they resolve to proceed. I should be glad to know, what this humble Court Martial would have done, if the Captain had directed them not to proceed. Would they in this have followed his Directions? If they had, I am sure, they would have deserved Punishment as well as Censure; and yet it seems probable to me, that if he had desired it, they would have put an End to their Enquiry; for they followed his Directions in another Point, which I shall presently shew to have been fully as unreasonable: I mean that of turning the Lieutenant who had accused him entirely out of Court.

Sir, this Method of Proceeding, this Respect that was shewn to the Captain, was not only illegal and unprecedented, but was certainly attended with a very bad Consequence; for when People saw what Respect was shewn by the Court to the Person under Trial, it terrified every one from appearing, or offering to be examined as a Witness against him; and accordingly we find, that no one was examined against him, or any one but such as he summoned, except those who had sworn and signed their Depositions before the Opening of the Court; that is to say, before they knew what Respect was to be shewn to the Person against whom they were to give their Evidence; for had they known it, I question much if so many of them would have appeared voluntarily against him; and we find, that when they came to be examined before the Court, and saw with what Respect the Captain was treated, they added very little or nothing to what they had before sworn; which they might perhaps have done, had they seen the Captain treated by the Court as Persons under Trial usually are.

The next Objection which the Hon. Gentleman endeavoured to answer, was the Court's refusing to admit Lieutenant *Jekyll* as the Captain's Accuser, or to admit him to be present in Court, unless he would exhibit his Charge upon Oath. In excuse for this arbitrary Proceeding, the Hon. Gentleman told us, that the Crown always appoints a Prosecutor, and no other Person can be admitted by the Court as a Prosecutor or Accuser. I shall grant, Sir, that all criminal Prosecutions are carried on in the Name of the King, and by some Person appointed as Prosecutor for the Crown; but in every Case where a private Man has any particular Concern, he is admitted to be present in Court, and to act as an

Assistant

Aſſiſtant to the Proſecutor for the Crown. In this Caſe Lieutenant *Jekill* had ſuch a particular Concern, that he was in ſome Meaſure to be tried as well as the Captain. He had, by his Letter to Admiral *Matthews*, openly and directly accuſed the Captain of a cowardly Behaviour in the Engagement off *Toulon*; therefore, by this Court Martial, the Captain was to be tried for Cowardice, the Lieutenant for Calumny. The Acquittal of the former would have been of Courſe a Condemnation of the latter; therefore it was equally ridiculous to put the Lieutenant to his Oath, as it would have been to have put the Captain upon ſwearing, that he was not guilty of any cowardly Behaviour; and it was a moſt partial and arbitrary Proceeding, to turn the former out of Court, whilſt the other was allowed to be preſent, and to aſk every Witneſs whatever Queſtions or croſs Queſtions he pleaſed. But this was not the only arbitrary Proceeding with regard to the poor Lieutenant: As he had ſuch a Concern in the Event of the Trial, he had a Right to except, upon good Cauſe ſhewn, againſt any of the Members of the Court; and therefore it was partial, arbitrary, and illegal, to reſolve that he had no Right to except, without ſo much as hearing his Reaſons. His Exceptions were for the King as well as himſelf, and therefore, if the Court would not hear them offered in his Name, they ſhould have ordered them to be offered in the Name of the Proſecutor for the Crown; becauſe it was the King's Intereſt not to have an Officer tried by exceptionable Judges; and perhaps thoſe very two, againſt whom the Lieutenant intended to except, were the two chief Authors of all the unjuſt and irregular Proceedings of this Court Martial.

The third Objection, as ſtated by the Hon. Gentleman, was that of the Court's refuſing to examine the Lieutenants of the *Marlborough*, or to admit thoſe who had ſworn againſt Captain *Norris*, to ſupport, by other Witneſſes, the Evidence they had given; and as to the firſt Part of this Objection, he has anſwered, by declaring himſelf of the ſame Opinion with the Court Martial, becauſe thoſe Lieutenants, by their Letter to the Admiral, had ſhewn, that their Evidence would not be favourable for the Captain under Trial. This, I am perſuaded, was a Reaſon of great Weight with that Court Martial, becauſe they reſolved, it would ſeem, not to examine any Witneſs againſt the Captain, if they could, upon any Pretence, avoid it; but can this be thought a good Reaſon with any impartial Judge? Theſe Lieutenants certainly expected to be ſummoned, as they were in the Engagement ſo near the *Eſſex*, and had ſo much Reaſon to obſerve how that Ship was employ'd during the Engagement; and if the Proſecutor for the Crown had done his Duty; if he had not been a ſham Proſecutor ſet up on purpoſe to ſmother the Evidence againſt the Perſon under Trial, he would certainly have ſummoned thoſe Lieutenants; the Expectation of which made them delay ſo long to offer themſelves to the Court. When they did offer themſelves, they expreſſed, 'tis true, ſome Reſentment againſt the Behaviour of the Captain under Trial; but they expreſſed no Reſentment on any private Account: Their Reſentment proceeded entirely from their Regard for the publick Service; and this, ſurely, is not a Reſentment that can any Way invalidate a Man's Teſtimony, much leſs can it be thought ſuch an Objection as ought to prevent his being examined.

As to the other Part of this Objection, the Hon. Gentleman has anſwered, that it is the Buſineſs of the Proſecutor for the Crown to bring Witneſſes to be examined, and his Buſineſs alone, ſo much that the Court could not admit or allow any

other Perſon to bring Witneſſes to be examined; and that, therefore, if the Witneſſes, who ſwore againſt the Perſon under Trial, thought it neceſſary to bring other Witneſſes for ſupporting the Evidence they had given, they ought to have given a Liſt of them to the Proſecutor for the Crown, and applied to him for getting them examined. How apt are Gentlemen, Sir, to overlook what they are not willing to ſee? Upon the very Face of their Letter it appears evident, in my Opinion, that the Proſecutor for the Crown had been applied to: Their Words are, 'We have not the ſame Advantages which Capt. *Norris*'s Witneſſes have, his Accuſers not being permitted to ſummons ſuch other Witneſſes as would prove the Truth of our Depoſitions.' Could they ſay this, if no Application had been made for ſummoning other Witneſſes? If then the Proſecutor for the Crown was the proper Perſon to apply to for this Purpoſe, he certainly was applied to; and upon his Refuſal theſe Gentlemen found it neceſſary to apply to the Court itſelf, where they met with as unjuſt and as arbitrary a Refuſal. But ſuppoſe they were irregular in their Application, was that a Reaſon for the Court to refuſe any Lights, whatever Way offered, into an Affair where there appeared ſuch a Contrariety of Evidence? When they were told, as they were by this Letter, that no one was permitted to ſummons Witneſſes on the Part of thoſe who accuſed the Captain, could they, without being guilty of the moſt glaring Partiality, avoid taking Notice of ſuch an arbitrary Step in the Proſecutor, or ſuch other Officer as they had appointed to deliver out ſuch Summons as ſhould be required by any Perſon concerned in the Trial? This alone, Sir, ought to have given the Court a Suſpicion, that the Proſecutor was conniving with the Perſon under Trial, in order to let him eſcape by ſtifling the Evidence againſt him; and when a Court has any Ground for ſuch a Suſpicion, can any Thing prevent their inquiring ſtrictly into it, and providing a Remedy? I ſay, can any Thing prevent this, but their being themſelves Parties in the Connivance? Surely, it will not be ſaid, that the Court had it not in their Power to provide a Remedy: They might, and upon ſuch a Complaint they ought to have appointed another Proſecutor for the Crown; but inſtead of this, contrary to the Truſt repoſed in them, they join with the Proſecutor in ſtifling the Evidence for the King.

I come now, Sir, to the Anſwer that has been made to the 4th Objection; and here I ſhall join with the Hon. Gentleman in ſaying, that the Court's declining to paſs any Sentence was neither arbitrary nor illegal; but notwithſtanding all the Gentleman was pleaſed to ſay upon this Head, I muſt think, it was partial, and what is ſtill worſe, I think it was a Breach of their Duty to their Sovereign. It is very plain from the Reaſon they give for not paſſing Sentence, that they thought the Captain in ſome Meaſure guilty; for if they thought him entirely innocent, ſurely, his not being in his Majeſty's Service or Pay was no Reaſon for their not acquitting him. If then they thought him guilty, it was partial in them not to paſs Sentence againſt him. This muſt be allowed, unleſs we agree, as they pretend, that, as he was not in his Majeſty's Service or Pay, they neither ought nor had a Right to determine the Matter before them. But this is ſo abſurd, that I believe, no Gentleman will attempt to ſupport the Opinion. Even the Hon. Gentleman who has ſaid ſo much in Excuſe for their Proceedings, did not attempt to excuſe their not paſſing Sentence, upon this Principle. The Excuſe he made was founded upon the ſuppoſed Difficulty

of

of the Caſe, and upon their ſuppoſed Want of Power to determine; both which I ſhall beg Leave to examine.

As to the Difficulty of the Caſe, Sir, there was no Difficulty in this Caſe, but what will generally happen in every Trial, eſpecially where the Gentleman to be tried appears to be a Favourite with thoſe who are to be his Judges. The Contrariety of Evidence was the only Difficulty; and in every ſuch Caſe, the Members of the Court Martial, who ſee and hear the Witneſſes examined, muſt be better able to judge, than the Lords of the Admiralty, who ſee only the Minutes taken at the Trial; becauſe the Credibility of what a Witneſs ſays, muſt always depend very much upon his Countenance, and the Manner in which he delivers his Diſcourſe. Beſides this, the Members of the Court Martial muſt always be better acquainted with the perſonal Characters of the ſeveral Witneſſes, and conſequently, when Witneſſes contradict one another, they muſt be better able to judge which of them deſerve Credit, than the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, or the King and his Council can be ſuppoſed to be. For this Reaſon, Sir, I think, that in every Caſe where a Contrariety of Evidence is the only Difficulty, the Court Martial is obliged, in Duty to their Sovereign, to paſs Sentence, or at leaſt to make a ſpecial Report of the Facts, with their Opinion as to the Credibility of each: This, I think, they are obliged to do; becauſe every ſuch Affair ought to be determined ſome Way or other, and cannot be determined any where elſe. Conſequently, as a Contrariety of Evidence was, in this Caſe, the only Difficulty, this Court Martial was guilty of a Breach of Duty to their Sovereign, in refuſing to paſs Sentence, or to make a ſpecial Report of the Facts, as they appeared to them upon the Trial.

Now, Sir, as to this Court Martial's ſuppoſed Want of Power: I believe, it was never yet heard, that a Court Martial was appointed to inquire only: All Courts Martial are appointed to try, and to paſs ſuch a Sentence as they think juſt; and every Admiral or Commander in Chief is, by his Commiſſion and Inſtructions, impowered to appoint Courts Martial for trying any one of thoſe under his Command. Admiral *Rowley* had the ſame Power in this Reſpect, that all other Admirals have; and by the Power he had, this Court Martial was appointed. Upon this Occaſion, 'tis true, he had a particular Order from the Lords of the Admiralty; but that Order was only to remove a Doubt he had, whether he could, by his general Power, appoint a Court Martial to try a Man who had then no Command, for what he had been guilty of when he had a Command; and the Lords of the Admiralty very rightly ordered, that he ſhould. But it is a Miſtake to ſuppoſe, that the Court Martial was appointed by Virtue of this Order, for it was appointed by Virtue of his general Power, and was no Way limited by this particular Order; therefore this Court Martial had the ſame Power that other Courts Martial have, and might, and ought to have paſſed ſuch a Sentence as they thought juſt.

Sir, if this Court Martial had condemned the Captain to be ſhot, they could not have been blamed for exceeding their Power, nor would it have been without Precedent. We have upon our Records a famous Inſtance of this Nature in Queen *Anne*'s War. In the very Beginning of that War, one of our Admirals being ſent to the *Weſt Indies* with a ſmall Squadron, met with and attacked a *French* Squadron in his Paſſage, but was cowardly, or maliciouſly deſerted, or not properly aſſiſted by ſome of his Captains, which, as now, gave the Enemy's Squadron

an Opportunity to eſcape. What was the Conſequence? The Admiral, as ſoon as he arrived at *Jamaica*, appointed a Court Martial, by which two of the Captains were condemned to be ſhot, and ſent home in Irons for that Purpoſe; but an Order for their Execution met the Ship at *Plymouth*, with Directions not to allow them to ſet Foot on Shore; and accordingly they were both ſhot on board the Ship in which they were brought home. This Example of ſtrict and ſpeedy Juſtice was certainly of great Service in the future Courſe of the War, and was, perhaps, one of the Cauſes of our glorious Succeſs; for from hence every Officer in the Land, as well as Sea Service, was convinced, that no Excuſe would ever be admitted for Cowardice, nor any Intereſt be able to delay, much leſs prevent, its meeting with the Puniſhment it deſerves.

I hope, I have now ſhewn, Sir, that no ſufficient Anſwer has been, or, indeed, can be made to any of the material Objections to the Proceedings of this Court Martial. It is really impoſſible to invent an Excuſe for any Part of their Proceedings; for through the Whole there appears to have been a fix'd Reſolution, not only in the Proſecutor for the Crown, but in the Court itſelf, to ſtifle the Evidence againſt the Captain; and when this appears ſo plain from the Record itſelf, I am ſurprized to hear Gentlemen talk of its being neceſſary for us to examine more narrowly into this Affair, before we paſs ſuch a ſevere Cenſure. Sir, we are not here to judge of Facts, which require a Proof: We are to judge of a Record, which upon the very Face of it ſtands ſelf-condemned. If we were to cenſure any of the Members of this Court Martial, I ſhall grant, it would be proper to give them an Opportunity to be heard; becauſe ſome of them, if I have been rightly informed, a good many of them, could ſhew, that they very much diſapproved of theſe Proceedings; but by this Motion we are only to cenſure the Record, and this, I think, it is abſolutely neceſſary for us to do as ſoon as poſſible, in order to prevent the fatal Conſequences that ſuch a Method of Proceeding in a Court Martial may have upon the publick Service; for if any Method of ſcreening Cowardice in our Navy be allowed, or ſo much as connived at, we may bid farewel to every Thing that is valuable among Mankind.

This, Sir, brings me of courſe to the other Part of the Hon. Gentleman's Argument againſt this Motion, which is that of its being an Encroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown. Sir, if we were to give Ear to the Gentlemen in Office, we ſhould never do any Thing in this Houſe but grant Money, and contrive Ways and Means for loading our fellow Subjects with Taxes. We ſhould not even take upon us to refuſe any Sum demanded by our Miniſters; becauſe, ſay they, the King is, by his Prerogative, the ſole Judge of what may be neceſſary for the publick Service. But thoſe who are not in Office, will, I hope, ſhew ſome Regard to their own Privileges, as well as to the King's Prerogative; and thoſe who do ſo, will never make a Doubt of its being the Privilege of this Houſe to inquire into any Grievance or Enormity, that may be of dangerous Conſequence to the publick Welfare, whether it be in our civil or eccleſiaſtical Government, or in the Government of our Army or Navy. The King has, 'tis true, the Command, but it is we that ſupport both our Army and Navy; and therefore we have a Right to ſee, that both ſhall be made as uſeful and as little burdenſome as poſſible. The King has, I ſhall grant, by his Prerogative, the ſole Power of appointing Courts Martial; ſo he has

has of appointing the twelve Judges: Yet no one will pretend to doubt of our Power to inquire into the Conduct of all or any of the twelve Judges; and that without waiting one Moment for the King's exerting his Prerogative in rectifying their Miſtake, at leaſt ſo far as his Prerogative will extend: For in moſt Caſes their Miſtakes can be no where rectified but in Parliament; and if they ſhould combine in ſcreening one another, the Crown itſelf could inflict no Puniſhment upon them, without the Aſſiſtance of Parliament. Who then can doubt of our having a Power to inquire into the Conduct or Proceedings of Courts Martial? With regard to them, as well as the Judges, it may, in many Caſes, be out of the Power of the Crown to rectify what they have done amiſs, or to puniſh them as they deſerve, without the Aſſiſtance of Parliament. If a Court Martial ſhould condemn an innocent Man, the King may, 'tis true, grant him his Pardon; but ſuppoſe the Court Martial ſhould acquit a guilty Perſon, and that ſuch Acquittal ſhould be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the publick Service, how could the King, by his Prerogative, rectify this Abuſe? I hope, it will not be laid down as a Maxim; that the King may appoint one Court Martial after another, and one Trial after another, till any Officer he thinks fit be condemned to be ſhot; for a wicked Miniſter might make uſe of this Power for wrecking his Revenge upon any Officer that ſhould diſpute his Commands. Therefore, if a guilty Officer ſhould be acquitted by a Court Martial, without any Informality in their Proceedings, I take it, that neither the King nor the Publick could have any ſufficient Redreſs without the Aſſiſtance of Parliament; for ſurely, the Diſmiſſing of the Officers who were upon that Court Martial, from the King's Service, would not be a ſufficient Atonement to the Crown or the Publick.

I ſhall admit, Sir, that the Parliament ought not to interfere but in Caſes of great Moment: *Nec Deus interſit, niſi dignus vindice nodus*, ought to be a Rule in this Caſe, as well as in Poetry; but we alone are the Judges, whether the Caſe be of ſuch Weight as to deſerve our Notice; and when we think it is, we are not obliged to delay, for any Time, our Inquiry, in order to give the Crown Time to exert its Prerogative, eſpecially when the publick Safety requires an immediate Redreſs, which I take to be the Caſe at preſent; and as all that is now propoſed is only a Parliamentary Cenſure upon the Proceedings of this Court Martial, it can have no other Effect than that of preventing ſuch Proceedings for the future, and quickening the Pace of our Miniſters in their Endeavours to rectify thoſe that are paſſed.

But were it to be admitted, Sir, that we ought, upon all Occaſions, to give the Crown a ſufficient Time for exerting its Prerogative, before we begin to take any Method for making good its Neglect; have we not done ſo upon this Occaſion? Suppoſe our Miniſters had no Account of theſe infamous Proceedings before the End of laſt Month, have they not had a ſufficient Time to begin, at leaſt, to take ſome Steps for preventing the fatal Effects theſe Proceedings may have upon the publick Service? Have they not already had a whole Month, and is not that ſufficient in Time of War, when we are every Moment in Danger of ſuffering by theſe fatal Effects? If the Hon. Gentleman had informed us, that the Crown had already begun to take ſome Steps for this Purpoſe, it might have been an Argument for our poſtponing this Motion; but from his Silence I am convinced, that no ſuch Step has been thought on;

on; and the Truth, I believe, is, that the ſame Influence which prevailed over this Court-Martial, has likewiſe a prevailing Effect among our Miniſters; therefore it is high Time for the Parliament to interpoſe.

Sir, it is eaſy for a luxuriant Fancy to ſuggeſt diſmal Conſequences from any Thing we can reſolve on. Tho' my Fancy be none of the richeſt, I could ſuggeſt moſt diſmal Conſequences from our refuſing to grant any Sum our Miniſters may pleaſe to demand, or to approve of the moſt infamous Treaty they may be pleaſed to agree to; and Experience may convince us, that they are capable of aſking extravagant Sums, as well as of concluding pernicious Treaties: But would this be an Argument for our agreeing to every Sum demanded, and approving of every Treaty concluded? No, Sir, we are not to be frightned by chimerical Suggeſtions of Danger, from doing what is right, or from treading in thoſe Paths that have been chalked out to us by our Predeceſſors in this Aſſembly. We have upon our Records many Inſtances of Inquiries into the Conduct of Officers, even in Caſes where the Crown, or rather the Miniſters of the Crown, could be accuſed of no Neglect, much leſs of an affected Delay. It has always been the Practice of this Houſe to inquire into the Conduct of Officers, when they were ſuſpected of any Miſbehaviour that might be, or had been, of dangerous Conſequence to the Publick.

This, Sir, has been hitherto the Practice; and the Effects of this Practice we very well know. It has generally made us ſucceſsful in our Wars, the Envy of our Neighbours, and the Terror of our Enemies. Theſe Effects we may know from Reaſon as well as Experience. In arbitrary Countries, their Commanders and Officers are under no Check but that of the Crown: If they preſerve their Intereſt among the royal Favourites, they fear no Inquiry into their Conduct, nor any Cenſure for their Miſbehaviour. But in this Country, our Commanders and Officers are under a double Check: They are under the Check of the Parliament as well as that of the Crown; and this will always be a Security for their good Behaviour, as long as our Parliaments are under no corrupt Dependence upon our Miniſters; which, I am afraid, has been the Caſe of former Parliaments. For this we have already ſuffered in the War we are now engaged in, and may ſuffer a great deal more, if Care be not taken to purge both our Army and Navy of thoſe who have entered into the Service for the Sake of the Pay and the Perquiſites, and not for the Sake of raiſing either their own or their Country's Glory. To this ſalutary End, our agreeing to the preſent Motion will certainly contribute; and for this Reaſon, as well as for the Sake of publick Juſtice, it ſhall have my hearty Concurrence.

As the Eye is beſt pleaſed with a Variety and Change of Objects, ſo the Mind is moſt agreeably entertained with a Variety and Change of Subjects; and as the Minds of your Readers have been for ſome Time employed in conſidering Debates relating to the Government and Regulation of our Navy, which is the Protection of our Trade, I ſhall now communicate to them a Debate relating to the Government and Regulation of our Trade, which is the Support of our Navy. The Debate was occaſioned by a Bill brought in laſt Seſſion of Parliament for the Regulation of Pawnbrokers; which Bill, when firſt brought in, enacted, Firſt, *That no Perſon ſhall lend Money upon any Pawn without a Licence from the Juſtices of Peace.* Secondly, *That the Names and Places*

of

of Abode of ſuch Perſons ſhall be entered in a Roll to be publickly hung up in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, and ſix Times inſerted in the Gazette. Thirdly, *That no Licence ſhall be granted to any Perſon, unleſs he has been an Houſeholder for two Years, and rated and paid the ſeveral Pariſh Taxes for that Time.* Fourthly, *That every Perſon applying for a Licence, ſhall, before the ſame be granted, enter into a Recognizance, with two ſufficient Securities, in the Penalty of* 200*l. for the due Performance of all Matters contained in the Act.* Fifthly, *That no Perſon ſo licenſed ſhall lend Money to any Perſon upon any Pawn, until ſuch Perſon ſo lending ſhall be fully ſatisfied of the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon borrowing, and ſhall enter the Borrower's Name and Place of Abode,* &c. *in a Book.* Sixthly, *Perſons lending Money upon Pawns, without a Licence, to forfeit and loſe the Money lent, to pay* 200*l. Penalty, and to ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment in the common Jail.* Seventhly, *Perſons licenſed offending againſt the Act, to forfeit* 500*l.* Eighthly, *Every Perſon to pay Half a Crown for his Licence and Recognizance.* Ninthly, *Every licenſed Pawnbroker lending Money upon any Pawn to an unknown Perſon, to be deemed a Receiver of ſtolen Goods, knowing them to be ſuch, in Caſe it ſhould appear, that the Goods ſo pawned were really ſtolen.* Tenthly, *The Act not to extend to Bankers.*

This was the Subſtance of the Bill, as it ſtood for ſome Time after it was firſt brought in; and upon this Bill we had a Debate in our Club, which was begun by Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, *in the Character of* J—ph D–nv–rs, *Eſq; whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

IT may be obſerved, that every oppreſſive Law that was ever made, and every jobbing Bill that was every brought into this Houſe, was at firſt introduced under the ſpecious Pretence of redreſſing ſome Grievance, or preventing, for the future, ſome publick Miſchief; and when this Bill is duly conſidered, I am afraid, it will appear to be one of this Sort. The great Facility that Thieves and Highwaymen meet with in diſpoſing of their ſtolen Goods, is, I ſhall grant, a publick Miſchief, which ought, if poſſible, to be prevented; and I ſhall likewiſe grant, that the high Intereſt which Pawnbrokers find themſelves obliged to take, is a Grievance upon the Poor, which ought to be remedied. But if this Bill, as it now ſtands, be paſſed into a Law, I am convinced it will, by Experience, be very ſoon found either to have increaſed both the Miſchief and the Grievance, or to have produced no Effect at all, except that of changing the Name Pawnbroker into Banker.

When I firſt read the Bill, Sir, I was alarmed till I came to the laſt Clauſe, becauſe I plainly ſaw, that by the preceding Clauſes a final End would be put to the Trade called Pawnbroking, which I have always thought not only convenient, but in many Caſes abſolutely neceſſary for the Support of the Poor; but when I came to the laſt Clauſe, it put an End to my Alarm, for if you except Bankers, no Man will take out a Licence as a Pawnbroker: Every Man who has a Mind to carry on the Trade for the future, in any open Manner, will commence Banker, and for that Purpoſe will keep one publick Shop for paying and receiving Money, and another private one for receiving Pawns, perhaps at a more exorbitant Rate of Intereſt than is now taken, becauſe his Expence will be increaſed by obliging him to have a larger Houſe than he has now, in order to have Room for two Shops inſtead of one.

I ſhould be glad to know, Sir, how it is poſſible to prevent this Conſequence. What is it we call a Banker? There is in the City a Company or Corporation, called Goldſmiths, and moſt of thoſe called Bankers are of that Corporation; but ſo far as I know, there is not a Company or Corporation in *England* called Bankers, nor has the Buſineſs any Definition or Deſcription, either by Common Law or by Statute. By Cuſtom we call a Man Banker, who has an open Shop, with proper Counters, Servants, and Books, for receiving other People's Money, in order to keep it ſafe, and return it upon Demand; and when any Man has opened ſuch a Shop, we call him a Banker, without enquiring whether any one has given him Money to keep or no; for this is a Trade where no Apprenticeſhip is required, it having never yet been ſuppoſed, that a Man who ſets up the Trade of Banking, could be ſued upon the Statute of Queen *Elizabeth*, which enacts, that none ſhall uſe any Art or Myſtery then uſed, but ſuch as have ſerved an Apprenticeſhip in the ſame. What then ſhould hinder every Pawnbroker in *London*, or any where elſe, from fitting up and opening a Shop as a Banker? And as ſoon as he has done ſo, he comes to be within this Clauſe, and conſequently may carry on his Trade without taking out a Licence. But ſuppoſe, that, in order to conſtitute a Man a Banker, he muſt not only have an open Shop properly fitted up, but alſo ſome People's Money in his keeping, I warrant you, there is never a Pawnbroker in *England*, but will get ſome of his Neighbours to give him a little of their Money to keep for them, and five Pounds will for his Purpoſe be as good as 5000; for no Court or Jury in *England* would deſire him to declare what Sum of Money he had in his keeping, and much leſs what Perſons it belonged to. Nay, a conſiderable Dealer in Pawns might have always a great Shew of Buſineſs in his Banking Shop, becauſe, inſtead of giving Money upon Pawns in his private Shop, he might give Draughts upon his Banking Shop, and might get the People to pay their Money in there, when they came to redeem their Pawns, eſpecially ſuch Pawns as were of any Value; by which Means his Banking Shop would, for the moſt Part, be full of People paying or receiving Money.

Thus, Sir, as it would be ſo eaſy for Pawnbrokers to take upon themſelves the Name and Character of Bankers, can you expect, that, if you except Bankers, any Perſon will take out a Licence as a Pawnbroker, eſpecially after you have made it impoſſible for a Man to carry on any conſiderable Buſineſs as ſuch, which will certainly be the Caſe, if you enact, that no Man ſhall lend Money upon Pawns, until he be fully ſatisfied of the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon he lends to; for few People of any Credit will go to borrow Money of a Pawnbroker in their Neighbourhood, and ſtill fewer can wait till the Pawnbroker has walked half a Mile or a Mile to ſatisfy himſelf about their Name and Place of Abode; for this the Pawnbroker muſt do, if he were to lend but a Shilling upon the Pawn: Nay, he muſt do it himſelf; for conſidering the Riſk he is by this Bill to run, he could not truſt the Inquiry to a Servant; and even when he goes to make the Inquiry himſelf, he may be very eaſily impoſed on, unleſs he carries the Perſon along with him, in order to ſhew him to the Neighbourhood, which no Borrower would ſubmit to. In ſhort, Sir, if this Bill ſhould paſs without any Loophole, as it now evidently has, and as moſt of our Laws, I think, have, it would be impoſſible for a Pawnbroker to lend Money to any but thoſe of his intimate Acquaintance; and by ſuch a confined Trade

no

no Pawnbroker could expect to live, the Conſequence of which would be this: We ſhould have Multitudes of low People, ſuch as Alehouſe-keepers, Gin-ſhop, or Chandlerſhop-keepers, and the like, that would privately lend Money upon Pawns: Among ſuch it would be much eaſier for Thieves and Highwaymen to diſpoſe of what they had ſtolen or robb'd, and by ſuch the Poor would be much more grievouſly oppreſſed.

Theſe and many other pernicious Conſequences would enſue from your putting an entire Stop to any open Sort of Pawnbroking; but, Sir, I think it quite unneceſſary to trouble you with explaining them upon this Occaſion, becauſe there is not the leaſt Danger of any ſuch Effect from this Bill, as it now ſtands: If it ſhould be paſſed into a Law, the Trade will be carried on in the ſame Manner as before, with this only Difference, that all our Pawnbrokers will take upon themſelves the Name and Character of Banker; for which Reaſon, I hope, you will alter the Title of the Bill, and inſtead of calling it a Bill more effectually to prevent the receiving of ſtolen Goods, by the regulating of Pawnbrokers: I ſay, that inſtead of this Title, I hope, you will call it a Bill for obliging Pawnbrokers to call themſelves Bankers.

The next that ſpoke was C. Marcius Coriolanus, *in the Character of* T——s C-r-w, *Eſq; the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows, viz.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WHATEVER may have been the Caſe with reſpect to former Bills, as I had a Concern in bringing this Bill into the Houſe, I can, and I think myſelf obliged to declare, that there was no private Motive for introducing this Bill, nor any Motive but that of promoting the publick Good, by providing for the Safety of the Property of private Men. That this Property has been greatly hurt, and is ſtill in great Danger, by the unbounded Licence allowed to Pawnbroking, muſt be apparent to every one that conſiders the Nature of Trade, and muſt be known to every one that reads our News Papers, eſpecially that Journal of Vice and Villany, called *The Seſſions Paper*. The Increaſe of Thieves and Robbers has in all Ages been a Complaint, but never, I believe, with more Reaſon than of late Years in this Capital. They are now grown ſo numerous and ſo daring, that in the Night-Time there is no Safety in our Streets, and but very little in our Houſes. What can be the Reaſon of this? Sir, there may be ſeveral Reaſons, but one of the chief, I believe, is founded upon the great Increaſe of Pawnbrokers of late Years in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*. It is an old Saying and a true one, If there were no Receivers, there would be no Thieves; but the Pawnbroker, in the Manner the Trade is now carried on, is in ſome Meaſure by Profeſſion a Receiver. A Man who ſets up, and is known to lend Money upon Goods, without any Inquiry into the Property of the Goods, or into the Name or Character of the Perſon that brings them to pawn, publiſhes, as it were, to all Thieves and Robbers, Here you may bring your ſtolen Goods: Here you ſhall have ready Money for them without any Inquiry. Theſe People, 'tis true, run a Riſk of loſing the Money they lend upon ſuch Goods; becauſe, if they be diſcovered in their Shops or Warehouſes, they muſt reſtore them to the right Owner, without any Reimburſement of what they lent. This may make ſome of them a little cautious, and ready to ſtop ſuſpicious Perſons; but the Manner in which they carry on their Trade, makes it impoſſible for them

them to prevent ſuch Impoſitions, becauſe they daily lend Money to Perſons unknown, and Thieves are generally as well dreſſed, and have perhaps as much Honeſty in their Countenance, as moſt of thoſe that frequent ſuch Rendezvouſes of Diſtreſs.

But, Sir, it is not in this Way only that the Property of private Men is rendered inſecure by the preſent Method of Pawnbroking: Apprentices and Servants are often brought into Diſtreſs by their Vices, and the eaſy Acceſs they have to Money upon Goods at every Pawnbroker's without any Inquiry, tempts them to carry their Maſter's Goods thither, in order to relieve them from their Diſtreſs, or to ſatsify their preſent vicious Appetites. Journeymen too, who work at their own Lodgings, as the Journeymen in moſt Trades do, eſpecially thoſe who work on Gold, Silver or Jewels, are often tempted, by the eaſy Acceſs they have to Money at a Pawnbroker's, to pawn the Goods they are entruſted with by thoſe who employ them; and in both theſe Caſes, the Pawnbroker is ſure of his Money, and common Intereſt at leaſt; for if the Owner ſhould diſcover where his Goods are pawned, as they were not ſtolen, he is obliged to redeem them by paying to the Pawnbroker what Money he lent upon them, with common Intereſt from the Time the Money was lent. This makes all Pawnbrokers, I may ſay without Exception, but too ready to lend Money to Apprentices, Servants, and Journeymen Tradeſmen, and that very often, I believe, when they have good Reaſon to ſuſpect, that the Perſon who brings the Goods to pawn, is not the true Owner, nor has any Authority, from him, to pawn them.

This, Sir, is a Complaint which we every Day hear of without Doors, and have upon many Occaſions had this Practice proved at our Bar. But the greateſt Grievance of all, and what private Men ſuffer moſt by, is that Fraud which is committed by Shopkeepers and Tradeſmen, who have a Mind to cheat their Creditors, and run away beyond Seas with as much ready Money as they can get. Theſe Men, knowing that they can immediately get Money from a Pawnbroker upon any Goods they carry thither, go about, whilſt their Credit is entire, and take Goods upon Truſt from every Dealer or Factor of their Acquaintance, and when they have thus got Goods to a great Value, away they go to the Pawnbroker, or to ſeveral Pawnbrokers, raiſe as much ready Money as they can upon them, and that Money they eaſily carry out of the Kingdom, without any Poſſibility of being diſcovered till after they are gone. Whereas, if they had been obliged to carry the Goods with them, the packing and ſhipping them aboard would have taken up ſo much Time, and employed ſo many Hands, that their Deſign might, probably, have been diſcovered by ſome of their Creditors, before they could carry it into Execution.

From theſe few Obſervations, Sir, Gentlemen may ſee what Danger the private Property of Mankind is expoſed to, by the preſent unbounded Licence of Pawnbroking; and every one muſt, I think, from thence conclude, that it is become abſolutely neceſſary to put that Trade under ſome Regulations. I muſt confeſs, that it is with me a Doubt, whether the Buſineſs ought not to be entirely prohibited; for I can never think, that paying an Intereſt of 30 *per Cent*, nay, often above 125 *per Cent.* can be any Relief to the Poor. I ſay, often above 125 *per Cent.* for there are many poor Labourers and Journeymen who carry their beſt Cloaths regularly every *Monday* Morning to the Pawnbrokers, and redeem them again when they receive their Wages every *Saturday* Evening, in order to make

make their Appearance in them among their Friends on *Sunday*; and thoſe that follow this Practice pay at the Rate of 6*d.* a Week for every twenty Shillings, which is above 125 *per Cent. per Annum.*

This, I am ſure, Sir, cannot be A ſaid to be a Relief to the Poor, and therefore it is a Queſtion with me, whether the Trade ought not to be entirely prohibited; for I much fear, that inſtead of contributing to the Relief of the Poor, it often contributes to bring them into Diſtreſs, by B furniſhing them with too ready a Method to get Money for ſupplying the Wants of Luxury and Idleneſs. But if the Trade is to be ſuffered, I think the leaſt we can do, is to prevent its being carried on by Perſons of bad Character; and I can ſee no Incon- C venience in obliging Pawnbrokers to lend to none but ſuch as they know, or have a Character of from Perſons they do know; for in this Caſe a Man who wanted to borrow Money, would always go to ſome Pawnbroker of his Acquaintance, or if he D did not know one himſelf, he would always be able to find ſome one Perſon of his Acquaintance that knew one, and that Perſon he might carry along with him to give him a Character.

This therefore can be no Objection E againſt our paſſing the Bill into a Law, and if the laſt Clauſe ſhould be thought to furniſh Pawnbrokers with a Loophole, we may either leave it out entirely, or alter it ſo as to prevent any Evaſion of the Law we intend to make. F

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

The two following ADDRESSES *from* Scotland *being ſomewhat hiſtorical, in relation to the preſent Troubles, we have thought proper to inſert them.* G

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Magiſtrates and City Council of* Glaſgow, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

WE the Magiſtrates and City Council of *Glaſgow* in Common Council aſſembled, beg Leave in the humbleſt Manner to approach your Throne, with the warmeſt Sentiments of Gratitude and Zeal, to acknowledge your Majeſty's tender and fatherly Care of our Country, in ſending down his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, and to congratulate the Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms under his Command, over the Pretender's Son, and his rebellious Adherents.

We lament this unnatural Rebellion, begun and carried on by our Countrymen; we deteſt ſuch as would exchange your Majeſty's mild and lawful Government, for a mercileſs deſpotick Tyranny under a Popiſh Pretender.

This Corporation has at all Times been remarkable for their firm Attachment to the happy Revolution, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe; and it gives us unſpeakable Joy to reflect, that in our Zeal for your Majeſty's happy Government, we have not come ſhort of our Anceſtors. We at this Time had the Honour to levy, in purſuance of your Royal Approbation, two Battalions, of 600 Men each, for your Service; one of which Battalions, after aſſiſting for ſome Time to guard the Paſs at *Stirling*, marched to *Edinburgh* to defend the Capital, and lately made no bad Appearance in the Action near *Falkirk*.

Theſe Things, indeed, did not fail to draw upon us the Reſentments and Fury of the Pretender and his mercileſs Army, and which we ſeverely felt by two exorbitant Fines that were rigorouſly exacted; (ſee p. 37.) but tho' they have greatly impaired the publick Funds of our Corporation, and at the ſame Time almoſt ruined many of our Members in their private Fortunes, by a total Stagnation of Trade, and by living on us with their whole Army at free Quarters; yet it gives us the greateſt Comfort, that all their Cruelties, and our Sufferings, have not been able to ſhake our Zeal for your Majeſty's Service, or our ſteady Adherence to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Auguſt Family; and we moſt humbly beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that our Lives and the reſt of our Fortunes, are, and ſhall always be ready to be ſacrificed in the Defence of that inеſtimable Bleſſing.

May your Majeſty's invaluable Life long be preſerved: May your Subjects be ſenſible of their Felicity, under your mild and auſpicious Government: May all the At-

tempts of your foreign and domeſtick Enemies be defeated, and turn to their own Confuſion: May your Majeſty's Royal Progeny ſway the Sceptre of theſe Kingdoms, and after your glorious Example, maintain the Liberties of *Europe*, and Conſtitution of *Britain*, to the End of Time.

Glaſgow, Sign'd by Appointment,
Feb. 12, 1745-6. and in Preſence.
Andrew Cochrane, Provoſt.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE the Annual Committee of the Convention of the Royal Burrows of that Part of your Majeſty's Dominions called *Scotland*, in Behalf of ourſelves and Conſtituents, upon this firſt Occaſion of our Meeting, beg Leave to approach your ſacred Perſon, deeply ſenſible of the Madneſs of our Countrymen, by whom a wicked and unnatural Rebellion has been chiefly fomented and carried on againſt the beſt of Sovereigns, under whom we have the full and ſecure Enjoyment of our Religion, Liberties and Laws.

We are altogether unable to expreſs our Thankfulneſs to your Majeſty, for ſending down among us his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, and with the moſt unfeigned Zeal, congratulate the Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms, under his Command, over the Pretender's Son and his deteſtable Followers.

Your Majeſty's faithful State of Burrows has been more expoſed to the Rage and Malice of theſe Rebels than any other of your Subjects; ſome of us are deprived of Magiſtracy; many of us have been oppreſſed and plundered; all of us almoſt totally interrupted in proſecuting our Buſineſs and Commerce; we have been ſubject to lawleſs arbitrary Power, and treated like conquer'd Slaves.

We confide however in your Majeſty's Goodneſs to give ſuch Relief in our preſent low diſtreſs'd Condition, as your Royal Wiſdom ſhall judge proper; and, with the greateſt Sincerity, we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, with our Lives and Fortunes, maintain and defend your Majeſty's Perſon, Government and Family, againſt all Traitors and Enemies whatever, on which the Continuance of every Thing dear and valuable to us, under God, depends.

Our earneſt and ardent Prayers and Wiſhes are, and ſhall be, That your Majeſty's Endeavours to reſtore the Peace and Liberty of *Europe* may be ſoon crown'd with Succeſs; that your Subjects may be ſenſible of the Bleſſings they enjoy under your auſpicious Government; that after a long and proſperous Reign, your Royal Progeny may, with your Majeſty's Virtues, inherit your Crown to the End of Time.

Edinburgh, Sign'd in Preſence, and
Feb. 13, 1745-6. by Appointment of the
Annual Committee, by
Tho. Allan, Praeſes.

Having mention'd a remarkable Cauſe in our laſt, p. 100, *we ſhall give our Readers the following Account of that Affair.*

IN the Year 1740, the Plaintiff went a Volunteer upon the Expedition to *Carthagena*, commanded by General *Wentworth*; in which he behaved himſelf with Honour and Gallantry, and was rewarded for his Services by a Commiſſion in the Marines. He was afterwards promoted by the ſame General to a Firſt Lieutenancy of Marines.

He complains of being confined for 14 Months, by an unparallel'd Proceeding, without having any Thing alledg'd againſt him, without any Accuſer, and without knowing any Thing of which he might be accuſed. During this Confinement he was deprived (he ſays) the Liberty of ſeeing his Friends, deprived the fair and lawful Means for the endeavouring to reſcue himſelf from this Impriſonment, the Uſe of Pen, Ink, and Paper, cruelly treated, and ſo inhumanly oppreſſed, that he was at laſt thrown into an Epileptic Diſorder, and frequently ſeized with Convulſions. After this 14 Months Confinement, he was tried by a Court Martial on board the *Or——d*, lying in *P—t R——l* H——r in *Jamaica*, for not obeying the Captain's Command. Theſe Commands were to ſhoot a Lieutenant for Mutiny. The Cauſe was this: While the Fleet lay at *Carthagena*, a Prize being brought into the Harbour, ſeveral of the Officers belonging to the *Ad———re*, one of the Ships of the Fleet, went on board the Prize, and ſtaying there too long, the Captain gave the Officers of the Watch Orders to command them on board their own Ships; but ſeveral of them refuſed, particularly a Lieutenant, who uſed the Captain with abuſive Language, ſhook his Fiſt at him, told him he was concerned in trading with the *Spaniards* in ſelling a Brigantine, and that he had ſtolen a Gold Snuff-Box. This was conſtrued an Act of Mutiny, and the Captain immediately ordered the Lieutenant to be confined, to have two Centinels placed over him, and to be carried on board his own Ship. This the Lieutenant of the Watch refuſed to comply with, without a written Order from the Captain: Upon this the Plaintiff was ordered to aſſiſt the Lieu-

tenant

tenant of the Watch, and bring him by Force; but they both endeavoured to excuse themselves, by telling the Captain that without a written Order they could not answer it: The Captain still insisted they should go, and that the Plaintiff might take his Orders from the Lieutenant of the Watch, but the Plaintiff still refused to execute the Command without a written Order. This is the Ground of the Plaintiff's Imprisonment mentioned above, and for this he was brought to his Trial.

The Evidences against him were the Depositions of a Parcel of illiterate People, reduced into Writing, several Days before he was called to a Trial. These were Persons utterly unknown to the Plaintiff: Persons whom he had never seen, whose Names he had never heard mentioned. The Plaintiff made some Objections to the Evidence, but his Objections had no Force, and in return was brow-beaten, and loaded with Curses and Imprecations, and upon the Merits of this Accusation, was condemn'd to suffer an Imprisonment of 15 Years, and rendered for ever incapable of his Majesty's Service.

Some Time after this Sentence, he was brought to *England* on board one of his Majesty's Ships, and imprisoned in the *Marshalsea*; and during his Confinement, upon his humble Petition to his Majesty, he was pleased, out of his great Goodness and Princely Care, to direct the Affair to be laid before his Council, where, on examining the Merits thereof, that most honourable Board was pleased to signify to his Majesty their Resolves of his grievous Hardships, and to recommend him to his Majesty's Favour, who was most graciously pleased to restore him to his Rank in his Military Employment.

The Gentleman finding himself thus extricated, and desirous to gain his Country's Favour by submitting the Matter to their Judgment, (and hopes he has chose the proper Method of doing himself Justice upon his Opposers) did therefore bring an Action in the Court of Common Pleas, where he had a Verdict given him of 1000*l.* Damages.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN I proposed first to transmit you some Specimens of my Friend's Performance, I told you I should not observe much Order or Connection *; but, however, hitherto there has been a Kind of Order observed, from his Description of *Frederica* to his Arrival at *Beaufort* in *Carolina* †; which I must now break in upon, as his farther Account of *Carolina*, is much interspers'd with the Reasons of the Disputes then existing between that Colony and the infant Settlement of *Georgia*, which, tho' set in an agreeable and just Light, may not be so proper for your Collection, as it may open a Dispute long since subsided; and when the Character of a certain Gentleman has been set, by the same Author, in a Point of Light that needs no additional Lustre ‡; and at a Time when Malice itself has ceas'd her Calumnies: Therefore, I shall now transport you to another Scene, and leave what I before spoke of to his own Disposal.

Yours, &c.

ANONYMUS.

OBSERVATIONS *in several* VOYAGES *and* TRAVELS *in* AMERICA. *Continued from our* Mag. *for* December, 1745, *p.* 604.

5. *Some Account of a* VOYAGE *from* New-York *to* Sene-puxon *in* Maryland.

——— Not being able then, on account of the excessive Severity of the Season, and the Depth of the Snow, which was near 4 Feet, to pursue our Route, by Land, thro' the Province of *Pensilvania*, we took Passage on board a Sloop ‖ of about 70 Tons, bound to *Sene-puxon* in *Maryland*, which is generally a Run of 3 or 4 Days, with the Land close aboard, and a fine level Shore. A Traveller should never depend upon any Thing, but his own Sight, or the Experience of a Friend, for the

* *See our* Mag. *for* Aug. 1745, *p.* 395.

† *See our* Mag. *for* Decem. 1745, *p.* 604.

‡ *See the two Pieces sign'd* Americus; *one in our* Mag. *for* September, 1744, *p.* 444—446; *the other in our* Mag. *for* November *the same Year, p.* 541—546.

‖ *The Ports of America are filled with various Kinds of Vessels, not ever common in very long Voyages in* Europe; *where three Mast Vessels are generally used, as much on account of their better Accommodations for living, as on account of the more tempestuous Seas they trade in; for most commonly the Coasts of* America *and the* West-Indies *are a very safe and pleasant Navigation, and long Voyages have been made in very small Craft. Sloops and Schooners are the general Built they run upon, and they are very adroit in the Contrivance of them, particularly at* Bermudas, *where they build prodigious Numbers for Sale. They have also Galleys, Settees, Perriaguas, Launches, &c. too many to mention. I can't imagine the experienced Sailor would ever choose to trust himself in any Thing preferably to a three Mast Vessel; for as to Sloops, for Instance, 'tis plain you have but one Dependence, and may be swallow'd up before you can remedy your Loss.*

the Character of a Veſſel and its Commander: 'Tis as abſolutely neceſſary to have a perſonal Knowledge of thoſe two principal Points of marine Happineſs or Miſery, as to conſult the Temper of your Wife or Friend, or the Situation of your Villa, before you undertake the uncertain Voyage thro' the tempeſtuous Ocean of Life. Indeed, theſe are but tranſient Ills, you'll ſay, and you may ſee plainly the End of them: Very true; but as in an unhappy Marriage, ſo in a Veſſel of bad Trim, and under the Government of an obſtinate Steerſman, you frequently but end your Anxieties in the Arms of Death. Next to the Pleaſure you enjoy in having, at Sea, a good, tight, clean Veſſel under you, nothing can be more agreeable than a ſociable, humane Skipper, who conſults the Eaſe and Satisfaction of his accidental Family before any ſelfiſhly ſordid Inclination. Misfortunes may be lightned by good Company, and the Charms of Friendſhip will make Amends even for the Horrors of Famine and the moſt dreadful Tempeſts. We had no Reaſon to complain of our Maſter, indeed; but of an Illneſs that confined him to his Cabin the whole Voyage, (which was many Days longer than we expected or deſired) and which rendered the only able Seaman we found amongſt us of no Service. The Veſſel was our greateſt Grievance we ſoon found, being prodigiouſly foul, rotten, and leaky; and a Pack of ſtupid Planters, the Crew, who never had been 10 Leagues from Land ſince they were born, increaſed that Misfortune. Unknowing all this, we went on board as gaily as we would have done into a Packet-Boat, and found the Maſter in Bed, which Inconvenience we readily put up with, as the Voyage was ſo ſhort and ſafe, and as he informed us, his Mate was a very able Mariner. Our Complement then was, 6 Hands belonging to the Sloop, 3 Paſſengers, and 7 Negro Slaves; and after taking ſome neceſſary Refreſhments from Town, we weigh'd and fell down under *Nurten* Iſland, and might have taken the Advantage of an immediate North-Weſter, to have put out to Sea; but here there happened a great Diſpute between the Captain and his ſtrange Aſſociates, and in ſhort they refus'd to run beyond *Sandy-Hook* that Night. It ſeems they had engaged to come this Trip, and to be paid in the Freight of ſuch Goods, as they bought at *New York* for their Plantation Uſes, and ſo were not abſolutely under Command; and were reſolv'd to lie under the Windward Shore, to conſume half an Anchor of *New England* Rum before they left the Sight of *New York*. Rewards and Menaces were of no Service, ſo we even made a Virtue of Neceſſity, and wrapping ourſelves in our Bedding, ſlept quietly till next Morning; but found when we aroſe, that two of our Negroes had loſt the Uſe of their Hands and Feet by the Froſt (which was exceſſively ſevere) notwithſtanding they were warmly clad, and had the free Uſe of that neceſſary Liquor (on theſe Occaſions) Rum, in what Quantity they pleas'd. Our Regret at the Diſadvantages we had fallen upon, and which our Time and Occaſions would not permit us to remedy, could be equalled by nothing but the Diſpleaſure we felt in leaving that delightful Country, that Land of ſocial Joys and heighten'd Pleaſures, that flow'd in upon us during our Stay, notwithſtanding the rugged Seaſon. Looking behind me, methinks, the Winter Piece is inexpreſſibly, tho' mournfully agreeable, the River flowing in a long, long Courſe, till the Sight loſes it in an almoſt imperceptible Point: On one Shore, the goodly City, all ſurrounded, as it were, with the Waves, reigns ſupreme Miſtreſs of the brumal Region, and by its aſpiring Fumes, ſeems to declare itſelf the proper Reſort and Comfort of the Seaſon; below it, as far as Eyes can view, the white Beach extends itſelf, and above its Borders, the now deſerted Country Houſes rear their unſocial Chimneys.——On the oppoſite Shore of *Long-Iſland*, all bleach'd with Snow, appears the ſad Reverſe of Spring,—the tuneful Warblers but juſt, weakly, hop over the unfertile Stubble, and raiſe themſelves to complain, in mournful Chirpings, of their forlorn Condition; nor pour out thoſe Floods of Harmony that erſt awaken'd, with enliv'ning Melody, the early Swain. The whole Proſpect is as of a large Deſart, ſave that here and there the crawling Fences * of the Plantations, and the aſpiring Vapours of the humble Cottages, ſhew the Country to be inhabited; and ſome Remains of the rich Gifts of *Ceres*, unthoughtfully neglected by the Huſbandman, ſtill betray the Footſteps of vernal Induſtry, and ſomewhat alleviate my Wintry Chagrin. At Five in the Evening, we were abreaſt of *Barnegat*, on the Coaſt of *New Jerſey*, and the next Day, at Noon, we open'd *De la War* River, *Cape Henlopen* bearing S. W. about 12 Miles, and had an Expectancy of a proſperous Voyage; when a contrary Wind ſpringing up, we found our Sloop made nothing of plying to Windward, nor anſwer'd her Helm, and that ſhe was ſo leaky that the common Spelling at the Pump would not keep her above Water, ſo that two Hands were conſtantly employ'd at that Work, immediately, and without

* *Worm Fences.*

without the least Distinction of Persons. It seems, that hoping to meet a speedy Passage, they had neglected telling us of their making so much Water; but now were fain to confess their Folly, and implore our Assistance. 'Twas in vain to argue in such a Case, and Self-preservation excited us to use our best Endeavours. All the next Day we lost Way prodigiously, and the cold bleak Weather almost perish'd us: Upon comparing our Reckonings, we found ourselves above 50 Leagues from the nearest Land, which we judg'd to be the most Southerly Part of *New Jersey*. This last twenty-four Hours we were drown'd in an Inundation of Rain, which, however, nothing abated the Wind, which blew with redoubled Fury, and the irritated Waves toss'd us aloft and alow in a most frightful Manner, considering the bad Condition of our Habitation, which had not a sound Plank in her, and the Water pour'd in upon us on all Sides. The next Morning open'd, all wild and tempestuous as the last, and our Distractions were increas'd, by three more of our People being taken violently ill of feverish Disorders, occasion'd by the perpetual Watching, the incessant Labour and the Wet and Cold they were constantly subject to; and still more so, by our Hen-Coop with our Fowls, and 2 or 3 Hogs, which were our only remaining Flesh Provisions, being wash'd overboard, and our Lee Gunnel almost all torn away. We were oblig'd to shift our Loading and Ballast on the other Side, and from this Time could keep no Reckoning; but lay to, under our double-reef'd Main Sail, expecting the worst that could befal us. In shifting the Ballast we found one considerable Leak, which I stopp'd as well as I could with an old Salvage well paid with Tallow, and over it nail'd an old Tin Plate, which gave some little Respite to the Pump. We now began to think seriously of the Danger we were involv'd in, and the Death that seem'd inevitable. We had no Carpenter, nor one Person that understood Sea Affairs by Profession, of the whole Crew left, and in short every Thing was fallen into our Hands; we were but two, and the Negroes were all unable to move, the Frost having so affected their Limbs, as to call for present Amputation; two of them being mortified to the Knees and Shoulders. And here, I must observe, that in general, they are the most awkward, ungain Wretches, in cold Weather, that can be met with, and if not stir'd up, will sit whole Days shivering in a Corner without moving Hand or Foot: They seem to be form'd only for the sultry Climate they were born in, and those they are principally apply'd to the Use of; tho' when inur'd to a cold one long, they bear it tolerably well. We ourselves now began to feel the Effects before mention'd. But what will not Men undergo how many Hardships that seem quite impossible to human Strength, to preserve that valuable Blessing, Life! This Day we had a Kind of melancholy *Memento Mori* presented to us, being the Rudder, Main Yard and Part of the Sidewater of a Ship, which floated along Side us, and soon after the Body of a Seaman, in a Jacket and Trowzers, who seem'd newly to have met his Fate, and who about two Ship's Length from us was devour'd by three or four hideous Sharks. I was glad that none but ourselves were then upon Deck, and we forbore to speak at all of such a disagreeable Sight, which every one is not Stoic enough to contemplate without abandoning himself to fruitless Despair. At Night—may never my affrighted Eyes or my amazed and terrified Ears be Witness to the same—what Horrors were we seized with, and how dreadful our Condition!

All black above—below all foamy white,
A horrid darkness, mix'd with dreadful light!
Here long, long hills, roul far and wide away,
There abrupt vales fright back the intruding day *.

The Deluges of Rain mix'd with the Waves that continually broke over us, the howling Blasts that rent our Ears—the total Darkness, were nothing to our internal Misery. Delirious Ravings on one Side—chiming Groans on another—and the Calls of Help, which we were unable to give, on another, quite distracted us. Bread, Water, and Rum, were all we had left; these were our Provisions for the sick, these our only Sustenance; and these destroying so fast as to promise the Addition of the greatest of all Evils to those we already undur'd. Indeed, had our Fowls been preserv'd, we could not have dressed them, we could keep no Fire, and could first no Coals, and therefore we contented ourselves with Bread dipp'd in Rum for our Patients, and a Draught of Water after it, and Bread and Water for ourselves. We forbore to see after the Negroes, but nail'd down the Hatches, and left them to the Mercy of Providence; we weaken'd apace, and had no Retreat from the Deck, but lash'd ourselves to some Part of the Quarter-Deck, and kept and watch'd by Turns. Thus we weather'd three more dismal Days and Nights, in the two last of which the Wind shifted to the Eastward, tho' without abating of its wonted Fury. However, we made what Way we could, in our present Trim, every Minute expecting to meet with Destruction.

We

* *I forget where my Memory furnish'd me with these Lines.*

We made, as far as we could guess, near 8 Knots an Hour, not daring all these last 24 Hours to direct our Eyes to our distemper'd Messmates in the Cabin, some of whom we were pretty sure deceas'd in the Morning. We shap'd our Course as near as possible, to run in with the next Land, and the next Morning made Shift, one of us, weak as we were, to get up to the Mast Head. None can conceive, with what Rapture we descry'd it all abroad; but we could not tell where we had fall'n in with it, as not having had an Observation for a long Time. The unexpected Sight almost depriv'd us of our Senses with very Joy, and instantaneously, as it were, the Wind dy'd away, and a gentle Breeze succeeded, that carried us smoothly to our Mark. We open'd a large Inlet, which we stood in for, and safely came to Anchor, in 12 Fathom Water, the Bottom a fine Sand mix'd with small Shells.

[*To be continued.*]

Having inserted in our last, p. 80, *a Letter from* Stirling, *giving an Account of the Manner of the Rebels entring that Town, we shall now, in Justice to the Magistrates, give our Readers the following.*

An Authentick ACCOUNT *of the Conduct of the Magistrates of* STIRLING, *during the late Siege.*

EVERY one knows, that the North Part of *Stirling* is open, and without Walls, having only some low Fences, encompassing Gardens and Parks. In two large Entries on that Side, a slight dry Stone-Wall and Gate had been built, and some of the Entries to the Gardens stopped up. And in this Situation the Highland Army came on towards the Town on *Friday, Jan.* 3, and approach'd nearer on *Saturday* Forenoon, and on that Day quite surrounded it: And on the same Day, and some following, they were joined by Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, the Master of *Lovat*, &c. with their Levies from the North.

Next Day they were observed to cut down Trees, fell to making Fascines, &c. in order to raise a Battery against the Town; and that Night, about Eight, a Drummer from the Rebels came to the East-Port beating his Drum, whom the Centinels fired at, and obliged to retire.

On *Monday* the Rebels open'd a Trench, and raised a Battery within Musket Shot of the Town, and at One o'Clock the Magistrates and Town-Council received a Summons to surrender the Town, and give up all Arms and Ammunition in it, with high Threatnings in Case of Refusal or Delay, and an Answer was peremptorily required against Two o'Clock. On this the Town-Council and many of the Inhabitants met, when it was unanimously agreed, to send two Commissioners with this verbal Return to *Mr. Murray*, That, as it was a Matter of the utmost Consequence, they would chuse to deliberate on it till next Day at Ten o'Clock. The Commissioners were *William Christie*, one of the Counsellors, and *James Jaffray*, Merchant; who returned with an Answer, That the Delay was allowed. In consequence of this, the Town Council, Ministers, and many of the principal Inhabitants, and others, convened. The Subject of their Deliberation was, Whether it would be wisest and justest Conduct to continue the Defence of the Town against the Rebels, or to give them Entrance on Terms; and here by far the greatest Part of those present, and who are known to be as zealously affected to his Majesty King *George* as any in *Great Britain*, gave it as their Judgment, That to continue the Defence of the Place, would be a dangerous and fruitless Attempt. Their Reasons were, The Numbers of the Rebels, now reinforced with some Thousands from the North, and who had completed their Battery of smaller Cannon against the Town, and had got two large Cannon cross the *Forth* that Day, whilst the Town had not a single Piece of Cannon of any Size to help their Defence; The small Importance of the slight Dikes and Hedges on the North Side of the Town: The Militia's and Townsmens Want of Experience in Military Affairs, and whose Numbers did not exceed 300, which with the Addition of 100, and a few more Military, was the whole Strength of Men in Arms within the Town: The Impossibility of their enduring constant Fatigue much longer, since for three Days and Nights past they had been almost continually under Arms: The Uncertainty of rendering effectual the Retreat of those in Arms to the Castle when overpowered, notwithstanding all the Provision that it was possible to make for them, since it appeared to them, that such Retreat might be cut off by an Assault in different Places, and in the higher Parts of the Town; and even in the Event of their Retreat, the whole Families in the Town must be left to the Fury of the Rebels: The vast Disparity between the Rebels entering on Terms, and their entering by Assault, the Consequence of which last must have been, that our Streets would be strewed with the Corpses of the Inhabitants, and others, and the whole Effects in the Town become their Plunder. And it was judged, that to run such a Risk, when

when in a State of Uncertainty, as to our Relief from the Army, (which, in fact, only came to *Falkirk* [illegible] Days thereafter) and when neither the publick Cause, nor any material [illegible] of it, depended on our Defence [illegible] for a little Time longer, was [illegible] imprudent; and that it would [illegible] duct in the Council not to [illegible] Terms of Surrendry; and [illegible] the Army's not coming up [illegible] conducted by the illustrious [illegible] of *Cumberland*, plainly [illegible] must have been quite unde[illegible] stood to the Defence.

After long Reasoning [illegible] the above Topicks, the Town Council [illegible] enclosed, and agreed to return the following Answer, That as the Message received, was a Summons of Surrendry at Discretion, the Town Council could not agree to any such Surrendry, but that they would offer the following Terms: That there should be no Demand made on the Revenue of the Town; absolute Safety to the Inhabitants in their Persons and Effects, particularly [illegible] of them who had been in Arms; [illegible] Arms, &c. in the Town, should [illegible] to the Castle. However, it was [illegible] and expedient, that the Deputies should carry out the first Part of this [illegible] without any Mention of the above [illegible] This they did accordingly, [illegible] gave great Displeasure, as [illegible] reported to the Council on their Return; afterwards the Council, together with [illegible] Ministers and others present, resumed [illegible] Consideration of the above Terms, and [illegible] present Situation being again seriously considered, and for the farther fully narrated above, the Council agreed to nominate other two Deputies, to wit, *Peter Stevenson*, one of the present Bailies, and *John Jaffray*, Merchant, to go out with the former two, with the following Terms to be proposed; which the [illegible], and on their Return reported that they were accepted of, tho' with [illegible] as to the Article of delivering up [illegible] Arms to the Castle. Before their [illegible] and at Eight that Night, the Rebels [illegible] Discharges from their Batteries [illegible] Town.

Next Day the Arms were conveyed into the Castle by Nine [illegible] ning, and the Rebels entered the Town about Three in the Afternoon.

The above being a true and genuine Account of the Manner and Reasons of the Surrendry of the Town of *Stirling*, as such is subscribed by the Dean of Guild, in Name, and by the unanimous Appointment of the Council, and by the two Ministers of the Town, at their Desire.

In Name, and by the unanimous Appointment of the Town-Council,
Daniel, D. G.
At their Desire, *Thomas Turner*, Minist.
David Macqueen, Minist.

Edinburgh, [illegible] *Stevenson* and Mr. *Wright*, [illegible] forward in the Defence of the Town of *Stirling*, after the Magistrates had consented to surrender it, have publish'd the following Acknowledgment of their [illegible]

"We *Walter* [illegible] present Deacon Convener of the [illegible] of *Stirling*, and *William Wright*, [illegible], do hereby declare, that after we had seen the Numbers and Strength of the Rebels who were to have attack'd the Town, and for other Reasons, we were soon [illegible] of our Mistake in opposing the Measures of the Town Council. And that in place of holding out against them for some Months, we could not with all our Forces have done so for many Hours; and [illegible] do now heartily thank the Town-Council for the Measures they took for our Preservation and Safety; and we know [illegible] who were in the same Mistake with us, are now of our Sentiments on this [illegible]

Walter Stevenson.
William Wright."

Inverness *being now [illegible] endeavour of the Rebels, of which [illegible] to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will soon dispossess them, the following short Account of it will not be unacceptable to our Readers.*

INNERNESS, or *Invernesse*, the chief Town of the Shire of that Name, is situate at the Bottom of the *Firth of Murray*, where it receives the River from *Loch Ness*; and is 105 Miles North-West of *Edinburgh*. It is a royal Borough, which formerly sent a Member to the Parliament of *Scotland*, and now joins with three others in sending one to that of *Great Britain*. 'Tis also the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 13 Parishes. It has a Bridge of hewn Stone, of 7 Arches, over the River, and lies convenitly for Trade, with a Harbour for [illegible] open to the *Firth*. It has a Church [illegible] Highlanders, and another for the [illegible] Its Castle, which is not [illegible] rable, was formerly the [illegible] Kings of *Scotland*: It stan[illegible] hence there is a fine [illegible] neighbouring Co[illegible] very fruitful. It was [illegible] Highlanders in the Rebellion in 1715; but they were drove out by the Lord *Lovat*, and the Town was afterwards bravely defended by his Lordship and the Earl of *Sutherland*.

25. Cast off your Firelock. *See Fig.* 13. Your right Hand under your Lock. 26. Poise. *See Fig.* 2. Shoulder. *See Fig.* 2. Rest your Firelock. 27. Order your Firelock, *the first Motion.* 28. Order your Firelock, *the last Motion.* 29. Ground your Firelock. Take up your Firelock. *See Fig.* 28. 30. Rest. *See Fig.* 26. Club your Firelock, *the first Motion.*

31

32

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36

31. Club your Firelock, *the third Motion.* 32. Club your Firelock, *the last Motion.*
33. Rest. *See Fig.* 26. Secure your Firelock. 34. Shoulder. *See Fig.* 1. Poize.
See Fig. 3. Rest on your Arms. 35. Draw your Bayonet, *the first Motion.* 36. Draw your Bayonet.

[*To be continued*]

From the Westminster Journal, March 8.

N° 223.

OUR natural Strength, and our only natural Strength, is our Ships. We have no Business with a Land War, on the Continent; at least not to make ourselves Principals, and *Jack-pay-for-alls* to all the Powers of *Europe*.

Let us herein, tho' in nothing else, imitate the *Dutch*,—to meddle no more at least than barely as we are obliged by Treaties, and concern ourselves with nothing but our Trade and Shipping.

As to the rest, let the *Dutch*, who are now more nearly concerned, court us, and not we them, to save themselves.

Would you humble *France*? It may be done effectually by a few *Items*.

Let the Smugglers be destroyed, those villainous Intelligencers for the Pretender: Let it be made Felony to smuggle Wool. And I know not why it should not also be Capital (at least an eternal Mark of Infamy should be set on all that practise it, Gentlemen or Ladies, tho' never so great) to wear Cambricks, *French* Lace, or Ribbons. They neither conduce to Warmth nor Health. I think the like of *French* Wine, *French* Brandy, and all other Incentives to Vice and Luxury, that are the Product of *France*.

Lower, or quite take off, all the Duties on our own Plantations: At least all whereby the *French* are encourag'd to undersel us, and steal our Trade.

Convert all our Association and Subscription Schemes towards Manning the Navy; let them give *five*, *ten*, or 20 Pounds, if Occasion, Advance for Sailors, and fall into any other Project for promoting the Sea Service by all just and prudent Means; not by lawless and unwarrantable Oppressions, productive of Riots and Murders.

Build 20 and 40 Gun Ships, and not make Lords or L—ds Captains. And for an eternal Fund of Seamen, besides the Project I once mentioned of our Charity Schools (See our *Essays* for 1745, *p.* 457.) if every Parish in *England* was but bound to send out one Boy a Year, which in general they would be glad to do (whereas many Parishes could easily furnish a Dozen) it would be a Contingency in Process of Time to produce 10 or 20 Seamen a Year.

Let us thus make ourselves, as we ought to be, Sovereigns of the Seas, and then we need not fear what *France* can do against us.

And to let *France* see that we are resolute and in earnest, let Cape *Breton*, like *Gibraltar*, be perpetually annex'd, by Act of Parliament, to the Imperial Crown of these

To the Author of the Westminster Journal.

SIR,

I Am an ancient Person, as you will guess by the Particulars I am going to write: My Case, therefore, is the more worthy of Notice.

About 57 Years ago I was divorced from a very bad Husband, who, on that Occasion, partly thro' Fear, and partly thro' Shame, thought proper to go abroad. Since that I have been four Times married, in general with pretty good Luck, my present Spouse having made me happy for now almost 19 Years. A very good Sort of a Man he is indeed; and 5 being something of the Temper of *Joan* in the Song, would not change him for any extravagant wicked young Fellow in *Europe*.

My divorced Husband has been dead more than 45 Years. While he lived, he gave me some Trouble at Law; but I always trusted him, and did not doubt of being easy when he was laid in his Clean Grave.——Yet so it happen'd, that tho' no Divorce could be more legal than ours, I have been ever since plagued, at Times, by those who *pretend* to be his Heirs and Successors.——I had first to deal with the Man who calls himself his Son, and now, would you think it, with the Grandson.

How these Youngsters could dream of any Agreement between them and me, I cannot imagine: But they both *pretend* to the old Man's original Right in my Person and Property, and have more than once attempted to commit a Rape upon the old Woman.

The Grandson, an active, desperate young Rascal, has lately attack'd me with more Violence than ever, and, by what I hear, swears he will lie in Wait, if it be this Year, to get me by Surprize into his Power.——My present Husband has Servants enough to guard me, and loves me enough, I dare say, to do it. But the old Gentleman is so strangely secure in that Respect, that if I am not always crying out for Help, he thinks me safe enough, and sends all his People about some other Employment than taking Care of me.

Towards the End of last Summer my Husband was gone [illegible], with all the stout young Fellows about the House, to assist some Neighbours in a Quarrel that did not much concern us. There was no body left with me but an old Ostler, now kept as a Watchman, and two or three old Women Pensioners, whom I maintain for the good Services they have done. Just at this Time comes the young Ravisher before mentioned, with three or four more desperate Ruffians, resolv'd to accomplish his wicked

wicked Design. They broke into the House, and he had got me about the Middle, uttering the most bitter Imprecations that he would never let me go again. However, as Providence would have it, by my own Struggles, and the little Assistance that was at Hand, I kept him in play till Notice was sent, and my Spouse came home with his own Men, and several of our Neighbours Servants besides.

Here was, you'll say, Help enough on the present Occasion; and the Effect was, that the Invaders ran away, and hid themselves in a Wood at some Distance. But while they remain there, as they do at this Time, ought not the House to be well guarded? Surely it ought. Yet no sooner were the Villains out of Sight, but my good Husband relapsed into his Home Security, and Care for the Business of his Neighbours. He had certainly not only sent back all the borrowed Servants, but left his own again, if a new Alarm from the Wood had not prevented. In a Word, Mr. *Touchit*, I seem at present to have no Safety but in the Nearness of my Danger, which is a very odd and precarious Situation.

If you publish this Case, possibly it may do me some Service. If it does not, your Kindness will be well intended to

B——A.

Craftsman, March 13, N° 1029.

WHILE there is a Rebellion in the Land, we are all sensible of the Necessity of exerting the best Means to suppress it; but we are uneasy that with such Forces, and such Supplies of Money, so contemptible an Enemy, as the *Gazette* Writer has always represented them to be, should make us so despicable by beating our Armies and baffling our Politicks: We are justly uneasy to hear of such Numbers of Merchantmen being taken, of Ships landing in *Scotland* with Provisions, Arms, Money, and Men, while we have 125 Men of War at Sea, and an Admiral with a Fleet stationed on the *Scotish* Coast. After a Ship had got into a Harbour and landed her Men and Arms, we receiv'd a trifling Account of the empty Ship being taken. (See p. 91.) Are these satisfactory Exploits after such an Expence as a Nation is put to? If *Cromwell* raised a Disgust by an Excise, he kept up the Spirits of the People by Conquest, and almost dispell'd the Uneasiness created by Taxes: He march'd with 8000 *English* only against 30,000 well arm'd *Scots*, and gain'd a total Conquest; Some few of them escap'd the Conqueror's Sword by Flight, and the rest were slain and taken Prisoners.

While immense Sums are raised, and our Manufactures decreased, and while at the same Time our best Officers by Sea are turned out, and Cowards both by Sea and Land go unpunish'd, to be only would be to be insensible of Wrongs.

I last Week proposed Means of raising Money, which I am persuaded would be the most equitable Way of raising it; which is by an equal Land-Tax thro all *England*, and by a Tax on Coals at the Pit.

The Parliament have convinced the People that they pay a just Regard to the Interest of our Sugar Colonies by throwing out a Bill which would have oppressed them, if it had passed; and I doubt not but they will act from the Conviction of their Judgment in Relation to the *Malt-Distillery*, and the *Glass-Works*. That the landed Interest will be hurt by denying the Use of unmalted Corn to the first, I am certain; and if the Glass-Works are carried in the Manner proposed, I dread the Consequence to that important Manufacture; which was thought so considerably of in its Infancy here, that the first among our Nobles and other great Men became Proprietors of the Works.

George Villiers Duke *of Buckingham* was the Person who brought the Art of making Plate-Glass, from *Murano* near *Venice*, to *Vauxhall*, in the Reign of King *James* I. What is farther necessary for the Publick to know of those Works may be seen in the following Case.

CONSIDERATIONS *on the Manufacture of* PLATE-GLASS.

I. The Manufacture of Plate-Glass was brought into *England* by *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*; who acquired the Knowledge thereof when in *Italy*. The artful and industrious Means which he used to obtain the Knowledge, have made the successive Manufacturers so cautious, as not to admit any Person into the Glass-House to learn or see any Part of the Operation; and we are well assured, that the Preservation of this Art among us is owing to that Secrecy; the Advantages of which are reaped by many Thousands, who are employ'd in carrying on this Manufacture: And the Benefit arising to this Nation in general, from this Secrecy, is very considerable; for four Parts in five of this Manufacture are exported to foreign Countries; which consequently bring to this Kingdom four Parts in five of the Means of maintaining the many Thousands employ'd in the several Branches of this Business.

II. By this prudent and greatly necessary Caution in the Artist in keeping the Secret of the Operation from going abroad, and

by

by more than ordinary Care and Application, this Art has been vaſtly improved, at the Glaſs-Houſe at *Vauxhall*; which is the only Place in the World in which this Sort of Glaſs is made in ſuch Purity and Perfection.

III. Notwithſtanding the Preference and Goodneſs of the Glaſs made there, while there has been no Incumbrance on the Trade, the general Conſumption of this Commodity has not been ſufficient to take off the Glaſs made in one Furnace only when kept conſtantly at Work, as has been experienced for ſeveral Years paſt: The Conſumption, therefore, will be ſo greatly reduced, if the Bill before this honourable Houſe paſſes into a Law, that the Buſineſs can no longer be carried on.

IV. If this Manufacture ſhould be ſubjected to the Laws of Exciſe, the neceſſary Secret cannot be preſerved, as Admittance can never be refuſed to the Exciſeman, let him demand it at what Hour he thinks fit; ſo that by coming at ſeveral different Times, he may ſee the Proceſs from the Beginning to the End.

V. The Duty propoſed to be laid on Plate-Glaſs, is a Penny in the Pound on the Metal, or Preparations, before put into Pots, which muſt be in the Fire before ſuch Preparations are put into them; which Preparations, being melted down and ſtanding many Hours in an exceeding hot Furnace, are greatly waſted, and ſuffer an extraordinary Diminution in Weight. By many Accidents, ſuch as breaking, and unavoidable Waſte in ſeveral Parts of the Proceſs before the Glaſs is made in the Shape in which it is ſold, the ordinary common ſmall Plates have been found, by Experience, not to be a third Part in Weight of the Preparations before put into the Pots; and is, therefore, in Proportion to the Tax propoſed, three Pence in a Pound, at leaſt, on rough ſmall Plate; which Plate, when ground and poliſhed, will not weigh above one third Part of ſuch rough Plate: It therefore makes the Duty on ſuch Glaſs, when finiſhed, at leaſt, nine Pence in the Pound, and larger Glaſs more, as will appear in the following Paragraph.

VI. All Sizes of Glaſs in Plates are in Proportion to their Squares ſet by Tables for that Purpoſe; and all Glaſs, as it increaſes in Size, is attended with greater Riſk of breaking, and of other Damages in the Operation, which often render it uſeleſs; for which Reaſon, the larger the Size of the Glaſs is, it riſes, in whatever Degree of Size it is, in Price more than in Proportion to the Weight: Therefore the Proprietors, having maturely conſidered all Contingencies in the exacteſt Manner which they poſſibly can, find by the moſt favourable Calculation they can make, that a Tax of a Penny in the Pound on the Preparations before they are put in the Fire, will raiſe the Price of Glaſs, when made, at leaſt Fifty *per Cent.*

VII. It has been obſerved, that the high Price of *Engliſh* Plate-Glaſs has been always complain'd of by foreign Purchaſers: therefore what muſt be the Conſequence of the preſent propoſed Duty, eſpecially as a proper and equitable Draw-back ſeems to be impoſſible, without adjuſting every Size of Glaſs *ad Valorem*, which it is apprehended is endleſs and impracticable in the Manner this Duty is to be laid?

VIII. If this Duty is laid, and no Draw-back allowed, or none proportionable to the advanced Price, four Parts in five of the Trade muſt be loſt to this Kingdom; and the remaining fifth Part, if even a fifth ſhall remain after the advanced Price, will not employ one Glaſs-Houſe above two Months in a Year; therefore all Rents, Taxes, and the Wages of Servants, for a whole Year, muſt be paid out of the Glaſs made in the Space of two Months in a Year: To which muſt be added the great Charge and Diſadvantages of making a new Fire for thoſe two Months only; the Charges and Diſadvantages attending which are greater than can be conceiv'd by thoſe who are unacquainted with the Buſineſs; which will raiſe the Quantity of Glaſs made in thoſe two Months to a Price too high, it is to be feared, for any one to purchaſe.

IX. As the Caſe is ſtated, and that juſtly, the Duty propoſed to be laid will not raiſe 600*l.* in a Year, even if the Glaſs-Houſe is ſure to be employ'd in the Works two Months in that Year; of which there will be no Likelihood.

X. Suppoſing the Conſumption was not in the leaſt impeded, and the Fire was to continue all the Year, the Duty to the Government from the Plate-Glaſs Trade alone would not produce above 3000*l.* a Year.

XI. Q. Whether it is prudent in any Government to riſque the Hazard of loſing ſo valuable a Manufacture, which employs and maintains ſo many thouſand Artificers, as Glaſsmakers, Grinders, Polliſhers, Scallopers, Filebeaters, Silverers, Frameworkers, Carvers, Gilders, Goldbeaters, and divers Sorts of Labourers, who teach four Parts in five of their Maintenance from other Countries, which is ſo much added to the common Stock of the Kingdom, for the Sake of raiſing ſo ſmall a Sum as 3000*l.* a Year to the Government?

XII. The Caſe of the Plate-Glaſs Trade is peculiarly worthy the Conſideration of the Legiſlature at this Time, as its Suffering

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[illegible] must be, beyond all Measure of Comparison, greater than those of any other of the Glass Manufactures; and as the Publick itself must greatly share in its Encouragement, And as this Manufacture is of such extensive Service to the Community, by the foreign Consumption of its Commodity, and its Spirit an Indulgence on that Account; And if it should not be so happy as to meet with Favour at this Session, the Publick will be deprived of the Additions which it brings to the common Stock of the Kingdom from foreign Markets.

MEMENTO for the LAWYERS.

The King of *Prussia*, by the following Articles, has set an Example worthy to be followed by the Rulers of some other Nations, whose Constitution is much better calculated to preserve the Liberties of the Subject, than that of his *Prussian* Majesty's Dominions.

MANDATE of the King of PRUSSIA.

FREDERIC, by the Grace of God, King of *Prussia*, &c. We graciously salute our Friends and worthy Counsellors. You are to learn by the Copies of the Orders hereunto annexed, the Directions given to *Cocceji*, our Minister of State.

We trust that you will execute these our just Intentions with a strict Exactness, which you have not heretofore done; and that you will apply yourself to the moderating of the intolerable Expence, to which the Parties are liable who apply to you for Justice, which occasions such woeful Complaints. If by this Rescript a suitable Remedy be not found, answerable to the End proposed, we shall consider of other Means, to procure in our Subjects expeditious, solid, and impartial Justice.

The King's LETTER to M. de Cocceji.

Cocceji, my dear Minister, a Multitude of Examples that continually meet me, have laid a Foundation there is for my Subjects Complaints against the Administration of Justice in my Dominions. I have taken a Resolution not to shut my Eyes to such Abuses, but carefully to look into them myself. You are therefore to address yourself, in Consequence hereof, to all my Tribunals of Justice in due Order, and to oblige them to cease the Abuses which Chicane, Brigue, and Delay, has introduced into their Administration; and which call for Vengeance from Heaven. You are at the same Time to signify to them, that they must be ready and quick in their Determinations, without Exception of Parties. That upon the Representation of the Advocates of the Parties, that have not had Time sufficient to make their Defence, you are to grant them a Delay, but that in every Case you are to proceed with the utmost Celerity that the Nature of the Case before them can possibly admit of, under Pain of losing my Favour, and incurring a suitable Punishment.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Beg Leave to convey to the Publick, through the Channel of your Magazine, the following Extract out of a Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church in *Worcester*, by the Rev. [illegible] Canon of the said Cathedral, on Occasion of the *General Fast*, Dec. 8, 1745, published at the unanimous Request of the Gentlemen there associated for the Defence of our happy Constitution. The Author has traced out the Causes of our national Dangers and Distress, with so much Discernment, and proposed such excellent Rules for preventing the like dreadful Calamities for the future, that it will be well worth while for the Nobility and Gentry to sit down to examine the most material Passages of this Sermon, that the Clergy may conform as to enforce a Practice, which is the more necessary, as [illegible] lightly passed over, and scarce [illegible] a-days, but by some [illegible] commended; by which means many [illegible] Productions of this kind are [illegible] ner lost to the World. [illegible] may judge how well the Clergy [illegible] which these Remarks are [illegible] be ranked in this Class, [illegible] thence learn to [illegible] Practice as necessary [illegible] very Name of [illegible] amongst Men, I may only [illegible] mending it to you to give the following [illegible] last Paragraph a Place in your [illegible] Collection; who am,

March 17, [illegible]
1745-6.

S. [illegible]

IN the 2d and 3d Page, the Author endeavours to guard us against the Influence of *Popery*, by exhibiting a Picture of it, so [illegible] from being a human Nature.—After having observed, that unless we behave, for the future, as Christians, *the Light*, our Light, will be turned into Darkness, into the thick Darkness of Superstition, he proceeds thus:

Of

Of all the Punishments that can be inflicted on us, a Punishment more severe than *Popery* cannot be inflicted in this World. Far from being a Part of Religion, which consists in imitating God, in obeying his Will, in practising social Virtue, and in promoting human Happiness, the whole System of *Popery* is a System of worldly Craft and Fraud, tending to enrich and aggrandize the *Clergy*, and to impoverish and enslave the rest of Mankind. The Name of Christianity, which it still retains, is retained only as a Cloak for those unchristian Doctrines, which are taught by its *Priests*; which are taught in Contradiction to *Scripture*, to *Reason*, to *Faith*, to *Sense*. What it calls the *Catholick Church*, is one *universal Monarchy* under the supreme Direction of the *Pope*; who pretends to an unlimited Jurisdiction in secular as well as in spiritual Affairs; who claims the whole Earth as his Patrimony; and exacts Obedience from all the Sons of Men. In order to procure an absolute Subjection to his Will, he is not ashamed, weak and misguided as he is, to arrogate to himself *Infallibility*, and to assume such a *Power* as extends over all earthly Things; and even to the Height of Heaven, and to the Depth of Hell; A Power to remit Sin, and to exempt Sinners from penal Sufferings in another Life, by Means of *Absolutions*, *Pardons*, *Indulgences*, and *Masses*, which are bought and sold to every one whose *Hand is full of Bribes*, and full of Gifts; together with a *Power* of annexing endless Punishments to Papal *Censures*, *Curses*, *Excommunications*, *Interdicts*: A *Power* to authorize *Treason* and *Rebellion*, *Perfidiousness* and *Treachery*, *Rapine* and *Murther*: A *Power* to set up and pull down Kings; to erect and subvert Kingdoms; to waste and depopulate the World by Wars and Massacres; and to root out every Inhabitant who incurs the heinous Guilt of *Heresy*, or not submitting to the usurped Authority of the *Pope*: These are *Powers* which are impiously claimed, and wickedly exerted, by a frail, foolish, sinful *Mortal*; by an insolent *Priest*, by the *Bishop* of a foreign *Diocese*, the *Diocese* of *Rome*.

The *Author* next gives us a lively *Description* of what we suffer from *Excess* of *Party-Zeal* and from the *Want* of *Publick Spirit*, in the following Words—*Page* 11, 12, 13.

"How many amongst us profess, that the general Good is the only End of their Actions, tho' it is proved by their Actions, that their own Interest is all they have at Heart? *Corruption* seems to spread its pernicious and pestilential Influence over our whole People; over the *Court*, the *Country*, the *Land*, and *Sea*. Wherever we turn our *Eyes*, we see the Footsteps of *Selfishness*, sinking and debasing, *stifling* [illegible] *many virtuous*, enriching itself at the Expence of others, and sacrificing every publick Advantage to its own sordid and unmanning Views. Instead of being united in the Service of our Country, we are now become a *Kingdom divided against itself*, divided into opposite *Parties*, that follow their Leaders wherever Ambition or Avarice points the Way. Instead of loving one another as Brethren, our Minds are possessed with mutual Hatred and mutual Distrust; no one being esteemed a Brother, or looked on with an Eye of Christian Charity, or even treated as an Object of natural Humanity, who is not of the same *Faction* with *political Zealots*; who is not distinguished by the same *Party-Mark*, and the same *Party-Name*. Thus his each *Member* conspired to destroy the *Body*; and Men, who never could agree in any other Point, have agreed to offer up the common Good, as a Victim to private Profit and private Pique. Thus have our Enemies at home been enabled to disturb the publick Peace, by filling every Corner of the Land with seditious Clamours, with unjust Complaints, with groundless Discontents; and thus have our Foes abroad been encouraged to add repeated Insults and redoubled Wrongs to their former Provocations; and to assault us with a *two-edged Sword*, with the Sword of foreign and domestick War. And tho', perhaps, we are now secured from *the gathering together of the Powers*, and from *the Insurrection of wicked Doers*: The Multitude of *Ruffians* and *Robbers*, who have made daring Inroads into the Kingdom, and have committed enormous *Depredations*, are flying before the Face of a brave, heroic, royal Youth, who commands the Hearts as well as Hands of our faithful, fearless, unconquer'd Troops; yet unless we cease from Party-Strife, and combine together for the Welfare and Defence of our Country; God, who ruleth over all, the God of Peace and Order, and not of Confusion, will continue to pour out his Judgments upon us; will still make us the Spoil and Prey of *Northern* Savages, or of *Southern* Slaves. [illegible] other Causes of divine Displeasure expressed in our publick Calamities, the *Author* adds *Ingratitude* for past *Deliverances*, and *Abuse* of the *Mercies* already received from God. Hence he takes Occasion to give the Reader a short Sketch of the *English History*, from the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* to the *Revolution*. See *Page* 13, 15.

"After a Night of sad Dismay and sore Trouble, during the Reign of a crack, Popish, Female *Bigot*, the renowned Queen *Elizabeth* was raised up by Providence to

diſpel the Darkneſs of *Popery*, to reſtore the Light of the Goſpel, and to gather the diſperſed, dejected, diminiſhed *Proteſtants* under the ſame legal Government, and into the ſame reform'd Church: But a State of Eaſe and Security had no ſooner ſucceeded the paſt dreadful Storms, than Eaſe and Security produced new Dangers, and plung'd us into freſh Diſtreſs: The old *Leaven* of *Popery* again fermented; and a proud, impoſing, untolerating Spirit that had lately been caſt out, was now called back, and admitted to take Poſſeſſion of *Proteſtant* Minds. They who had been long Sufferers for Conſcience Sake, and had been plucked out of the Fire of Perſecution, were guilty of perſecuting their *fellow Proteſtants*, for not aſſenting to doubtful Doctrines, and for not complying with unneceſſary Rites. The various *Sects* which were thus brought forth, never ceaſed to hate and harraſs each other, till at length it pleaſed God to viſit us with the Scourge of *civil War*, which ended in the Ruin of Church and State.

When the Judgments of Heaven were now *in the Earth*, happy had it been *if the Inhabitants of it*, if the People of this Land, had *learnt Righteouſneſs*; had improved under the Diſcipline of Afflictions; had become wiſer or better in any Reſpect. But though our civil and religious *Conſtitution was reſtored, a Reſtoration* of true Religion and Virtue was ſtill wanting, was ſtill wiſhed for by all good Men. Inſtead of returning into the Way of national Peace, and national Happineſs, we went more and more aſtray into every wretched and ruinous Courſe. *Proteſtants* continued to hate, to perſecute, to extirpate *Proteſtants*; whilſt our *Popiſh* Adverſaries were united under the Authority, and under the Protection of *two Royal Brothers*, who ſucceſſively diſhonoured the *Crown*, and ſucceſſively endeavoured to reduce their Subjects under the Yoke of *Popery* and arbitrary Power. By the Meaſures of theſe perfidious *Princes*, theſe Betrayers of their People, we were brought to the very Brink of Deſtruction; when it pleaſed the Almighty once more to ſend us Deliverance, by ſending the late glorious King *William* to aſſert the Liberty and Laws of our Country, to re-eſtabliſh true Religion, and to expel *Popiſh* Superſtition and Tyranny from the *Britiſh Throne*.

Subſtance of the PROCLAMATION *publiſhed in the* Gazette *of* March 15, *relating to the Diſtemper among the* HORNED CATTLE *.

IT firſt takes Notice, that a contagious Diſtemper now rages in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, among Oxen, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Steers, and Heifers, which, if not prevented, may end in their total Deſtruction. It then recites the Act paſſed this Seſſion, to empower his Majeſty, by and with the Advice of his Council, to make Rules and Orders to prevent the Spreading of the ſaid Diſtemper (ſee p. 97.) The Rules and Orders ſo made to be publickly read on the next *Sunday* after the Receipt of the ſame, and the firſt *Sunday* in every ſubſequent Month, immediately after the Prayers, in all Pariſh-Churches, Chapels, &c. And thoſe who offend againſt them, to be ſubject to the Penalty of 10*l.* one Half to the Informer, and the other to the Poor of the Pariſh. The Rules and Orders enjoin'd by the Proclamation, are as follows.

Firſt, That all Cow-keepers, Farmers, and Owners of any of the ſaid ſeveral Sorts of Cattle, in any Place where the ſaid Diſtemper hath appear'd, or ſhall hereafter appear, do, as ſoon as any of the ſaid Cattle ſhall appear to have any Signs or Marks of the ſaid Diſtemper, immediately remove ſuch Cattle to ſome Place diſtant from the reſt, and cauſe the ſame to be ſhot dead, or otherwiſe killed, with as little Effuſion of Blood as may be, and the Bodies to be immediately buried with the Skin and Horns on, at leaſt four Feet in Depth above the Body of the Beaſt ſo buried, having firſt cut and ſlaſhed the Hides thereof from Head to Tail, and quite round the Body in ſeveral Places, ſo as to render the ſame of no Uſe.

Secondly, That they do cauſe all the Hay which ſuch infected Cattle have breathed upon, and all the Hay, Straw or Litter, that they have touched; or has been near them, to be forthwith removed and burnt; and that no Perſon who ſhall attend any infected Cattle, ſhall go near the ſound ones in the ſame Cloaths.

Thirdly, That they do cauſe the Houſes or Buildings where any ſuch infected Cattle ſhall have ſtood, to be cleaned from all Dung and Filth; and wet Gun-powder, Pitch, Tar or Brimſtone to be fired or burnt in ſeveral Parts of ſuch Buildings, at the ſame Time keeping in the Smoke as much as poſſible; and that the ſame be afterwards frequently waſhed with Vinegar and warm Water; and that no ſound Cattle be put therein for two Months at leaſt.

Fourthly, That they do not ſuffer any of their Cattle, that ſhall have recovered from the ſaid Diſtemper before the Notification of this Order, to be brought amongſt the ſound Cattle, until they ſhall have been kept ſeparate a Month at leaſt, and until they ſhall have been well curried and waſhed with Vinegar and warm Water.

* *See our* Mag. *for* 1745, *p.* 599, F.

Fifthly, That no Perſon whatſoever do buy, ſell, or expoſe to Sale, the Milk, or any Part of the Fleſh or Entrails of any ſuch infected Cattle; or feed, or cauſe to be fed, any Hog, Calf, Lamb, or other Animal therewith; or drive, or cauſe to be drove, any ſuch infected Cattle to any Fair or Market, either in or out of the County where the ſaid Cattle now are, or to or from any other Place whatſoever, out of their own reſpective Ground, while they are ſo diſtemper'd.

Sixthly, That no Perſon do drive or remove any of the ſaid Sorts of Cattle, whether infected or not infected, from any Farm or Ground where any ſuch infected Cattle are, or ſhall have been, within the Space of one Month before ſuch Removal.

Seventhly, That as ſoon as the Diſtemper ſhall appear in or among any of the ſaid Sorts of Cattle of any Cowkeepers, Farmers, or other Perſons, they do immediately give Notice thereof to the Conſtable of the Town or Pariſh, and alſo to the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Pariſh or Place, where ſuch infected Cattle ſhall be, of the Appearance of ſuch Infection, or to any Inſpector to be appointed by the Juſtices of the Peace for the Diſtrict, where ſuch Pariſh or Place ſhall lie, to the End that the ſaid Officers may be the better enabled to do their Duty,

Then follow Directions to the Juſtices of the Peace, Pariſh-Officers, *&c.* as to their Behaviour in the ſaid Affair: And the whole concludes with his Majeſty's Promiſe, for the Encouragement of the Owners of ſuch infected Cattle, That they ſhall be paid by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, for every ſuch infected Beaſt which ſhall be killed according to the ſaid Rules, immediately after the Infection ſhall firſt appear upon them, one Moiety or half the Value of ſuch Cattle, not exceeding the Sum of forty Shillings for each of the ſaid Sorts, excepting Calves, and not exceeding Ten Shillings for each Calf, the Numbers and Values, and Conformities to the above-mentioned Rules, to be aſcertained by the Oaths of the Owners, *&c. &c.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING read, in the laſt Number of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Dr. *Fothergill*'s curious and uſeful Obſervations on a very remarkable Caſe; as he ſeems deſirous they ſhould be made as publick as poſſible, for the Benefit of Mankind, I could not think of any Way more proper for that Purpoſe, than giving it a Place in your *Monthly Collection*; which I therefore hope you will do, and am, *Yours, &c.*

Obſervations on a Caſe in the laſt Volume of Medical Eſſays, *publiſh'd by a Society of Gentlemen at* Edinburgh, Of a Man, dead in Appearance, recovered by diſtending the Lungs with Air; by Mr. *William Toſſack*, Surgeon at *Alloa*: *Of which the following is an Abſtract.*

A Perſon ſuffocated by the *nauſeous Steam* ariſing from Coals ſet on Fire in the Pit, fell down as dead; he lay in the Pit *between half an Hour and three Quarters*; and was then dragg'd up; *his Eyes ſtaring and open, his Mouth gaping wide, his Skin cold; not the leaſt Pulſe in either Heart or Arteries, and not the leaſt Breathing to be obſerved.*

In theſe Circumſtances, the Surgeon, who relates the Affair, *applied his Mouth cloſe to the Patient's, and, by blowing ſtrongly, holding the Noſtrils at the ſame Time, raiſed his Cheſt fully by his Breath.* The Surgeon *immediately felt ſix or ſeven very quick Beats of the Heart; the Thorax continued to play, and the Pulſe was ſoon after felt in the Arteries. He then opened a Vein in his Arm; which, after giving a ſmall Jet, ſent out the Blood in Drops only for a Quarter of an Hour, and then he bled freely. In the mean Time he cauſed him to be pull'd, puſh'd, and rubb'd, as much as he could. In one Hour the Patient began to come to himſelf; within four Hours he walked home; and in as many Days returned to his Work.*

There were many Hundred People, ſome of them of Diſtinction, preſent at the Time.

This is the Subſtance of the Account; from whence it naturally appears how much ought to be attributed to the Sagacity of the Surgeon in the Recovery of this Perſon. Anatomiſts, it is true, have long known, that an artificial Inflation of the Lungs of a dead or dying Animal will put the Heart in Motion, and continue it ſo for ſome Time; yet this is the firſt Inſtance I remember to have met with, wherein the Experiment was applied to the happy Purpoſe of reſcuing Life from ſuch imminent Danger.

Bleeding has hitherto been almoſt the only Refuge upon theſe Occaſions: If this did not ſucceed, the Patient was given up. By Bleeding, it was propoſed to give Vent to the ſtagnating Blood in the Vein, in order to make Way for that in the Arteries *à tergo*, that the Reſiſtance of the Heart being thus diminiſhed, this Muſcle might again be put in Motion.

But, in too many Inſtances, we every Day are informed, that this Operation will not

not ſucceed, tho' the Aperture is made with never ſo much Skill: Nor is it likely, that it ſhould, when the Blood has loſt conſiderably of its Fluidity, the Motion of the Heart, and the contractile Force of the Solids, are at an End.

Chafing, Rubbing, Pulling, the Application of Stimulants, are too often as ineffectual as Bleeding. A

The Method of diſtending the Lungs of Perſons, dead in Appearance, having been tried with ſuch Succeſs in one Inſtance, gives juſt Reaſon to expect, that it may be uſeful to others.

It may be a proper Inquiry, In what Caſes, and under what Circumſtances, there may be a Proſpect of applying it with Succeſs? B

It will at once be granted, That when the Juices are corrupted, where they are rendered unfit for Circulation by Diſeaſes, where they are exhauſted, or where the Tone and Texture of the Solids is injured or deſtroyed, it would be extreme Folly to think of any Expedient to recover Life.

But where the Solids are whole, and C their Tone unimpair'd by Diſeaſes, the Juices not vitiated by any other Cauſe than a ſhort Stagnation; where there is the leaſt Remains of animal Heat, it would ſeem wrong not to attempt ſo eaſy an Experiment.

This Deſcription takes in a few Diſeaſes, but a greater Number of Accidents. Amongſt the firſt are many of thoſe which are called ſudden Deaths from ſome inviſible Cauſe; Apoplexies, Fits of various Kinds, as Hyſterics, *Syncope's*, and many other Diſorders, wherein, without any obvious Præ-indiſpoſition, Perſons in a Moment ſink down and expire. In many of theſe Caſes it might be of Uſe to apply this Method; yet without neglecting any of thoſe other Helps, which are uſually called in upon theſe melancholy Occaſions. E

It is not eaſy to enumerate all the various Caſualties, in which this Method might be tried not without a Proſpect of Succeſs; ſome of them are the following: Suffocations from the ſulphureous Damps of Mines, Coal-pits, *&c.* the condenſed Air of long-unopen'd Wells, or other ſubterraneous Caverns; the noxious Vapours ariſing from fermenting Liquors received from a narrow Vent; the Steam of burning Charcoal; ſulphureous mineral Acids; arſenical *Effluvia*, *&c.*

Perhaps thoſe, who, to Appearance, are ſtruck dead by Lightning, or any violent Agitation of the Paſſions, as Joy, Fear, Surprize, *&c.* might frequently be recover'd G by this ſimple Proceſs of ſtrongly blowing into the Lungs, and by that Means once more communicating Motion to the vital Organs.

Malefactors executed at the Gallows would afford Opportunities of diſcovering how far this Method might be ſucceſsful in relieving ſuch as may have unhappily become their own Executioners, by hanging themſelves. It might at leaſt be tried, if, after the Criminals have hung the uſual Time, inflating the Lungs, in the Manner propoſed, would not ſometimes bring them to Life. The only ill Conſequence that could accrue from a Diſcovery of this Kind would be eaſily obviated by prolonging the preſent allotted Time of Suſpenſion.

But this Method would ſeem to promiſe very much in aſſiſting thoſe who have been ſuffocated in the Water, under the above mentioned Circumſtances; at leaſt it appears neceſſary to recommend a Trial of it, after the Body has been diſcharged of the Water admitted into it, by placing it in a proper Poſition, the Head downwards, prone, and, if it can be, acroſs a Barrel, Hogſhead, or ſome ſuch-like convex Support, with the utmoſt Expedition *.

It does not ſeem abſurd, to compare the animal Machine to a Clock; let the Wheels whereof be in never ſo good Order, the Mechaniſm complete in every Part, and wound up to the full Pitch, yet, without ſome Impulſe communicated to the *Pendulum*, the Whole continues motionleſs.

Thus, in the Accidents deſcribed, the Solids are ſuppoſed to be whole and elaſtick, the Juices in ſufficient Quantities, their D Qualities no otherwiſe vitiated than by a ſhort Stagnation, from the Quieſcence of that *moving Something*, which enables Matter in animated Bodies to overcome the Reſiſtance of the *Medium* it acts in.

Inflating the Lungs, and, by this Means, communicating Motion to the Heart, like giving the firſt Vibration to a *Pendulum*, may poſſibly, in many Caſes, enable this *Something* to reſume the Government of the Fabrick, and actuate its Organs afreſh, till another unavoidable Neceſſity puts a Stop to it entirely.

It has been ſuggeſted to me by ſome of my Acquaintance, that a Pair of Bellows might poſſibly be applied with more Advantage in theſe Caſes, than the Blaſt of a F Man's Mouth; but, if any Perſon can be got to try the charitable Experiment by blowing, it would ſeem preferable to the other: *1ſt.* As the Bellows may not be at hand: *2dly*, As the Lungs of one Man may bear, without Injury, as great a Force as thoſe of another Man can exert; which by the Bellows cannot always be determin'd: *3dly*, The Warmth and Moiſture of the Breath would be more likely to promote the Circulation, than the chilling Air forced out of a Pair of Bellows.

* *See* London Magazine *for* 1745, *p.* 383, 384; *where, among other Methods for recovering Perſons in Appearance drown'd, ſomething like this is ſuggeſted.*

To conclude, as I apprehend, the Method above deſcribed may conduce to the ſaving a great many Lives, as it is practicable by every one who happens to be preſent at the Accident, without Loſs of Time, without Expence, with little Trouble, and leſs Skill; and as it is, perhaps, the only Expedient of which it can be juſtly ſaid, that it may poſſibly do *great Good*, but cannot do Harm, I thought it of ſo much Conſequence to the Publick, as to deſerve to be recommended in this Manner to your Notice: For tho' it is already publiſhed in a Work which is generally read by the Faculty; yet, perhaps, it may be overlooked by ſome, forgot by others, and perhaps, after all the Care that can be taken, it may never come to the Knowledge of a Tenth of thoſe who ought not to be ignorant of it.

JOHN FOTHERGILL.

THE ſame *Tranſactions*, in a Letter from the Rev. Mr. *Almond*, Miniſter of *Willingham* near *Cambridge*, and another from Mr. *Dawkes*, Surgeon at *Huntington*, give an Account of a Sort of gigantick Boy, whoſe Name is *Thomas Hale*, born at the firſt mentioned Place, *Oct.* 31, 1741; who, when he was but 2 Years and 11 Months old, was 3 Feet 9 Inches high and better, and every Way big in Proportion, meaſuring round the Waiſt almoſt 2 Feet: His Strength and Courage ſuch as to overcome Boys of 6, 7, and 8 Years of Age: His Voice like a Man's, and the other Signs of Virility about him: His Weight above 4 Stone, and he appeared to have as much Underſtanding as a Boy of 5 or 6 Years old. What follows, from Mr. *Dawkes*'s Letter, was when he was about 3 Years and 2 Months old. "When he is provoked by other Children (for he goes to School) he does not fight with his Fiſt, nor Legs, but collars them, and lays them proſtrate by mere Strength. Thus, they tell me, he will frequently ſerve Boys of 8 or 10 Years old. His Voice, in common, is extremely manly, as deep a Baſs as you can well conceive; and he pronounces very diſtinctly. He has ſomething a little ſavage in his Look; tho', they tell me, he is not naturally quarrelſome. He eats and drinks moderately. He is quick of Apprehenſion, and has a very retentive Memory. He has ſomething of a ſtately Walk with him; and ſeems conſcious of that uncommon Share of Strength, which the Author of Nature has endow'd him with. He walks about, and plays in common, with other Children. His Father is a little Man, a Labourer; and his Mother, who died when he was but 9 Months old, was of a middle Stature." Mr. *Dawkes* was aſſured by Mr. *Almond*, That between *Aug.* 28, and *May* 30, 1744, this Child grew two Inches and an half, *i. e.* from 3 Feet 8 Inches and 5 Tenths, to 3 Feet 11 Inches.

A LETTER *to the Rev. Mr.* JOHN WESLEY, *in relation to ſome falſe Facts aſſerted by him in his* Further Appeal.

SIR,

UPON looking into your *Further Appeal*, I obſerve, among the Faults you lay to the Charge of your Brethren the Clergy, one is, *The not putting a Difference between the Holy and Prophane at the Table of the Lord, by receiving all who draw near with penitent Hearts and lively Faith, and utterly rejecting thoſe who teſtify of themſelves, that they are without Hope and without God in the World.* Upon this Occaſion, you break out into the following Exclamation, p. 49. *Nay, who dares repel one of the greateſt Men in his Pariſh from the Lord's Table, even though he be a Drunkard, or a common Swearer? yea, tho' he openly deny the Lord who bought him?* And then you proceed thus: *Mr.* Stonehouſe *did this once; but what was the Event? The Gentleman brought an Action againſt him, for the Terror of all ſuch inſolent Fellows in ſucceeding Times: And who was able and willing to eſpouſe the Cauſe? He alone who took it into his own Hand, and before the Day when it ſhould have been tried here, called the Plaintiff to anſwer at an higher Bar.*

Now, Sir, tho' no Man can be more averſe than I am to the Proſtitution of that ſacred Ordinance, yet, as I happen to be pretty well acquainted with the Facts you refer to in this Paſſage, which contains almoſt as many Falſhoods as it does Lines, I cannot but be greatly ſcandaliz'd, as well as ſeveral other Readers, that one who ſets up for a Reformer, and pretends to bewail the Fall of Truth and Honeſty, ſhould himſelf be guilty of ſuch groſs Miſrepreſentations and uncharitable Reflections.

Mr. *Stonehouſe* did indeed refuſe the Sacrament, not once only, but ſeveral Times, to divers of his Pariſhioners; while, contrary to Canons 28 and 57, he gave it to many who came from other Pariſhes. The Reaſon he aſſign'd was, their not having ſignify'd their Names to him the Day before, as requir'd by the Rubrick perfix'd to the Communion Service: But never did I hear that he gave any of them for Reaſon, the being a Drunkard, or a common Swearer. One I know he did refuſe on Pretence of heterodox Notions about the Trinity; but if this be what you mean, by openly

openly denying the Lord that bought him, it is an unrighteous Slander, which calls for your ſerious Repentance, and publick Acknowledgment. I dare ſay, there was no one of his Pariſhioners who *openly denied the Lord that bought him*; for ſuppoſing theſe Words to be meant of Chriſt (about which Commentators differ) yet ſurely the Perſon you intend was very far from *denying Chriſt*, whom he *owned* for his Lord and Maſter, for his Saviour and Redeemer, and to whoſe Laws and Government he entirely ſubmitted. With what Juſtice or Honeſty then could you repreſent him as *openly denying him?*

If you ſhould be ſo ſenſeleſs and uncharitable as to think his Opinions infer ſuch a Conſequence, yet it is very baſe and unjuſt to charge any one with holding, much more with *openly* holding, that Conſequence, which himſelf does not perceive, and expreſsly diſavows.

But you ſay further, *This Gentleman brought an Action againſt Mr.* Stonehouſe. This, Sir, is a notorious Untruth; that Gentleman brought no Action, nor commenced any Suit againſt Mr. *Stonehouſe*: Another indeed, to whom Mr. *Stonehouſe* had refuſed the Sacrament, under Pretence of not having ſignified his Name the Day before, (whoſe Orthodoxy or Morality Mr. *Stonehouſe* never called in Queſtion) did bring ſuch an Action as you mention; but, ſay you, *before the Day when it ſhould have been tried here, the Plaintiff was called to anſwer at an higher Bar.* What an Heap of Untruths are here crowded into a little Room! There was no Day appointed for the Trial here; for, before it proceeded ſo far, Mr. *Stonehouſe* (being adviſ'd, as I have been inform'd, that he could not juſtify what he had done) thought fit to requeſt it as a Favour, that the Action might be ſtopt, promiſing not to do the like any more; in compliance with which Requeſt of his the Action was dropt, and Mr. *Stonehouſe* ſoon after parted with the Living. But ſo far is it from Truth, that the Plaintiff's Death ſtopt the Action, that the Plaintiff is ſtill living; and the other Gentleman, whom you have baſely ſlander'd, did not deceaſe till long after the Action dropt, and even after Mr. *Stonehouſe* had quitted the Living. What Ground then had you ſo confidently to aſſert theſe Things, and thence to inſinuate, that God had taken Mr. *Stonehouſe*'s Cauſe into his own Hand? and to interpret the Death of that Gentleman, (who was not the Plaintiff neither) near two Years after, as God's Interpoſal in *Stonehouſe*'s Behalf? Theſe Things you might with Eaſe have been better informed of, and ſhould have been ſo before you had ventured to aſſert them in Print; though, if they had been true, methinks, you make very bold with the Judgments of God, in preſuming to apply them in the Manner you do. I would willingly hope that you did not deliberately deſign thus to impoſe on the World; but that it proceeded from a blind and raſh Zeal, glad to catch at every Pretence of making God the Patron and Favourer of your Cauſe. If this be the Caſe, it will appear ſo by your taking due Shame to yourſelf, and readily acknowledging the Truth in as publick a Manner as you have ſpread theſe Falſhoods; but if, on the contrary, you knew theſe Things to be falſe, and yet for the ſake of ſerving a Turn affirmed them to the World for Truth, it is much to the Diſparagement of all your Exhortations, that while you are declaiming againſt the Vices of the Age, you are at the ſame Time adding to the Number of them. Your own Words (p. 41.) may then be properly applied to yourſelf; *Is not Truth fallen in our Streets? Who is it makes a Conſcience of ſpeaking the Thing as it is? Who ſcruples the telling of officious Lies, the varying from Truth in order to do Good?* What Good you had in View I know not; but ſurely you have made no Conſcience of ſpeaking the Thing as it is, nor have you ſcrupled the varying from Truth. If therefore you do not make open Confeſſion of your Fault, and endeavour, as far as in you lies, to make Amends for this injurious Treatment of your Neighbour, this ſcandalous Impoſition on the Publick, and Defamation of the righteous Judgments of God, you muſt be content, whatever Profeſſions you make of more than ordinary Sanctity, to paſs for a Reviler and a Slanderer; and, I fear, may juſtly be deemed a Denier of the Lord that bought you, not openly in Words, but in the Senſe of St. *Paul*, who, ſpeaking of immoral Chriſtians, *Tit.* 1. 16, ſays, *They profeſs that they know God, but in Works they deny him.*

As theſe are notorious Facts, which you are here charged with miſrepreſenting, I think it not needful to ſubſcribe any Name; but if you require it, and will undertake to juſtify what you have ſaid, you ſhall ſoon be acquainted with it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Liſt of the Officers lately taken on board the Bourbon, *by Commodore* Knowles. (See p. 100.)

THE Count *de Fitz-James*, Major General, Commandant; M. *D'Arcy*, Captain of *Conde*'s Regiment of Horſe, Aid-de-Camp to the Count *de Fitz-James*; Major

Major Gen. *Ruth*; Brigadiers General *de Tyrconnel*, *Nugent*, *Cooke*; M. *Nugent*, Col. of Horſe; M. *Betagh*, Major to *Fitz-James*'s Regiment; Capt. *Nugent*; Lieuts. *John Nugent*, *Fahy*, *Doudal*; Cornets *Charles Nugent*, *Stapleton*; Quarter-Maſters *Wolferſton*, *Coghlan*, *O Brian*, *Wickham*, *Caſſidy*, *Macdermott*, *Betagh*, and *Rockly*; Father *Roun*, Almoner; M. *le Blanc*, Commiſſary of Artillery; M. *Jehannot*, Treaſurer of the Extraordinaries of War; M. *Boileau*, Chief Commiſſary of Proviſions; M. *Botel*, Major Surgeon; Six Gunners, one Corporal, one Miner, and one Labourer. Five Companies of *Fitz-James*'s Regiment, making together 199 Men.

Liſt of the Officers taken on board the Charite.

M. *le Baron de Butler* and M. *Cooke*, Captains of *Fitz-James*'s Regiment; Lieutenants *Barnaval*, *Coulaghan*, *Butler*; Cornets *Burne*, *Morris*, *O Farel*; Quarter-maſters *Farel*, *Martin*, *Moor*, *Gernon*, and *Farel*. M. *Cople*, ſerving as Lieut. Col. and Capt. of Foot in *Monaco*'s Regiment. Four Companies of *Fitz-James*'s Regiment of Horſe, making together about 160 Men.

MOTIONS *and* PROCEEDINGS *of the* REBELS, *and of the* KING'S FORCES *in order to oppoſe them; as publiſh'd by Authority: Continued from our laſt*, p. 92, 101.

From the London Gazette, March 1.

Perth, *Feb.* 20. HIS Royal Highneſs has put the Troops into Motion in four Diviſions; each of which will have two Days Halt at *Montroſe* in their Way to *Aberdeen*, at which Place, and the Neighbourhood of it, the Whole will arrive upon the firſt of *March*. The Battalion of *Scotch* Fuzileers will be left here under the Command of Major *Colvil*, the Lieut. Col. Sir *Andrew Agnew* being with the Detachment of 500 Men, which is ſtill at *Blair*. Two hundred are poſted at Caſtle *Menzie*, under Capt. *Webſter*, to command *Tay Bridge*. The *Heſſian* Troops will be ordered to reimbark immediately for *Flanders*.

From the London Gazette, March 4.

Whitehall, *March* 4. By an Expreſs with Letters from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, of the 25th paſt, from *Montroſe*, there are the following Advices:

They write from *Aberdeen* of the 23d Inſtant, that on *Friday* the 21ſt, a Ship of about 150 Tons Burthen, with *French* Colours, came into that Road about Six at Night, and fir'd two or three Guns; upon which the Rebels ſent off a Boat to her, which return'd about Eight, and brought aſhore two Officers, who, after ſome Conſultation, went on board again, and carried 7 or 8 Boats, with an Intention, as it was thought, to land their Men; but they return'd empty, and the Ship went off, as is ſaid, for *Peterhead*, and ſome People went from *Aberdeen* to meet them there: It is ſaid the ſaid Ship had Money, Arms, Cannon and Ammunition on board, but it ſeems was not to deliver the Money, but by ſome particular Order of one *Boyer*, whom they call a *French* Ambaſſador, and who is with the Pretender's Son.

That upon *Saturday* the 22d, about Five in the Afternoon, another Ship came about from *Stonehaven*, of about 100 Tons Burthen, of no Force, and anchor'd in the Road of *Aberdeen*, and between 8 and 10 at Night landed about 130 Men, including five Officers. They were cloath'd with Red turn'd up with Blue: They alſo landed a Parcel of Saddles, and ſome Horſe Furniture, and ſome Horſemens Arms and Breaſt-Plates; many of them are *Engliſh* and *Iriſh*. They carried nine or ten Cart and 20 Pack Loads of Baggage with them. Upon *Sunday* the 23d, they march'd from *Aberdeen*, as did all the other Rebels that were then there, partly by *Old Meldrum*, which is 12 Miles diſtant, and partly by *Newburgh*, which is the Road to *Peterhead*. Thoſe that march'd from *Aberdeen* laſt, were commanded by *Moir* of *Stonywood*, being about 100, including Parties they were to get in, and about 50 Horſe, whom they call Huſſars, under one Col. *Baggot*, a *Frenchman*. Thoſe who landed from the *French* Ship report, that there ſail'd 5 Ships in all from *Dunkirk*, and that the other 3 Ships were larger, and contain'd more Men, and could not be far from the *Scotch* Coaſt.

Lord *George Murray*, with thoſe under his Command, is ſaid to have march'd from *Elgin* on *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday* the 18th and 19th Inſtant. Lord *Ogilvy*'s Men, and ſome others, being about 450, march'd from *Aberdeen* on *Tueſday* the 18th; and on *Monday* the 17th the Men from *Cromar* and *Braemar*, ſaid to be about 250, march'd from *Cromar*. The *Strath Boggie* Foot march'd alſo by *Clat* to *Strath Boggie*, the Highway; the Number of them are not certainly known, but ſaid to be about 250.

They were alſo raiſing ſome Men laſt Week in *Buchan* in *Bamffſhire*, in their Way North.

Advices from the more Northern Parts mention, That on *Sunday* the 16th, the main

main Body of the Rebels were within 14 Miles of *Inverneſs*; but had then an advanced Party the Length of the Water of *Nairn*, four Miles South of *Inverneſs*, where Lord *Loudoun*'s advanced Party from *Inverneſs* met them, and a ſmall Skirmiſh happen'd, but of no Conſequence. That on *Monday* Lord *Loudoun*'s People retired to *Inverneſs*, and that Day the Rebels advanced within two Miles of that Town; and that thereupon Lord *Loudoun*, finding he was not able to defend the Town, croſſed the Bridge on *Tueſday*; and, by the Ferry of *Keſſock*, got over to the Shire of *Roſs*, and that very Day the Rebels got Poſſeſſion of the Town of *Inverneſs*. However, a proper Supply of Men was put into the Caſtle, and Major *Grant*, the Governor, was determin'd to hold out as long as poſſible. That thoſe Rebels which went by *Aberdeen*, all croſſed the *Spey* on *Thurſday* laſt, except Lord *Ogilvy* and his Men; who were that Night at a Village called *Keith*, within ſix Miles of *Spey*, and are ſuppoſed to be by this Time at *Inverneſs*; and that they had publiſh'd an Order, declaring it Death to any who ſhould convey Letters to, or correſpond with the Friends of the Government.

Further Accounts from the Neighbourhood of *Inverneſs* ſay, that the Rebels were attempting to form a Blockade from the Town of *Inverneſs*, in order to mount their Cannon upon *Thurſday* laſt; and that the Gariſon were firing very briſkly upon them. It is added, that the Lord Preſident's Houſe had been plunder'd.

Upon theſe Advices, and the Poſſibility that the Rebels might attempt to ſlip again into the Low Lands, as alſo the different Accounts received of Troops coming from *France*, of which one Tranſport is actually diſembarked, and five of them in all are expected, his Royal Highneſs the Duke has countermanded the Re-embarkation of the *Heſſians*, and has ordered the Tranſports to proceed immediately to *Shields*, to take on board the *Dutch* Troops, and to ſail with a ſufficient Convoy to *Willemſtadt*; and after landing the ſaid Troops, to return to *Leith*. His Royal Highneſs has alſo wrote to Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*, to march immediately four Battalions to *Perth*, and two to *Stirling*. *St. George*'s Dragoons will be canton'd at *Earn Bridge*; and the two Remains of *Naizon*'s and *Hamilton*'s Dragoons will be canton'd at *Bannock-burn* near *Stirling*. With this Cavalry, which will be left under the Command of the Earl of *Crawford*, the Prince of *Heſſe* will have a ſufficient Corps to deal with the Rebels, ſhould they either attempt to avoid the Duke of *Cumberland* by going South, or to attack the Poſts at *Blair*, *Caſtle-Menzie*, &c. and *Bligh*'s Battalion are to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march. His Royal Highneſs the Duke propoſes to be at *Aberdeen* the Day after To-morrow; and upon Advice of the Arrival of the *French* Ships on the Coaſt, diſpatched on *Sunday* the *Hound* Sloop, which was in this Port, Northward, in Queſt of them; with Orders to go to *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*, and further North, if by any Intelligence there ſhould be Encouragement to come up with any of them; and the *Glouceſter* appearing off this Harbour Yeſterday, the like Orders were ſent to the Captain of her.

Other Accounts from *Aberdeen* make the main Body of the Rebels, which marched from *Inverneſs*, amount to 4000 Men, or more.

From the London Gazette, March 8.

Whitehall, March 8. Letters from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, dated at *Aberdeen, February* 28, mention, that Advice had been received there, that *Fort George* had been taken by the Rebels. They have publiſhed a Paper, importing, that they propoſe to lie ſtill till Spring, and then to aſſemble a great Army of Highlanders, and make a freſh Irruption. Sir *James Grant*'s People were in Arms for the King, headed by his Son Mr. *Lewis Grant*, who, with 300 of his Men, was within 8 Miles of *Aberdeen*. His Royal Highneſs was preparing to march up to the Rebels at *Inverneſs*. Capt. *Dyves*, of his Majeſty's Ship the *Winchelſea*, had deſtroy'd the Dogger which lately landed the *French* Soldiers, with Saddles, &c. at *Aberdeen*. Lord *Loudoun* and Lord Preſident were on *Feb.* 22 at *Balnagown*, waiting his Royal Highneſs's Orders.

From the London Gazette, March 11.

Whitehall, March 10. This Day an Expreſs arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Intelligence.

Aberdeen, March 5. The whole Army arrived at this Place by the End of laſt Week; and we ſhall have within theſe 4 or 5 Days, a Recruit of 500 recovered Men from *Edinburgh* and *England*, beſides the Regiment of *Bligh*, which is coming up by Sea; and as the *Heſſians* are moving forwards towards *Perth*, the *Scotch* Fuzileers are alſo to come up this Way from that Place, as ſoon as the firſt Diviſion of the *Heſſians* draws near it; and the Duke of *Kingſton*'s Regiment of Horſe is within a March of us. The Day after his Royal Highneſs came hither, he detach'd Lord *Ancram* with 100 Dragoons, and Major *Morris*

Morris with 300 Foot under his Command, to a Caſtle at the Head of the River *Don*, 40 Miles from hence, called *Corgarf*, and ſituate in the Heart of the Rebellion, in order to get Poſſeſſion of a Quantity of *Spaniſh* Arms and Powder which were lodged there. His Lordſhip took them without Reſiſtance, the Rebels having quited the Caſtle upon his Approach; but as they had driven away the Horſes of the Country, he was forced to deſtroy moſt of the Arms and 30 Barrels of Powder. Lord *Aberdeen* is here, and ſhews the greateſt Zeal for his Majeſty's Service. Lord *Finlater* and his Son-in-Law Mr. *Grant*, are alſo come hither, the latter of which offers to bring out 600 of his People arm'd; which he will do as ſoon as every Thing is ready for our March.

Two Days ago his Royal Highneſs received a Letter from Lord *Loudoun*, dated *Balnegamar*, *Feb.* 22, wherein it is mentioned, that upon *Sunday* the 18th the Rebels lay within 8 Miles of Lord *Loudoun* at *Inverneſs*, upon which his Lordſhip march'd out with 1500 Men to beat up their Quarters, and got half Way undiſcover'd, when a Detachment which he had ſent to prevent Intelligence, going a nearer Road, contrary to Orders, fir'd about 30 Shot at four Men, which alarm'd the Country, and threw the Body along with Lord *Loudoun* into Confuſion, during which a great many of his People diſpers'd, ſo that it was neceſſary to march back to *Inverneſs*, from whence his Lordſhip would have join'd his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, but the Rebels changing their Situation made it impoſſible, and his Lordſhip therefore finding himſelf at the ſame Time unable to defend the Place with the Numbers that remain'd with him, threw two of the Independent Companies into the Caſtle, with a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſions; and having put on Shipboard what Arms and Ammunition could be ſpar'd, on *Tueſday* at Twelve march'd out of *Inverneſs*, and croſs'd the Ferry at *Keſſocks* without the Loſs of a Man, tho' the Rebels were in Poſſeſſion of one Part of the Town before he left the other. From thence he croſſed into *Cromartie* in order to have it in his Power to croſs the Firth of *Murray*, and join his Royal Highneſs, in Caſe his Army had been ſo far advanced; but the Rebels approaching, oblig'd him to croſs at *Tain*, in order to put himſelf behind the River in a defenſible Poſt. (See p. 143.)

The laſt and beſt Accounts we had of the Rebels, were, that Lord *Lewis Gordon*, with the Perſon called Lord *John Drummond*, were at *Gordon* Caſtle on this Side the *Spey*, with about 100 Men, juſt to cover their Quarters. The main of their Body, which they call 2000, is on the other Side of that River, making a Shew of retrenching themſelves, tho' they have but two Pieces of Cannon with them, and thoſe without Carriages, which they coaſted along from *Montroſe* hither.

The Pretender's Son is ſtill at *Inverneſs*, with 3 or 4000 of the Clans, according to their own Reckoning, ſo that if a Stand is made at all, it will be probably there. We move but ſlowly, being obliged to carry Magazines of all Sorts of Proviſions along with us, which incumbers and retards us. The March from hence to *Inverneſs* will take ſome Days to form, as that of the Highlanders, of whom we ſhall have a conſiderable Body, muſt be concerted and ſettled at the ſame Time: But we ſhall be again in Motion as ſoon as poſſible.

From the London Gazette, March 15.

Whitehall, *March* 14. This Afternoon an Expreſs arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Advices.

Aberdeen, *March* 9. Information has been received, but we are not certain of the Truth of it, that 4 or 500 of the Rebels, with the *French* Picquets, were gone to *Fort Auguſtus*, and had taken the old Barracks, and that they expected they ſhould take the Caſtle in a very few Days. They firſt however pretend that they will defend the Paſſage of the *Spey*. The Pretender's Son is himſelf come to *Elgin*, and is at preſent very ill there. The Perſon called Lord *John Drummond*, with the Remains of his Regiment, and the few *French* Horſe lately landed, is at *Gordon* Caſtle: The Low Country People, whom they ſet at 3000, are at *Elgin*, *Forbabers*, and other Places on both Sides the *Spey*. They are intrenching themſelves, and preparing Heriſſons and Crow-Feet to ſpoil the Fords, and they give out that their Clans are coming behind them. His Royal Highneſs the Duke has ordered Lord *Loudoun* to come and join the Army with all his Highlanders. As ſoon as the great Snow, which fell laſt Night, is a little run off, we ſhall march from hence. The Day before the Pretender's Son's Arrival at *Elgin*, ſome People unknown were ſhipped off in a little fiſhing Veſſel at *Portſoy*, which little Harbour is ſtill in the Power of the Rebels. Three of the King's Ships are cruizing in the narrow *Firth of Murray*, which it is hop'd will effectually prevent any Attempts which may be made by the *French* of aſſiſting the Rebels at *Inverneſs*. The Diſpoſitions and Cantonment of our Troops are ſo contiguous, that we have no Reaſon to apprehend any Surprize.

At

At this Time the Whole of our Infantry is within the Towns of *Old* and *New Aberdeen*. At *Forfar*, where each of our four Divisions lay a Night, three *French Irish* Officers were concealed in the Town during the whole Time, and after all our Troops were paſſed thro', they were permitted to beat up for Volunteers there.

A Deſign was formed at *Montroſe* for the Country People to come down and reſcue the Rebel Priſoners; but fortunately *Kingſton*'s Regiment being there, prevented the Affair, and the Priſoners are now ordered under a Guard to *Stirling*. By Advices from *Edinburgh*, upon *Bligh*'s Regiment being embarked to join our Army, ſome diſaffected Perſons had formed a Deſign to riſe and break the Priſon Doors; whereupon *Leigh*'s Regiment has been ordered to march from *Berwick* to *Edinburgh*. The *Monroes*, *Sutherlands*, and the reſt of the well-affected Northern Clans, are joined with Lord *Loudoun*, and will come with him. The Duke of *Gordon* arrived this Evening at our Head Quarters, from his own Houſe, which he left Yeſterday, on Foot, and in the moſt ſecret Manner he could, the Rebels who have lived upon his Eſtate, having conſtantly watched his Grace ever ſince they have been there. The Perſon called Lord *John Drummond* is the Chief of thoſe in that Part of the Country. Upon Information that ſome Rebels, and amongſt others, *Roy Stuart*, were concealed in this Town, his Royal Highneſs has ordered Search to be made for them.

By Advices from the Duke of *Athol*, of the 4th, Sir *Andrew Agnew* and his 500 Men continued at *Blair*. The neareſt Party of the Rebels was at a Place called *Dalnaſpeedit*, the utmoſt Limits of *Athol*, 12 Miles above *Blair*, in the Road to *Inverneſs*; and from thence to *Inverneſs* they were in Poſſeſſion of the whole Country, and guarded all the Paſſes ſo ſtrictly, that there was no getting any certain Intelligence about them. The laſt Accounts were, that after having taken Poſſeſſion of *Inverneſs* and the Caſtle, they ſent one Party over the *Firth* after Lord *Loudoun*, and another towards *Fort Auguſtus*, which Place it was doubted would fall into their Hands; and their Numbers were increaſing. The Duke of *Athol* had ſent a Party to *Mar*, and had retaken the young Laird of *Invereald*, who was at his Father's Houſe upon Parole. The Rebels at *Inverneſs* gave out, that the Pretender's Son would go himſelf to the Iſle of *Sky*, to raiſe Men there.

Edinburgh, *March* 10. We have bad Weather, Froſt and Snow; the Tranſports with *Bligh*'s Regiment, &c. are ſtill Wind bound in the *Forth*.

The *Heſſians* have their Head Quarters, with their greateſt Body of Troops, at *Perth*, and his Highneſs the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Earl of *Crawford* are at that Place.

By different Accounts which we have received, there is Reaſon to apprehend that the Rebels have got Poſſeſſion of *Fort Auguſtus*.

From the London Gazette, *March* 22.

Whitehall, *March* 21. An Expreſs which came in Yeſterday from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, brought the following Advices.

Aberdeen, *March* 14. Our Apprehenſions about *Fort Auguſtus* were well grounded; for we have now pretty certain Intelligence, that it is fallen into the Rebels Hands, and that the Garriſon, conſiſting of three Companies of *Guiſe*'s Regiment, are Priſoners of War. We do not know how they defended themſelves, as we have not had any Notice of what paſſed, either from Major *Wentworth* who commanded, or any Officer of the Garriſon. The Rebels are laying in their Magazines and Stores there, and have actually blown up *Fort George*, in doing which they have blown up their chief Engineer Col. *Grant*. The Precautions we have taken for the Security of *Fort William*, will probably become of immediate Uſe, as our Accounts from the Rebels, thro' the Hills, aſſure us, they have actually inveſted that Place. We are, however, aſſured, that they cannot cut off our Communication with that Place by Sea. Fifty Men of *Guiſe*'s, who had been gathered together under the Command of the Captain Lieut. at *Edinburgh*, will, by this Time, be arrived at *Dun Staffage*, from whence they can throw themſelves into *Fort William* at one Tide. Some other Troops have been alſo ordered thither.

All the Advantages the Rebels will have gained by taking *Fort George* and *Fort Auguſtus*, and the Retreat of Lord *Loudoun*, will be drawing the Seat of the War into the Hills, and protracting it a little Time; and the only Junction they have gained there, is ſome few of the *Mackennies*, headed by the Lady *Seaforth*; but the Lord of that Name is with Lord *Loudoun*, as is Mr. *Mackintoſh*, whoſe Wife is likewiſe in the Rebellion.

By putting all the Intelligence we have together, it ſeems pretty clear, there are few or none of the Clans now in *Murray*, or on this Side the Country; and that all they have on the *Spey*, and which they have made this Shew with, are the Lowlanders, and the greateſt Part of the *French*.

Major Gen. *Bland* marched two Days ago to *Inverary* and *Old Meldrum*, one

March towards the *Spey*, with the *Royals*, *Barrel*'s, *Price*'s and *Cholmondeley*'s, *Kingſton*'s Horſe, and *Cobham*'s Dragoons. He has the *Campbells* before him, with the Laird of *Grant*, and 100 of his Followers.

We have juſt had Notice from *Stonehive*, that a Dogger with ſome other Veſſels have appeared off the Coaſt, which they take to be *French*.

Fort William, *March* 4. We have Advice here, that a Party of the Rebels, amounting to 1000 Men, is at *Glenavis*, within two Miles of us, and that their Train of Artillery is to be To-morrow at *Highbridge*, which is ſix Miles from this Fort. We have heard of the taking of *Fort Auguſtus* and expect to be attacked; but Governor *Campbell* is determined to defend the Place to the utmoſt of his Power. For ſome Days paſt there have been ſome ſmall Parties of the Rebels poſted on each Side the *Narrows of Carron*, in which, on *Saturday* laſt, they took one of the Boats belonging to the *Baltimore* Sloop, as ſhe was coming from *Scall-ſta'* Bay, and ſent the Crew Priſoners to their Head Quarters. As ſoon as we had Intelligence of this Accident, a Council was called, conſiſting of Land and Sea Officers, and a Reſolution taken to ſend a ſtrong Party to diſlodge the Rebels. In Conſequence thereof, early this Morning Capt. *Aſkew* of the *Serpent* Sloop ſent his Boat with 27 Men in it, another Boat of the *Baltimore*'s with 24 Men, and a Boat belonging to *Fort William* with 20, down the *Narrows*, where they all arrived by Day-light. Capt. *Aſkew*'s Men landed firſt, and were immediately attacked by a Party of 80 Rebels, who fired upon them, but without doing them any Damage; and upon the reſt of the Men belonging to the Boats coming up, the Rebels fled. Our People purſued them, burnt the Ferry-houſes on both Sides of the Water, and a little Town with about 12 Houſes in it, a Quarter of a Mile diſtant from the Ferry-houſe on the North Side, and deſtroy'd or brought off all their Boats. Two of the Rebels were killed in this Affair, and ſeveral wounded. It was very lucky that our Boats went down as they did, for there was a Boat with a Party of Militia in it, that was coming hither from *Stalker* Caſtle, which would probably have fallen into the Hands of the Rebels, but for the Skirmiſh before mentioned.

Dunſtaſnage, *March* 6. It was expected that the Rebels would have got their Guns up to *Fort William* laſt Night.

Killanſtalker Caſtle, *March* 7. Yeſterday Capt. *Frederick Scott* came hither from *Dunſtaſnage*, but could not get any farther, the Rebels having guarded both Sides of the *Narrows of Carron*, for two Miles on this Side *Fort William*. Laſt Night our Centries ſaw ſeveral Lights, which they conclude belonged to the Rebels Parties marching towards *Fort William* from *Strath Appin*, which is near the Rock on which this Caſtle ſtands, and *Appin* Houſe not a Mile from this.

Edinburgh, *March* 15. The Tranſports with *Bligh*'s Regiment ſailed this Morning for *Aberdeen* with a fair Wind, and will, it is thought, be there To-morrow Morning, if not this Night. *Lee*'s Regiment came here this Day from *Berwick*. The Prince of *Heſſe* has been reconnoitring by *Dunkeld* and *Taymouth*. We have Advice from *Glaſgow* of the 14th, that a Party of the Rebels had inveſted *Fort William*.

From the London Gazette, *March* 25.

Whitehall, *March*. 24. This Day an Expreſs arrived with the following Advices from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*.

Aberdeen, *March* 19. His Royal Highneſs having received Intelligence on *Sunday* the 16th Inſtant, that *Roy Stewart* was at *Strathbogie*, with about 1000 Foot, and 60 Huſſars, ſent Col. *Conway*, with Orders to Major General *Bland*, to attempt to ſurprize them, and if he ſhould not ſucceed in that, to attack them: And his Royal Highneſs order'd Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with four Battalions, and four Pieces of Cannon, to march by Break of Day on *Monday* Morning to *Old Meldrum*, in order to ſuſtain Major General *Bland*, if there ſhould be Occaſion. On *Monday* the 17th, Major General *Bland* marched towards *Strathbogie*, and was almoſt within Sight of the Place, when the Rebels had the firſt Notice of his Approach: Upon which they abandon'd the Town, and fled with the utmoſt Precipitation towards *Keith*. Our Van Guard puſhed the Rear of the Rebels a good Way beyond the River *Deveſon*; but as the Night was coming on, and the Evening was wet and hazy, Major General *Bland* order'd the Troops to quit the Purſuit: Notwithſtanding which, the Voluntiers, *viz.* the Marquiſs of *Granby*, Col. *Conway*, Capt. *Halden*, and ſeveral others, continued to purſue the Rebels, at leaſt two Miles; whoſe Panick was ſo great, that it was concluded they would not halt long in a Place, till they had paſs'd the *Spey*.

The *Campbells*, who had the Van, behaved extremely well, as did alſo the Duke of *Kingſton*'s Horſe; and in general, all the Troops. It is reported from among the Rebels, that *Roy Stewart* was killed by a Shot he received from one of the Duke of *Kingſton*'s Men.

There

There are no freſh Accounts from the Weſt.

The Earl of *Loudoun* remains at *Darnick* in the County of *Sutherland*, having been joined by 310 Men, in four Companies, from the Earl of *Sutherland*, beſides Serjeants, Corporals, and Drums.

An Account is received from the Earl of *Crawford*, that two or three ſmall Parties, poſted at different Places in the Neighbourhood of *Athol*, have been ſurprized by the Rebels, and the Men either killed or taken Priſoners.

Perth, March 19. The Prince of *Heſſe* came to *Dunkeld* on *Friday* laſt, and returned hither on *Saturday*. There are Accounts, that a Party of *Argyllſhire* Men, under the Command of *Glenure*, quartered at the Foot of *Kanach*, were attacked by a Party of the Rebels on *Monday* the 17th Inſtant, at Two in the Morning, and either killed or taken Priſoners. Orders have been received at *Pitlochry*, ſix Miles below *Blair*, ſigned by ſome of the Rebels, to raiſe the Men in *Athol*; and the Rebels have placed Guards all the Way between *Blair* and that Place, which ſtops all Communication from *Dunkeld* to *Blair*. The Rebels have ſurprized two Parties of the *Argyllſhire* Men, which were poſted at *Blairſettie* and *Kennochan*, one three Miles, the other ſix Miles above *Blair*. The Party at *Cuſhiville*, three Miles from *Caſtle Menzies*, is ſaid to have retired to the Gariſon there. It is added, that Lord *George Murray*, with a Body of the Rebels, has actually attacked the Caſtle of *Blair*; and that there was another Body of them within three Miles of *Caſtle Menzies*.

Edinburgh, March 20. The Tranſports with *Bligh*'s Regiment, are ſtill detained here by contrary Winds.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from PARIS, March 25.

M. *de Muſſchenbroek*, a famous Profeſſor in experimental Phyſicks at *Leyden*, has written a Letter to M. *de Reaumur*, of the *Royal Academy of Sciences*, containing an Account of a very ſingular Experiment, which has led him to ſeveral Diſcoveries concerning Electricity. The Experiment was this:

Having ſuſpended an Iron Cannon horizontally upon ſilken Cords, with one End near the electrical Globe, he faſtened to the other End a Latten Wire, which deſcended into a Bottle half full of Water; then holding up the Bottle with his right Hand, while the Cannon was electriſing, he put forth a Finger of his left Hand towards the Piece, in order, as uſual, to draw off a Spark; but was ſtruck ſuch a violent Blow, that he thought his Life at an End. He adds, That eſteeming himſelf very happy in eſcaping, he had no Mind to repeat the Experiment, and that the Commotion he felt was like a Clap of Thunder.

As this Letter came at a Time when many learned Men were employed about Electricity, the Abbe *Nollet* and M. *de Monniers*, of the ſame Academy, zealous to ſearch into ſo extraordinary a Phænomenon, diveſted themſelves of Fear, made the ſame Experiment as M. *Muſſchenbroek* had done, and in like Manner found the Commotion very terrible.

The Remarks on Stocks and Mortgages, ſhall be in our next.

LIST of SHIPS *taken on both Sides, of which the Accounts came ſince the Beginning of the Year.*

SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH *from the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

A French Privateer Snow, from Martinico for Gibraltar, taken by the Dauphin Privateer of New York.

A Sloop from the Caraccas for Martinico, taken by the ſame Privateer and ſent to Rhode-Iſland.

A French Ship from Martinico, taken by a Man of War, Capt. Stonehouſe, and carried into Viana.

A French Sloop, with 300 Hogſheads of Sugar, 60 of Coffee, and between 2 and 3000 Dollars, taken, out of 30 Sail, by Capt. Kiel, in a Privateer Sloop of Bermuda.

The Induſtry of Granville, taken by the Jamaica Sloop, and carried into Mount's Bay.

A French Ship of 30 Guns, and 116 Men, from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, worth 2500 l. taken by the Rippon Prize, Capt. Graves.

Four Spaniſh Privateer Sloops, careening near Cape Nicholas, taken by the Merlin Sloop, Capt. Syers.

A French Man of War of 36 Guns, Captain La Touch (who commanded in the Attempt upon *Anguilla*; ſee our *Mag.* for 1745, p. 393) taken by an Engliſh Man of War, and carried into *Antigua*.

The Janeton, Le Febvre, from Pavo in Nova Scotia for France, taken by the Dragon Privateer.

The Duke de Chartres. (See p. 49.)

The Belle Maria, from Martinico for Cadiz, taken by the Inſpector Privateer, and carried to Gibraltar.

A French Ship from Leoganne, taken by his Majeſty's Maſt-Ship, the Buname, and carried into Antigua.

A French Ship of conſiderable Value, taken by the Heſter Brigantine Privateer, and carried into New York.

Three Neapolitan Veſſels bound for Genoa, with Arms, Ammunition, &c. for the Uſe of the Spaniards, taken by ſome Britiſh Men of War.

A rich Spaniſh Prize, taken by a Privateer of New England, Capt. Graham, and ſent into Barbadoes.

Three Prizes taken off St. Domingo by two Privateers of New York, and ſent to New England.

A large French Privateer, taken by one of our Sloops of War.

A French Ship from Guinea, with a conſiderable Quantity of Gold, &c. taken by one of our 20 Gun Ships, near Virginia.

A French Ship, from Cape Francois for Nantz, taken by the Witherington Privateer and another Ship.

Two large Privateers, on a Cruize from Martinico, taken by Capt. Bernard and three more American Privateers; ſeveral being killed on both Sides in the Engagement.

A French Veſſel from the Havanna, taken by an American Privateer, and ſent to Virginia.

A Spaniſh Prize Snow, with 36,000 Pieces of Eight, taken by a Privateer Sloop of St. Kitt's.

[*To be continued.*]

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE ———, Capt. Coatam of Philadelphia, taken by a Spaniſh Galley near Black-River.

The Cæſar, Townſhend, from Briſtol for Jamaica, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The ———, Dickenſon, from Jamaica for Carolina, taken by the Spaniards.

The Antigua Packet, Leſley, and a Ship from Maryland for Biddeford, both carried into Breſt.

Six Ships, Names unknown, carried into Bayonne, and ſix into St. Sebaſtian's.

The Ireton, Benn, and the Morton, Binny, both from Maryland for London; the Roſendale, Hodſon, from Maryland for Liverpool; the Mercury, Wilkinſon, from Carolina for London; the Lyme with Tobacco, the Ruſſel with Coals, and two Ships with Oil, from Newfoundland for Poole, all carried into St. Malo's.

The Succeſs, Horton, from Leith for the Baltick, carried into Dunkirk.

The Topſham Merchant, Cole, from New England for London, carried into Breſt.

The Alexander ———, from New England for Briſtol, carried into Bayonne.

The Warren, Clark, from New England for Antigua, carried into Cape Francois.

The Friendſhip, Movatt, from Barbadoes for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Helen, Tillenas, from Carolina for London, and the Ellen, Hall, both carried into St. Malo's.

The Young Samuel, Tuke, from Dublin for Antigua, taken by the French.

The Lark, Prince, from New England for London, taken by a St. Malo's Privateer.

The Silvia, Croucher, and the Lettice, Faulkner, from Newfoundland for Poole, carried into St. Malo's.

The Olive-Tree, Matty, from Gibraltar for the Weſt-Indies, carried into Porto Rico.

The Sarah, Pike, from Newfoundland for Poole, carried into Bologne.

The Dolphin, Farewell, from Newfoundland for Poole, carried into Cherburgh.

A large Merchant Ship taken off the Start, by a French Privateer, after an Hour's Engagement.

The Expedition, Marett, from London for Barbadoes; the Blenheim, Aſh, from London for St. Kitts; and the King William's Prize, Burne, from London and Cork, all carried into Cherburg.

The Catherine, and the Molly, of Boſton, from Barbadoes, and the Vernon from Jamaica, taken by a French Privateer called the Juman, and carried into Bayonne.

The Ipſwich, Godlee, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Three Brothers, Johnſon, from Maryland for London, taken by a Privateer of St. Malo's.

[*To be continued.*]

A MODERN ECLOGUE.

NOW gaping lacqueys wait their maſters knock,
And with impatience hear the chearful cock;
Sleep now, ſtill reigning monarch, lulls the ſcene, [*Green*;
From *Hyde-Park Corner* down to *Mile-End*
Some lovers only count the tedious time,
And ſing ſad ditties in much ſadder rhyme:
Now ragged poets tire their worry'd theme,
Theatrick heroes now of empire dream,
And mimick *Damon* ſighs beſide ſome purling ſtream:
One furls, or dreams ſhe furls, a new-bought fan,
And fancy to fifteen preſents a man:
Coy maids at fifty curſe the fatal willow,
Whilſt crowds of beaus are rival'd by their pillow:
Eas'd of his money, home each gameſter ſteers,
And every tavern-wicket clos'd appears:
Each *Black-ſtoe*'s ſtretch'd upon his well-known block, [*clock*:
And ſhivering watchmen cry *paſt three o'*
Cards laid aſide, and company all gone,
Chloe and *Betty* now were left alone;
When thus the nymph, in eaſy chair reclin'd,
Whilſt *Betty* waited her command behind,
With many an aukward pretty yawn expreſt
Theſe airy notions lab'ring in her breaſt:
Of all thoſe arts in which our ſex excel,
The chief the prettieſt is coquetting well;
That art by which mankind our fools are made,
Which baffles all their reaſon's boaſted aid.
Happy the nymph, who knows her charms to prize, [eyes,
Who with unmeaning ſoftneſs rolls her
Whilſt at each turn ſome fooliſh gazer dies.
How vain, and how fantaſtical is man,
Dependent on the cracking of a fan!
I love to ſee the creature rave and ſtare,
To me 'tis perfect comedy, I ſwear.
Berhym'd all o'er by many a love-ſick ſwain,
Whilſt crowds unnumber'd gladly fill my train,
Inſenſible to all alike I give
My charms, whilſt they by my permiſſion live: [woos,
Each takes his turn; now *Sylvio*, *Daphnis*
One ſighs in metre, one in *billet deux*;
I take them all, the proſe perhaps I tear,
But keep the poetry—to curl my hair—
Here, *Betty*, take my cap—ha—how you move!
I hope you don't pretend to be in love—A
No, realy, maem, I know much better things,
'Tis only fit for girls in leading-ſtrings:
I hope, maem, I have never giv'n you cauſe
To think I was (here *Betty* made a pauſe—
For *Bellmour*'s footman *Thomas*, you muſt know,
Had ſtruck the wench's fancy long ago;
Cou'd hum a tune or two, talk ſmart and witty, [pretty.)
And ſwore her miſtreſs was not half ſo
True (ſhe proceeds) *Tom*, when he brings you letters,
Will tell me I'm as handſome as my betters;
Yet does it follow I muſt love the ſop?
Here *Chloe* gap'd, and *Betty* made a ſtop.
Chloe had hitherto with patience heard
Her chattering maid, nor anſwer'd her a word;
At looking-glaſs engag'd, ſhe ſmiles, ſhe ſtares,
And 'gainſt to-morrow practiſes new airs.
Betty enrag'd at breath ſo thrown away,
Reſtraint no longer on her tongue cou'd lay;
But thus proceeds: I cannot, for my ſoul,
See the great harm in love upon the whole;
Nay, and I know ſome folks, for all their railing, [failing;
Who ſometimes may be caught, like others,
Laſt night when *Bellmour* look'd on lady *Grace*, [face!
How flush'd the colour in ſome people's
" This table—how it ſtands—well 'tis no " wonder, [blunder;
" *Thomas* that fool muſt always have his
" Here, *Betty*, take this candleſtick away,
" I'm crouded ſo I ſcarce have room to " play: [ſtands—
" This chair too—la—how aukwardly it
" Did ever mortal hold ſuch wretched " hands?
Theſe words, in pretty mimickry expreſt,
Awak'd the woman in her miſtreſs' breaſt;
When up ſhe ſtarts—ceaſe, hold your ſaucy prate, [I hate;
To name the creature whom you know
Bellmour, that ſilly, vain, that ugly creature, [ture—
To hear him mention'd ſhocks my very na-
Was ever mortal curs'd with ſuch a maid—
You ſaucy huſſey you—no more ſhe ſaid,
But in a paſſion flounces into bed.
Affrighted *Betty* dar'd to ſpeak no more,
But, tuck'd her up, ſtole off, and ſhut the door.

The CONFESSION.

LONG have I rov'd in *Cupid*'s jocund train,
A fickle, eaſy, lawleſs libertine;
By ev'ry ſudden guſt of paſſion mov'd,
Each fair, each witty nymph I ſaw, I lov'd;

The guiltleſs dart but glanc'd me as it paſt,
Each new impreſſion ſtill effac'd the laſt.
Amanda firſt enſlav'd my willing heart,
Skill'd in each ſoft, each love-inſpiring art;
Nerilſa next with ſweet, majeſtick air,
Next *Chloe* proud, and cruel, as ſhe's fair;
Belinda had a ſhape, and *Daphne* wit,
And wealth, and youth in gay *Corinna* met;
Still as each nymph in diff'rent charms excell'd,
By turns I yielded, and by turns rebell'd;
Still as each ſhort contending paſſion ſtrove,
I gaz'd, admir'd, and wiſh'd, but could not love—
No—'twas reſerv'd for *Myra*'s charms alone
To make my heart, ſo long untouch'd, her own;
'Tis ſhe excites my tender hopes, and fears,
My midnight ſlumbers, and my noon-day cares!
Scarce ſixten ſummers ſuns have paſt away
Since my ſoul's idol firſt beheld the day;
The *Graces* all were preſent at her birth,
And *Venus* ſelf was ſeen that hour on earth.
While yet an infant lay the tender maid,
An early beam of beauty round her play'd;
Graceful ſhe grew, the gods peculiar care,
Who form'd her virtuous, as they form'd her fair.
Whate'er enamour'd ſwains, or poets feign,
Of grace, and air, of beauty, wit and mien,
Such as to each beloved *ſhe* is giv'n,
Or ſuch as decks the blooming queen of heav'n;
The labour'd image far too weak will prove
To paint the finiſh'd charms of her I love.
Bare, and unveil'd to *Zephyr*'s wanton kiſs,
Is *Myra*'s breaſt, the ſeat of endleſs bliſs;
Oh! how my raviſh'd eyes could fondly ſtray,
And dwell whole ages on that *milky way*,
While every ſenſe with freſh delight is crown'd,
And everlaſting odors breathe around!
But O! ye powers that fan my growing fire,
Be witneſs to the flame yourſelves inſpire.
'Tis not a lip, or cheek of crimſon hue
Can win my heart, and keep it conſtant too;
Vain by itſelf were beauty's frail ſupport,
Great is the tyrant's ſway, but ah! how ſhort!
Indulgent heav'n in her I love has join'd,
A *Stella*'s form, a *Flavia*'s nobler mind.
When the deep marks of age, and care ſhall chaſe
The roſe, and lily from my fair-one's face,
Improv'd by time her wit ſhall ſtill ſurvive,
Still feed my flame, and keep deſire alive.
Such is the goddeſs at whoſe awful ſhrine
My vows I pay, my freedom I reſign.
With tim'rous doubts my charmer I approach,
I ſpeak too little, as I fear too much;
I ſigh and look, nor dares my tongue reveal
The tender tale my eyes but ſpeak too well.
O! wou'd *Apollo* in ſome happy hour
Shed down the kindly influence of his pow'r,
And teach me in a ſadly-pleaſing ſtrain
To paint the fatal progreſs of my pain;
As when of old ſome gentle fair he preſs'd,
And lull'd to ſoft deſires her yielding breaſt;
So ſhou'd my fair the am'rous tale approve,
And meet my warmeſt vows with equal love;
So ſhou'd each buſy care for ever fly,
And each deſpairing, envious rival die.

Z. Z.

Ad Sereniſſimum Principem GULIELMUM *Cumbriæ Ducem in ſeptentrionales Scotiæ regiones, adverſus conjuratorum reliquias proficiſcentem*, ODE.

JAM tibi montes, bone dux, in altos,
Et cavas valles, iter eſt; acutis
Obſita et dumis loca, rupiumque
Invia ſaxa;

Qua gelu tellus riget uſta, montis
Culmen, obducta nive, ſemper albet;
Qua domus rara eſt, ubi nulla monſtrat
Semita callem.

Barbaras gentes, patriæ minaces,
Dum premis, pulſas trepidante curſu,
Nunc in extremo borealis oræ
Fine vagantes:

Dum per incultæ ſalebroſa terræ
Ducis audaces, animoſe, turmas,
Sit tibi, in terra domibus negata,
Cura ſalutis.

Namque, te ſalvo, vel aperta bella,
Vel malas artes hominum improborum
Quis timet? vel quid ſtudioſa pravi
Turba minetur?

Interim caſta prece te ſequemur,
Te piis votis, tua ne, per altos
Montium tractus, dubiis laboret
Vita periclis:

Te favor cœli tueatur, umbra
Protegat ſcuti Deus, et reducat
Soſpitem, ſalvæ redeant phalanges,
Hoſte ſubacto.

But the Thunder of his Power who can underſtand? Job xxvi. 14.

'TWAS God that tun'd the rolling ſpheres,
And ſtretch'd the winding ſkies;
That form'd the plan of endleſs years,
And bade the ages riſe.

From

From everlasting is his might;
Unbounded, unconfin'd,
He pierces thro' the realms of light;
And rides upon the wind.

He darts along the burning skies;
Loud thunders round him roar:
All heav'n attends him as he flies;
All hell proclaims his power.

The sun shrinks back as he appears;
The moon forgets to shine:
And every blasted star declares
His majesty divine.

He speaks; great nature's wheels stand still,
And cease their wonted round:
The mountains melt; each trembling hill
Forsakes its ancient bound.

He scatters nations with his breath;
The scatter'd nations fly:
Blue pestilence and spreading death
Confess the Godhead nigh.

Ye worlds of ev'ry living thing,
Fulfil his dread command!
Pay duteous homage to your King,
And own his ruling hand!

But oh! my muse! forbear the theme,
Since thus th' Almighty says:
"What tongue is equal to my name?
"Or who can trace my ways?"

Jo. Merryweather.

The RETREAT. *A* SONG.

FAST by where silver *Severn* strays,
And *Matisмore*'s vill, I spend my days,
Within a little clean retreat,
Secure of winds and sultry heat.

There free from strife, unaw'd with love,
My thoughts to different objects rove:
Honest in act, in conscience clear,
My soul near knew the sense of fear.

No care disturbs my even state,
Above the follies of the great:
Be *Cæsar*'s his; my own, my due;
Oh! did our nobles think so too!

To such as I can give a feast,
The rich man's welcome as my guest;
The poor, condemn'd for e'er to roam,
Shall always find my house his home.

So much beyond a private end,
I'd lose my all, to serve my friend.
I hate a flatterer from my heart:
Ye gods! that curse from me avert!

With what the bounteous hand of heav'n
Has to his thankful vot'ry given,
I live content, nor pine for more;
Content is happiness in store.

To H. PRICE,

Land-Waiter in the Port of Poole.

An EPIGRAM.

GREAT *Addison*, in ever-living lays,
Crown'd *Marlbro*'s conquests with distinguish'd praise.
So proud the strain—for him the hero fought—
Thou * copiest so—for thee the poet wrote.

X.

An EPIGRAM.

On Miss ELEANOR AMBROSE, *a celebrated Beauty in* Dublin.

By his E——y the E. of C——d.

IN *Flavia*'s eyes is ev'ry grace,
She's handsome as she would be;
With *Jacob*'s beauty in her face,
And *Esau*'s where it should be.

An ANSWER.

FLAVIA's a name a deal to free,
With holy writ to blend her:
Henceforth let *Nell*, *Susanna* be,
And C——d the elder.

Upon reading the List of our Troops.

'TIS virtue, *Britons!* virtue, you require;
Integrity of heart, and mutual zeal
In the same common cause. Be virtuous, friends,
And let but self give way to publick good;
Be every hand abhorrent of a bribe,
And fear not hostile artifice or force.
More than sufficient your embattled bands
To crush rebellion, and to humble *France*,
Were honesty the basis of your strength.
But if corruption still can fix your price;
If private still with publick interferes,
Lost is all else——tho' millions should be arm'd.

We are sorry to acquaint our Correspondent, to whom we have been formerly obliged for some agreeable Pieces, that the Verses to a Female Pupil, besides their being too long, in our Opinion, fall short of his other Performances. The first Copy of Verses from Ireland *are too personal; the other shall be considered. We wish the* Advice to Britain *had not come too late; but it shall be in our next.*

* *See his* Latin *Translation of Part of the* Campaign, *printed, with his other Poems, for* T. Astley, 1741.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

ON *Feb.* 27, the ſeven following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, at the *Old Baily*, *viz. Abijah Burke*, *John Warebam*, and *Tho. Davis*, alias *Moſs*, for robbing Mr. *Cha. Chinner*, of a Coat, Hat, Wig, and other Things of Value: *Catherine Howell*, for ſtealing ſeveral Pieces of Gold and Silver Coin: *John Peter Mayaffree*, for counterfeiting the Number of a Lottery-Ticket: *Tho. Camell*, for ſtealing 4*l*. 14*s*. And *Alice Impey*, for a Felony.

An exact Liſt of the regular Britiſh *Forces, under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Cumberland, *in* Scotland.

Horſe. The Duke of Kingſton's.

Dragoons. Major General Bland's, the King's own Regiment; Major General St. George's; Field Marſhal Viſcount Cobham's; General of Foot Lord Mark Kerr's.

Foot. One Battalion of Lieutenant General St. Clair's, Royal Scots; Lieutenant General Howard's, Old Buffs; Lieutenant General Barrel's, King's Tangier Regiment; Major General Wolf's, King's own Regiment; Major General Pulteney's; Brigadier General Price's; Brigadier General Bligh's; Major General Campbell's, Scotch Fuzileers; Brigadier General Lord Sempil's; Major General Blackney's, Iniſkillin Regiment; Brigadier General Cholmondeley's; Brigadier General Fleming's; Sir Robert Monro's; Col. Ligonier's; Col. Batterau's.

On *Feb.* 26, his Majeſty's Ship the *Portland*, Capt. *Stevens*, with the *Auguſte*, the *French* Man of War, her Prize, arrived ſafe at *Plymouth*. (See p. 100.) There was a Woman on board the *French* Ship that behaved better than their Men; for they ran away from their Guns, but ſhe fired her Muſket ſix Times after ſhe was wounded.

Feb. 28, in the Evening, arriv'd in the River of *Thames*, the Tranſports from *Willemſtadt*, having on board his Majeſty's Third and Fourth Troops of Horſe Guards, the Second Troop of Horſe-Grenadier-Guards, the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards, and his Majeſty's own Regiment of Horſe.

SATURDAY, *March* 1.

The *Univerſal Spectator*, after having continued for above 17 Years, dropt on this Day.

FRIDAY, *March* 7.

A great Number of Men and Women, who are Occupiers of the Glaſs Trade, attended the Houſe of Commons with printed Caſes againſt the Bill for laying a Duty upon Glaſs. (See p. 133.)

The Caſtle of *Inverneſs* did not ſurrender till 10 Days after the Rebels were in Poſſeſſion of the Town: And by a Letter from *Glaſgow* we were inform'd, that in it was a Company of *Grants* under the Command of *Rothemarchus*, a Company of *Mac Leods*, and 80 Regular Troops: They found in it 16 Cannon, with Ammunition, 100 Barrels of Beef, and other Proviſions.

MONDAY, 10.

Came on at Doctor's-Commons, the Hearing between the Officers and Crew of the *Centurion* Man of War, and the Officers of the *Glouceſter*, which went out with Admiral *Anſon*, but were on board the *Centurion*, when the rich *Aquapulco* Ship was taken in the *South Seas*; and after a long Debate, the Claim of the Officers of the *Glouceſter* was allowed of, and they are to be admitted to their reſpective Shares as Officers accordingly. (See our *Mag.* for 1744, p. 464.)

TUESDAY, 11.

Was held a General Court of the *Bank*, in which a Dividend upon their Stock of 2 3 qrs. *per Cent.* was propoſed and agreed to, for Intereſts and Profits for the Half Year ending at Lady Day. At the ſame Time the Court came to a Reſolution to prolong the Time for the ſecond Payment of the Call on their Capital, which was to be made on the 28th of this Month, till the 7th of *April* next.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

The Court-Martial met (according to Adjournment) on board the *Prince of Orange* Man of War, lying at *Deptford*, and, about 11 o'Clock, the Admirals *Matthews* and *Leſtock* went on board, when their Accuſations were read, after which the Court began to examine the Witneſſes againſt Admiral *Leſtock*. Admiral *Perry Mayne* ſat as Preſident of the Court, in the Room of Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, who is gone to *Bath* to drink the Waters for the Recovery of his Health.

THURSDAY, 13.

Fifty-one Deſerters from our Army in *Flanders*,

Flanders, who were discover'd amongst *Fitz-James*'s Regiment, taken by Commodore *Knowles*, were brought to Town, guarded by 100 of the Royal *Irish* Foot, and committed Prisoners to the *Savoy*. Count *Fitz-James*, and some others taken in the *Bourbon*, were permitted to return to *France* upon their Parole.

When a Committee of the principal Merchants of this City waited on the Hon. the House of Commons with their Petition, (see p. 97.) it appeared, that 160 Ships had been taken by the *French* and *Spaniards* since the 1st of *Nov.* last, the Value of which amounts to 660,000*l. Sterling*. One hundred and sixteen of these Ships were employed in the *American* Trade.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

At a General Court of the *India* Company, it was unanimously agreed to give 4 *per Cent.* on the Company's Bonds, to commence from the 31st Instant, except to those that have been mark'd for Payment.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to, An Act for granting certain Duties upon Glass and spirituous Liquors, and for raising three Millions by Annuities and a Lottery: An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters: An Act to continue the Duties for Encouragement of the Coinage of Money: An Act to enlarge the Time for Justices of the Peace to qualify themselves: An Act for the more easy and speedy Trial of such Persons as have levied, or shall levy War against his Majesty; and for the better ascertaining the Qualifications of Jurors, in Trials for High-Treason, or Misprision of Treason, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*: An Act to take off the Negative Voice of the Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*: And to some other publick and private Bills.

THURSDAY, 20.

Was a Meeting of the Merchants at the *Crown* Tavern behind the *Royal Exchange*, to receive the Report of their Committee; after which a Motion was made, that a Sum of Money should be employed to erect the Statue of Sir *John Barnard* on the *Royal Exchange*, for which they resolved to make Application to the *Mercers* Company and the City, to have Leave for the same; which was unanimously agreed to. Soon after, it was resolved to erect it in Marble, in his magisterial Robes, on the South-West Corner of the *Exchange*.

The same Day was the Anniversary Meeting of the Governors of the *London Infirmary*, of which his Grace the Duke of *Richmond* is President. There have been relieved by this Charity, from *March* 25, 1745, to *March* 6, 1745-6, 5906 Persons; and from the Beginning, which was on *Nov.* 3, 1740, 20,841.

SATURDAY, 22.

An Order of Council was published for taking off the Quarantine which Ships from the *Mediterranean* were obliged to perform; the Plague in *Sicily*, &c. having entirely ceased.

From the London Gazette.

Penryn in Cornwall, March 17. Last *Thursday* the *Saltash* and *Warren* Privateers fell in with a Fleet of small Vessels, which were lying at Anchor near *Port Louis*, laden mostly with Stores, particularly Timber for Ship Building, for the Service of the *French* King. There were about 30 of them together, with an Arm'd Vessel, which served as Convoy to them. The Privateers above mentioned attacked them, the one on one Side of the Fleet, and the other on the other Side, so successfully, that they brought off five of them, *viz.* four of the Store-ships, and the Arm'd Vessel, which mounted ten Guns, and which, with two of the said Ships, was this Evening brought into this Harbour by the two Privateers that took them, and two others are behind, which they parted from last Night, but are in hourly Expectation of. Sixteen of the others were driven ashore by them, which they despairing of getting off, endeavoured to destroy, and did actually burn two, as they would have done the rest; but a Man of War of considerable Force coming out of the Port, obliged them to make off as fast as they could for their own Security. There were so few Men on board the Prizes, by reason of their lying so near the Shore, and making their Escape upon the Approach of the *Saltash* and *Warren*, that they have brought in only two Men Prisoners.

MONDAY, 24.

This Day arriv'd in Town Capt. *Cheap*, Commander of the *Wager* Store-Ship, which was lost in the *South-Seas*, being one of Admiral *Anson*'s Squadron; the Captain and Ship's Company saved themselves upon a *Spanish* Island, where a great Part of them left their Commander, and with great Difficulty got in the Long Boat to *Rio de Janeiro* *; the Captain, the Hon. Mr. *Byron*, and Mr. *Hamilton*, Lieutenant of Marines, were brought in a Cartel Ship from *Brest*, where they came in the only *French South Sea* Ship that got safe to Port.

TUESDAY, 25.

This Morning the Lady of Capt. *Dalrymple*, of *Wigmore Street*, *Cavendish Square*, was found murder'd in her Bed, and the House robb'd: The Murder was executed in a most barbarous and shocking Man-

* *See the whole Account of this Affair in* A Voyage to the *South-Seas, in our* Mag. *for* 1743 *and* 1744.

ter, by *Matthew Henderſon*, the Foot-Boy (about 17 Years old) who had been brought up in the Family from 5 Years of Age. He was apprehended, and had a long Examination before Sir *Thomas de Veil*, who ſent him to the *Gatehouſe* to be ſecur'd for farther Examination: On *Thurſday*, *Robert Wright*, Eſq; the Coroner, finiſh'd his Enquiry on this ſhocking Affair: After which the following Account was made publick. The Servant Maid, one *Mary Platt*, gave a very circumſtantial Evidence, ſo as to clear herſelf of the leaſt Imputation in being concerned in the Murder.—*Matthew Henderſon*, the Foot-boy, at firſt ſaid nothing material; but the Coroner ordering an Iron Cleaver to be laid before him on the Table (which Cleaver was found in the Bog-Houſe) he inſtantly turned about, wept bitterly, and declared he knew it very well; for it was with that he had murdered his Miſtreſs when ſhe was aſleep. He ſaid he gave her ſeveral Blows with it before ſhe awakened, and the Words ſhe then uſed, were, *Oh, Lord, what is that?* But he purſued his Blows, and, in ſtruggling, the Lady tumbled out of Bed, where he alſo repeated his Blows.——Mrs. *Dalrymple* had ſix prodigious Wounds upon her Head, one of her Eyes cut out, both her Cheek Bones cut thro', and in two Places of the Head cut into the Brain.——He acknowledged no Perſon was concerned with him in the Act, and the other Perſons he had ſworn againſt were innocent, which the other accuſed People ſufficiently proved.——— The other Wounds the Lady had upon her Body were, as near as could be computed, about forty. ——The Jury were compoſed of the principal Inhabitants of the three adjoining Pariſhes, and a great Number of Nobility and Gentry were to hear the melancholy Enquiry. Captain *Dalrymple*, Aid-de-Camp and next Heir to the Earl of *Stair*, who came to Town from *Richmond*, the Day after the Murder, was ſo ſhocked at his Lady's tragical End, that it is greatly to be feared he will not long ſurvive her.

The *Hazard* Sloop, which was taken ſome Months ago by the Rebels, and has ſince been ſo ſerviceable to them, in paſſing and repaſſing from *Dunkirk* to *Scotland*, was lately drove on Shore near *Oſtend*, and deſtroy'd, by the *Swift* Privateer, Capt. *Hudſon*, belonging to *Sandwich*, who fired 700 Shot at her, from firſt to laſt.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

The Governors and Guardians of the Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of expoſed and deſerted young Children, held their Quartely General Meeting at the ſaid Hoſpital, in *Lamb's Conduit Fields*, where they dined together at their own Expence. A conſiderable Sum was given in Benefactions, and ſeveral annual Sums were ſubſcrib'd for carrying on this Charity. And at the ſaid General Meeting it was reſolved, that a Subſcription ſhould be opened for building a Chapel for the Hoſpital.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

CHARLES *Churchill*, Eſq; Son of the late General, to the Rt. Hon. the Lady *Maria Walpole*, Daughter of the late Earl of *Orford*.—*Richard Crook*, Eſq; to Miſs *Fidelia Brudenal*.—Capt. *Talbot*, who took the two great Prizes, (See our *Mag.* for 1745, p. 397.) to Miſs *Plunkt*.—Sir *Peter Warburton*, of *Arley-Hall* in *Cheſhire*, Bart. to the Lady *Elizabeth Stanley*, eldeſt Daughter to the Earl of *Derby*.—*Abraham Maſſey*, Eſq; Maſter of the Iron-Forges in *Staffordſhire*, to Miſs *Seldon*.—*Henry Vincent*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *Henry Vincent*, Bart. to Miſs *Hozoard*.—*Charles Hope Weir*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Hopton*, to Miſs *Vane*.—Lady *Gower*, ſafely deliver'd of a Daughter.—The Lady of *Edward Hulſe*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Edward Hulſe*, of a Son and Heir.—Dutcheſs of *Roxburgh*, of a Daughter.—The Empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, of an Archduchess.

DEATHS.

CHRISTOPHER *Emmott*, Eſq; one of the moſt eminent Merchants of this City.—Rev. Mr. *Cookſon*, Vicar of *Leeds*, and Sub-Dean of the Collegiate Church of *Ripon*.—Right Hon. *Thomas Watſon*, Earl of *Rockingham*, Viſc. *Sondes*, Baron of *Rockingham*, and Lord Lieut. of the County of *Kent*. He ſucceeded his Brother, who died in *Dec.* laſt; and dying a Bachelor, the Title and Eſtate deſcend to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Malton*. (See our *Mag.* for *Dec.* laſt, p. 629.)—The Lady of Sir *William Stanhope*, Knight of the *Bath*, Daughter of the late Sir *Ambroſe Crawley*, Knt.—Sir *John Scott*, of *Ancrum*, in *Roxburghſhire*, *Scotland*, Bart.—Rev. *Paul Ives*, LL.D. Rector of *Overſtone* in *Northamptonſhire*.—*Walter Plumer*, Eſq; formerly Member in ſeveral Parliaments, in which he was an eminent Speaker.—*Richard Graham*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *Reginald Graham*, of *Norton Conyers* in *Yorkſhire*, Bart.—Rev. *William Steer*, M.A. Vicar of *Eccleſfield* near *Sheffield*, and many Years Prebendary of *York*.—The Lady *Weare*, Relict of the late Sir *Clement Weare*, Solicitor General to King *George* I.—Mr. *Walter Baynes*, of the *Middle Temple*, Maſter of the Cold Bath, in *Cold-Bath-Fields*, in the 91ſt Year of his Age.—Rev. *Daniel Bellamy*, M. A. Rector of *Oxſted* in *Surrey*, aged 89.—Hon. *Theophilus Fortescue*, Eſq; Brother to the Lord *Clinton*, and Knight of

the

the Shire for *Devon*.—Rev. Dr. *Roper*, Rector of *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey*, and Lecturer of the United Parishes of *St. Gregory* and *St. Mary Magdalen*.—*Peter Hynde*, of *Cheſhunt* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;—Mr. *Edward Walmeſley*, an eminent Druggiſt on *Snow-Hill*, and one of the Common-Council Men for the Ward of *Farringdon Without*.—The only Son of Sir *Thomas Drury*, of *Overſtone*, Bart.—Lieut. *Wanſell*, of Gen. *Oglethorpe*'s Regiment, at *York*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Joſeph Crother*, to the Vicarage of *Otley* in *Yorkſhire*.—Mr. *Samuel Skirton*, to the Vicarage of *Storke-Bliſſe* in *Hertfordſhire*.—Mr. *Bridges*, to the Rectory of *Orlingbury* in *Northamptonſhire*.—Mr. *Will. Withers*, to the Rectory of *Ruſhden* in the ſame County.—*Juſtin Wilbraham*, B. D. to the Rectory of *Olton St. John* in *Lancaſhire*.—Mr. *Downes* choſen, by the Haberdaſhers Company, *Thurſday* Lecturer for *Cripplegate* Pariſh.—Mr. *Kinderly*, to the Vicarage of *South Walſham* in *Norfolk*.—Mr. *John Batten*, to the Rectory of *Selby cum Morton* in *Yorkſhire*.—*Edward Stonehouſe*, L L. D. to the Living of *Shewell* in *Somerſetſhire*, *Charles Bertles*, B. D. to the Living of *Weſt Rindley* in *Nottinghamſhire*.—*Steward Saunders*, A. M. to the Living of *Norton-Weſton* in *Shropſhire*.—Mr. *Wells* choſen *Friday* Lecturer of *St. Michael's Royal* on *College Hill*.—Mr. *Willis*, to the Rectory of *Overſtone* in *Northamptonſhire*.—Mr. *George Spicer*, to the Vicarage of *Henley Eaſtbridge* in *Shropſhire*.—*Roger Moſtyn*, M.A. to the Rectory of *Eaſtling*.—Mr. *John Byng*, to the Rectory of *Marſh* in *Lincolnſhire*.—*John Boddley*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Throwley*, *Devon*.—*Thomas Haines*, B. A. to the Living of *All-Saints* in *Leiceſter*.—Mr. *Traberne*, A. M. to the Rectory of *St. Mary Whitechapel*, worth 400*l*. a Year, in the Room of the late Dr. *Shippen*.—Mr. *John Alcomb*, to the Rectory of *Whitridge* in *Oxfordſhire*.—Mr. *Glover*, B.D. to the Rectory of *Edwin St. John* in *Suffolk*.—Mr. *Naylor*, to the Rectory of *Morpeth*, *Northumberland*.—*John Hay*, M.A. to the Rectory of *Epworth* in *Lincolnſhire*.—Mr. *Steward*, B. D. to the Rectory *All-Saints* in *Exeter*.—Mr. *Pearce*, choſen Lecturer of *St. Matthew's*, *Friday-Street*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

HENRY *Williams*, Eſq; appointed Sheriff of *Angleſea*.—*William Grant*, Eſq; made Lord Advocate of *Scotland*.—Capt. Lieut. *Patrick Sutherland*, of Major Gen. *Oglethorpe*'s Reg. an experienced Officer, and who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in *Georgia* at the Time of the *Spaniſh* Invaſion of that Province, promoted to an independent Company in *Scotland*.—Lieut. Col. *Peter Nairne*, made Col. of the Reg. of Dragoons, late Col. *Ligonier*'s, deceaſed.—Major *John Gray*, Lieut. Col. to *Price*'s Reg. of Foot.—Capt. *William Deane*, Lieut. Col. to the Reg. of Foot, late Sir *Robert Monro*'s, deceaſed.—Capt. *John Petrie*, Major in *Flemming*'s Reg. of Foot.—*Lemying Richardſon*, made Fort Major of *Duncannon* Fort in *Ireland*.—*Thomas Cooper*, Eſq; made Regiſter of the High Court of Chancery in *Ireland*.—*Thomas Child*, of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; Attorney General for *North Carolina*.—The brave Capt. *Franklyn*, late Commander of the *Roſe*, made Capt. of the *Dragon*, a 60 Gun Ship.—*Hutton Perkins*, Eſq; made Regiſter of the Exciſe.—Lieut. *Dorrel*, made Capt. of the *Jamaica* Sloop.—*Alex. Hamilton*, of *Innerwick*, Eſq; made Poſt-Maſter-General of *Scotland*.—*George Boone*, Eſq; made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince.—*Thomas Williams*, of *Edwinsford*, Eſq; made *Cuſtos Rotulorum* for *Carmarthenſhire*.—Sir *William Morden Harbord*, Knight of the *Bath*, made a Baronet.—Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, made Maſter and one of the Governors of *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

New Members.

WILLIAM *Drake*, Eſq; for *Agmondeſham* in *Bucks*.—*Thomas Gore*, Eſq; for *Portſmouth*.—*John Symons*, Eſq; for *Cardigan*.

[*Bankrupts in our next*.]

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Feb.* 25. to *March* 25.

Chriſtned	Males 635	Females 541	1176
Buried	Males 1252	Females 1264	2516
Died under 2 Years old			839
Between 2 and 5			209
5 10			74
10 20			79
20 30			229
30 40			235
40 50			272
50 60			216
60 70			164
70 80			127
80 90			68
90 and upwards			4
			2516

Hay 34 to 36*s*. a Load.

ALTHO'

ALTHO' it was positively asserted at *Paris*, that the King of *Sardinia* had made a separate Peace, as mentioned in our last, yet the contrary is now evident from the following authentick Advices, *viz.*

Whitehall, March 22. Yesterday arrived a Courier from Mr. *Villettes*, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of *Turin*, with the following Advices:

Turin, March 15. *N. S.* Baron *Leutrum* invested *Asti* on *Saturday* the 5th Instant early in the Morning. About Eleven, a Battery of four 16 Pounders began to play upon the Walls of the Town, which were but bad, and the next Day about the same Time, another Battery of four 32 Pounders was set to Work on another Part, and both of them produc'd so good an Effect, that before *Monday* Noon we had three Breaches made, at each of which 20 Men a-breast might have enter'd. The *French* within soon began to capitulate, but on such Conditions as could not be admitted. In the mean while, some of our Detachments forc'd their Bridge on the *Tanaro*, and both there and in two essential Posts in the Mountains between *Asti* and *Alexandria*, some hundred Prisoners were taken. On *Monday* Evening M. *de Montal*, the *French* Lieutenant General, finding himself hard pressed, and that no Succour from M. *Maillebois* was coming to his Relief, determin'd to submit to the Conditions prescrib'd by Baron *Leutrum*, and, in giving up the Town, surrender'd himself, with the nine Battalions that garison'd it, as Prisoners of War. The whole Number amounts to 5200 Men, near 400 Officers, and with M. *de Montal* there were two Majors General, and three Brigadiers. On the 9th in the Morning, Baron *Leutrum* mov'd forwards towards *Alexandria* with his Convoy, and in two Marches came to *Solery*, within three small Miles of that Town. He was inform'd there, that M. *Maillebois*, in the utmost Hurry and Confusion, was gathering his scatter'd Army at *San Salvador*, an important Post in the Mountains, about three Miles off; that the Battalions in *Casal* were come to join him there, having abandon'd that Town, and left only some few Men in the Castle; and that as well from their Number as their Confusion, the *French* were not likely to interrupt him in his Operations. Upon this Intelligence he immediately sent to reconnoitre the Avenues of the Citadel; and being inform'd by his Aid de Camp that the Coast was clear, and that the Enemy had abandon'd the Redoubt they had rais'd to cover their Blockade, he order'd the Convoy to advance towards the Citadel, and the Whole was not only introduc'd that same Night, and the next Morning, but he was also inform'd soon after, that the Enemy had left the Town, and the Rear Guard of their Garison was actually marching out of it. Upon this a Detachment from the Citadel immediately took Possession of it: And here likewise about 1000 of the *Spaniards* were made Prisoners, half of them sick, and the other half having taken Refuge in Churches and private Houses: Some small Magazines of theirs were likewise found here, and Baron *Leutrum*'s Aid de Camp, who brought this Account the 11th, at Night, likewise acquainted his *Sardinian* Majesty, that upon his coming away, his General had been inform'd by the Parties he had sent out, that Marshal *Maillebois* had quitted the Post of *San Salvador*, and was drawing by the Mountains towards his Bridges on the *Tanaro*, to be nearer at Hand to pass that River, in Case he should be pressed, which it was not question'd but he would soon do. In this the *French* General judg'd right; a Body of *Austrian* Troops having been order'd to pass the *Po* on the 13th at *Ponte di Sturia*, and to endeavour to cut off his Communication on one Side, whilst M. *de Leutrum* did the same on the other; which could not have fail'd, had he continu'd where he was; but on the 12th we were inform'd by another Courier from M. *Leutrum*, of the Marshal's having passed the *Tanaro*, and march'd towards *Tortona*, where he may join, or be join'd by M. *de Gages*. He has left about 400 Men in *Valencia*, but both the Town and Garison are so ill provided for Defence, that it is not question'd but they will withdraw on our approaching to attack them, or that they will be soon forc'd to submit, the Place having neither Cannon or Palisadoes, and the Breaches of the last Siege being hardly repair'd. The same Number of Men is likewise left in the Castle of *Casal*, which is in no better Condition. As to the Town, it is already return'd into the King of *Sardinia*'s Possession, and when the Troops, which are extremely fatigu'd, have taken some few Days Rest, we do not question but the Castle with the Garison will be in our Power. Whilst Baron *Leutrum* was thus pursuing his Success on the other Side the *Po*, several *Austrian* Detachments were employ'd on this, in very useful Diversions; the *French*, in several Posts of the *Lumellina* and *Montferrat*, abandoning them with much Precipitation and Disorder, as the Imperialists approach'd, and in most Parts leaving behind them their Sick and Magazines. General *Platz* with 8 Battalions and 18 Companies of Grenadiers was to have attack'd *Montcalvo* in the Hills, on the Borders of the *Po*, that divide the Province of *Casal* from that of *Asti*, and consequently

a very important Poſt; but he could not arrive in Time, ſo that three *French* Battalions that were quarter'd there, found Means to eſcape, as he drew near to inveſt it: However, he left wherewithal to blockade the Caſtle, and march'd to join Baron *Leutrum*. This Caſtle has ſince ſurrender'd, and beſides 200 Priſoners, there were found in the ſame pretty conſiderable Magazines of Subſiſtences of all Kinds. In all theſe Affairs we have only loſt about 30 Men and a Subaltern Officer of the Artillery; and we have made between 7 and 8000 of the Enemy Priſoners, reſcu'd a Citadel blockaded by 15 Battalions under it, and an Army quarter'd in all the Villages and eſſential Poſts about it; recover'd three large Towns, with a very conſiderable Tract of Country, and driven the *French* Army under Marſhal *Maillebois* out of it. By all the Accounts we have of M. *de Gages*, (who is ſtill in the *Milaneſe* with the whole Body of *Spaniſh* and *Neapolitan* Troops) he is very much embaraſſed what Meaſures to purſue in this Extremity, and ſtill more ſo with the Perſon of his Prince, which he is at a Loſs how to diſpoſe of in a ſafe Manner. General *Brown* (who we have Reaſon to believe is by this Time, or muſt ſhortly be, in Motion towards the *Adda* with a conſiderable Body of Troops already arriv'd from *Germany*) muſt perplex him greatly, and render his preſent Situation very difficult to maintain. It is conjectur'd, that when he has once ſecur'd the vaſt Train of Artillery he had brought to *Milan*, for the Seige of the Caſtle (for which we are inform'd the neceſſary Preparation were making with the utmoſt Diligence) and lodg'd it with a ſtrong Gariſon in *Pavia*, he will paſs on the other Side of the *Po* with his whole Army, and place himſelf between *Pavia* and *Placentia*, where he will be at Hand to join M. *Maillebois* upon any Emergency, in a March or two, and where he may draw his Subſiſtences from the *Parmeſan* and *Plaiſantine*, and from the *Genoeſe* State. In order to improve the Advantages thus obtain'd, three Battalions of regular Troops, and ſome Thouſand Militia, are order'd to march from the Province of *Mondovi* into the *Genoeſe* Territory, towards the *Riviera di Ponente*, and that Part of it that lies between *Oneglia* and *Final*, in order to keep the *French* Troops in the County of *Nice*, under M. *Mirepoix*, at a Stand, and to prevent their reinforcing Marſhal *Maillebois*, as alſo to oblige the *Genoeſe* to employ the greateſt Part of their Force in the Defence of their own Dominions; and laſtly, to cut off, if poſſible, Part of the *Spaniſh* Cavalry, which was to march from *Provence* into *Italy*, about this Time.

Laſt Month we had the diſagreeable News, that our Conſul at *Tetuan* was obliged to retire out of the Dominions of the Emperor of *Morocco*, and was arrived at *Gibraltar*; his *Mooriſh* Majeſty having declared War againſt *Great Britain*, and that in Conſequence thereof he had forbidden his People to ſupply the *Britiſh* Ships, or the Gariſon of *Gibraltar* with any Proviſions, under Pain of Death, and had likewiſe given Orders to all his Corſairs to ſeize upon all the *Engliſh* Ships they could meet with. This Rupture is ſaid to be owing to a Neglect in paying the Subſidy, or ſending the Preſents to him, that had been promiſed, and therefore, it is hoped, it may be made up, by a proper Atonement for that Neglect; becauſe a War with *Morocco*, while we are at War with *Spain*, muſt be very inconvenient to our Gariſon of *Gibraltar*, as well as to our Shipping.

Many of the *Dutch* Merchants having made great Complaints to the States General of the Interruption given to their Trade by *Engliſh* Men of War, and of the ſcurrilous Language with which they were treated by the *Engliſh* Sailors, their High Mightineſſes made Remonſtrances upon this Subject to the *Britiſh* Miniſter at the *Hague*, whoſe Anſwer was to this Effect: 'That 'the Regency of the State ſhould rather 'not have choſe to amuſe themſelves 'in a Time of Tranquillity with Trifles, 'which by no Means ought at this Juncture to employ the two Powers, when 'the common Enemy, notwithſtanding the 'Rigour of the Seaſon, had drawn the 'Sword, in order to make themſelves 'Maſters of all the Avenues to the Republick. That there were Things of 'greater Importance, which it was expedient preferably to regulate, as well 'for the Glory of the two Powers, as for 'the Support of their Liberty and Commerce. That beſides, the States General 'had given Credit to Perſons who had 'ſtrangely exaggerated the Affair, and had 'made the Cauſe of Complaint an hundred 'Times greater than it really was. That 'as to the Invectives concerning the Neutrality, their High Mightineſſes could not 'but be ſenſible how difficult it would be 'to confine the Language of Sailors within 'the Bounds of Decency, and muſt therefore be convinced, that their exceeding 'ſometimes thoſe Bounds, little deſerv'd 'the Notice of the Government of a Country. That in Fact, the *Engliſh* had the 'more Reaſon to complain of the Neutrality, as the *Dutch* made their Advantages of it, to the Prejudice of the other 'both by Sea and Land.'

His-

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1746.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 123.

I ſhall conclude the Debate begun in your laſt, with a Speech made by A. Hoſtilius Cato, *in the Character of* R——t H–cks, *Eſq; ſince deceaſed, which was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I Hope Gentlemen will not grow ſo extravagant in their Care for the Property of private Men, or in their Reſentment againſt Thieves and the Receivers of their ſtolen Goods, as to put an End to Trade, and to the transferring of Property from Man to Man by Bargain and Sale; for as long as you allow of any Trade or Tranſfer of Property, there will be Thieves, there will be Receivers. If you ſhould put an End to all Manner of Pawnbroking, or lending Money upon Goods, this would not put an End to Thieving, or to the receiving of their ſtolen Goods; for if there were none to lend Money upon Goods privately, there would be Perſons that would ſet up to be Purchaſers of all Sorts of ſecond-hand Goods, and among ſuch, Thieves would always find ſome Perſons that would be ready to purchaſe, without aſking Queſtions how they came by the Goods offered to Sale. We have now, and muſt always have, a great Number of Brokers or Dealers in ſecond-hand Goods; and among theſe, I am convinced, there are many who are not apt, to give themſelves the Trouble of aſking many Queſtions, when they find they are like to get a cheap Bargain. Among theſe it is more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that Thieves find Receivers, than among Pawnbrokers, for two very obvious Reaſons, becauſe a Thief may always get more ready Money by the abſolute Sale of his ſtolen Goods, than he can get by pledging them; and becauſe a Broker who makes an abſolute Purchaſe, is not in ſuch Danger of having the Goods diſcovered in his Poſſeſſion, as a Pawnbroker who takes them in Pledge: The latter muſt keep the Goods by him for a Twelvemonth at leaſt, becauſe within that Time he is obliged to reſtore them, upon Payment of the Money borrowed upon them, with Intereſt; whereas the former, if he but ſuſpects the Goods to be ſtolen, he

may next Day put them a-ſhip board, and ſend them to be diſpoſed of a-broad; which is the true Reaſon why ſtolen Goods are oftner found in the Poſſeſſion of Pawnbrokers than any other Receivers, becauſe they receive them ignorantly, and keep them openly in their Warehouſe, in hopes that the Pledger will come and redeem them, whereas a Purchaſer, if he but ſuſpects the Goods to be ſtolen, takes care to conceal them till he finds an Opportunity to ſend them to a foreign Market.

For the ſame Reaſon, Sir, Pawnbrokers muſt be more cautious of receiving ſtolen Goods, than Brokers or Dealers in buying and ſelling ſecond hand Goods; and accordingly, we find more Thieves ſtopt and apprehended by Pawnbrokers, than by thoſe of any other Trade whatſoever, notwithſtanding the Riſk a Pawnbroker runs of being ſued, and put to a great Expence, in caſe he happens to ſtop an innocent Perſon. If it were not for this Riſk, I am perſuaded, all our Pawnbrokers would be ſo diligent, and ſo ready to ſtop ſuſpected Perſons offering to pawn Goods with them, that no Thief, nor any one concerned with a Thief, would ever apply to them for getting Money upon any Thing they had ſtolen. Therefore, if you intend to make any Law for more effectually preventing its being in the Power of Thieves to raiſe Money upon their ſtolen Goods, inſtead of putting an End to Pawnbroking, which is ſo uſeful to the Poor, you ſhould make a Law for enabling Pawnbrokers, and, indeed, all other Shop or Warehouſe-keepers, to ſtop ſuſpected Perſons who offer any Goods to Pawn or Sale, till they give a ſatisfactory Account of themſelves. If you ſhould do this, it would be dangerous for Thieves to offer their ſtolen Goods to any but ſuch as they know to be Receivers and Purchaſers of ſtolen Goods; and as Thieves are generally, when taken, very apt to impeach their Accomplices, ſuch Receivers would, probably, in a ſhort Time, meet with a due Reward.

This, Sir, is, in my Opinion, the moſt proper Method for putting an End to, or, at leaſt, for leſſening the Evil, which is now made a Pretence for putting an End to the Buſineſs of Pawnbroking; but, I think, I have ſhewn, that Pawnbroking is neither the Cauſe of the Evil complained of, nor would the Evil be removed or leſſened by putting an End to that Buſineſs; and as to the Temptations which Apprentices, Journeymen, and Servants are led into by the eaſy Acceſs they have to Money at a Pawnbroker's, upon pledging their Maſter's Goods, can we imagine that Alehouſes, Gin-ſhops, and other Places, which thrive by their indulging their vicious Courſes, would not let them have Money, or what elſe they might want, upon leaving ſuch Things in their Hands as a Security? This could not be prevented by the Bill now under our Conſideration; becauſe the Perſon taking ſuch Goods as a Security for the Payment of his Bill, could not be called Pawnbroking: Nay, even if he lent Money upon ſuch a Security at a high Intereſt, it would be impoſſible to prove it ſo as to ſubject him to the Penalty; becauſe, if challenged, he would inſiſt upon his having made an abſolute Purchaſe, and he would take Care, when he received the Goods, that no one ſhould be preſent to prove the contrary; he might even be ſo cautious as to have the Goods openly delivered to him by Way of Bargain and Sale, in which Caſe he might always have Witneſſes ready to prove, that he had fairly bought them; and in that Caſe, the true Owner would be a greater Loſer than if his Servant had pawned them at a Pawnbroker's; for Goods are never pawned for near the full Value, and the Maſter may have them re-

returned, upon paying the Principal and Intereſt, I mean legal Intereſt; for in ſuch Caſes the Pawnbroker ſeldom or never inſiſts upon more. I therefore think, that by putting an End to Pawnbroking, you will introduce a new Sort of Traffick, by which ſuch Servants as run into vicious Courſes, for ſuch there will always be, will be more oppreſſed, and their Maſters greater Loſers.

As to fraudulent Bankrupts, Sir, or ſuch as reſolve to fly beyond Seas, with as much Money as they can raiſe upon their Credit here, it is impoſſible to prevent ſuch Practices entirely, as long as we have any Trade, or any buying and ſelling. Such Rogues as theſe ſeldom apply to Pawnbrokers for getting ready Money upon the Goods they have bought upon Credit: There are, and always will be, in all trading Countries, a Set of rich Men, whom we call Buyers of Bargains; Theſe Men have always a large Stock of Money at Command, ready to be laid out upon the Purchaſe of any Parcel of Goods, which a Merchant, Shopkeeper, or Tradeſman, is, by ſome preſent Difficulty, obliged to ſell at an under Value; and ſuch Men will always give more ready Money for the Purchaſe of a Parcel of Goods, than a Pawnbroker will lend upon their being pledged. Therefore we muſt ſuppoſe, that a Man who really intends to become a fraudulent Bankrupt, and to fly beyond Seas with as much ready Money as he can get, will always apply to theſe Buyers of Bargains rather than to a Pawnbroker; and the Fact is really ſo. The Goods of unfortunate Bankrupts are often, 'tis true, found in the Hands of Pawnbrokers; but ſuch Men never deſigned to fly beyond Seas, or to cheat their Creditors. They pawned with a ſincere Intention to redeem, and their not redeeming proceeded not from any fraudulent Deſign, but from their being diſappointed in their Hopes of recovering their Circumſtances. In theſe Hopes many, I ſhall grant, are diſappointed, and have a Statute taken out againſt them, or are obliged to abſcond, before a Change of Fortune enables them to redeem their Goods; but by pawning a Parcel of Goods to anſwer an immediate preſſing Demand, many more are daily preſerved from Ruin, and enabled, by a Change of Fortune, or by getting Payment of ſome of their outſtanding Debts, not only to redeem the Goods they pawned, but to carry on, for the future, a proſperous Trade, and, perhaps, to enrich their Families. Therefore, to aboliſh entirely the Buſineſs of Pawnbroking, or to put it under ſuch Regulations as would have that Effect, would certainly be the Cauſe of the Ruin of many who might otherwiſe have ſaved themſelves, and would no Way prevent thoſe Frauds which are carried on by Perſons who take up Goods upon Credit, with the villainous Deſign of turning them into ready Money, in order to fly and carry it along with them beyond Seas.

But, Sir, the chief, and, indeed, the only plauſible Objection made againſt the Buſineſs of Pawnbroking, is the high Intereſt taken by Pawnbrokers. This is a moſt reaſonable Objection when they lend large Sums, and for a long Time: To exact in ſuch Caſes at the Rate of 30*l. per Cent.* is really Oppreſſion and Extortion to the higheſt Degree; but when they lend ſmall Sums, or for a very ſhort Time, the Caſe is quite altered. What they then take, ought not wholly to be look'd on as an Intereſt for their Money, but as a Reward for their Time and Trouble, as well as an Intereſt for their Money; and if we conſider the Trouble they muſt be at, we cannot reckon either the one or the other extravagant. If a Pawnbroker lends but *five Shillings* for a Week, he muſt unfold and examine the Pledge offered;

offered; he must write and put a Bill upon it, with the Person's Name that brought it, the Sum lent upon it, and the Day of the Month, and the Year, it was pledged; he must fold it up again carefully, and carry it and lay it up in his Warehouse; and he must make an Entry of it in his Day-Book: Then, when the Pledger comes to redeem, he must go and fetch it from his Warehouse; he must unfold it, to shew the Pledger that it is the same, and that it has met with no Damage; he must fold it up again, or, at least, help the Pledger to fold it up; and he must make a new Entry in his Day-Book. After all this Trouble, besides paying and receiving the Money, he gets but *three Half-pence*, which is the highest Interest, Reward, or Profit, any Pawnbroker desires; and I submit it to Gentlemen, if this can be called an extravagant Demand for his Time and Labour. Sir, if the Goods lie but a Day in his Hands, he deserves that for his Trouble; and if they lie a Month he desires no more, both for his Interest and Trouble. *Thirty per Cent.* is, therefore, no extravagant Demand upon small Sums for a short Time; and for this Reason I must think, that the Regulations proposed about 14 or 15 Years ago, were much more reasonable than any Thing proposed by this Bill.

The great Grievance in the Business of Pawnbroking is, Sir, that those who set up that Business are not by Law allowed to take more than legal Interest, even upon the smallest Sums they lend. If they take more, they are liable to be sued upon the Statute against Usury, and would incur the Penalties, if the Fact could be proved. This obliges them to carry on the Business in a hidden Manner, and renders them in every Case subject to the Danger of a Law-Suit, in which, the Person they deal with may be a good Witness against them, because the Action may be, and generally is, brought in the Name of some other Person: for in such Cases the Law allows any one to become Informer, and to bring that Action which the Lawyers call a *Qui tam*, as such Gentlemen usually affect to express themselves, like Gypsies or Pickpockets, in a Dialect that is understood by none but those of their Gang. By this continual Danger which Pawnbrokers are exposed to, Men of opulent Fortunes are frightned from setting up the Business; and to carry it on at legal Interest would be worth no Man's While, let his Stock be never so large, and his Business never so extensive.

This Inconvenience, Sir, came under the Consideration of this House, I think, it was in the Year 1731, upon a Petition from the City of *London* against the Charitable Corporation; and many Gentlemen then thought it necessary to pass a Law for impowering Pawnbrokers, and all such as should lend Money upon Pledge of Goods, to take more than legal Interest. A Bill was accordingly brought in, by which, if I remember, it was proposed to admit of an Interest of 30 *per Cent.* being taken upon all Sums lent upon Goods, not exceeding the Sum of *five Shillings*, and the Interest admitted to be taken, diminished gradually as the Sum to be lent increased. What Objections were then made against passing such a Bill into a Law, I cannot recollect; but I was then, and am still suspicious, that private Reasons operated more than those that were made publick, in defeating that Bill; for I am still of Opinion, that the Bill was a good Bill, and that it would be right to allow People who set up the Business of lending Money upon Goods, to take more than legal Interest, and more upon small Sums than upon those that are larger.

If this were allowed, Sir, the Trade of Pawnbroking would soon cease

ceaſe to be a diſreputable Trade: They would then lend their Money publickly, at leaſt to ſuch as ſhould not deſire to be private; and many Perſons of affluent Circumſtances would ſet up in the Buſineſs. This, as in all other Branches of Buſineſs, would produce an Emulation, and a Competition who ſhould treat their Cuſtomers beſt; and this might, in a few Years, reduce the Intereſt upon Pledges, even below what the Law might allow to be taken. Poor Peoples Things would be kept much better and ſafer; and if a poor Man ſhould find himſelf unable to redeem, his Pawnbroker would never refuſe to have his Things ſold at a publick Sale, or to return him the Overplus, if any, after deducting the Principal, Intereſt, and Charges of Sale. But whilſt the Buſineſs of Pawnbroking remains in its preſent Condition, we can never expect any of theſe good Conſequences; and therefore, if that Buſineſs be in many Caſes abſolutely neceſſary for the Relief of the Poor, and ſometimes even of the better Sort of Tradeſmen, who are often brought under great Difficulties, by Diſappointments they meet with in Payments expected from, and, perhaps, expreſsly promiſed by thoſe of a ſuperior Station: I ſay, if the Buſineſs of Pawnbroking be abſolutely neceſſary for this Purpoſe, it is our Duty to contrive and paſs ſuch a Law, as may not only promote the Buſineſs, but ſuch a one as may render it moſt uſeful, and leaſt burdenſome, to thoſe who, by fatal Neceſſity, are obliged to apply to Pawnbrokers for Relief.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that if it were poſſible, it would be right to put it out of the Power of the Vicious or Extravagant to get Money to ſupply their Vices or Extravagancies; but it is abſolutely impoſſible, as long as they have any Credit, or any Thing of Value at their Diſpoſal. If they cannot pawn, they will ſell; and if there were not in *England* a publick Pawnbroker, or one that openly profeſſed to be ſo: If you ſhould, by an expreſs Law and ſevere Penalties, prevent any ſuch Thing, there would be Multitudes that would carry on the Trade privately, or under the Pretence of buying what was brought to them as a Pledge. The only Difference would be, that the Poor and the Neceſſitous would be more impoſed on, and more oppreſſed than they are at preſent; and I do not think, we ſhould have ſo much Regard for the Vicious and Extravagant, as for their Sake to paſs a Law that would be of ſuch pernicious Conſequence to the induſtrious but neceſſitous Poor.

Gentlemen born to opulent Fortunes, and who, conſequently, had never any Occaſion to try their Friends, may ſuppoſe, Sir, that a Man of any Character can never miſs borrowing from a Friend what little Money he may want at a Pinch; or that a Maſter will never refuſe advancing a little Money to one that works for him, in Caſe any Accident ſhould make it neceſſary for him to have Money in Advance; but thoſe who know the World muſt know, that in both Caſes, it is better for a Man to go to a Pawnbroker, than to apply either to his Friends, or the Maſter he works with. A Man of the beſt Character may apply to twenty Friends, before he finds one that is able and willing to ſupply his Wants; and by opening his Caſe to ſo many, he runs the Riſk of ruining his Credit, by bringing all his Creditors upon his Back at once. Beſides, if a Man has the good Luck to get what he wants from the firſt Friend he applies to, the moſt punctual Repayment does not cancel the Obligation: The Favour ſtill remains unſatisfied, and but too often can never be ſatisfied, in the Opinion of the Man that confers it. Therefore, a wiſe Man will always apply to a Pawnbroker, notwithſtanding the high Intereſt he pays, rather

rather than apply to any Friend upon ſuch an Occaſion.

Then, Sir, as to a Journeyman or Workman's applying to his Maſter, we know how apt many Maſters are to impoſe upon, and even to tyrannize over their Journeymen and Workmen. For this Purpoſe, they even make it their Buſineſs to bring them in Debt, and are glad of any Opportunity for ſo doing; becauſe till they have paid the Debt, they cannot leave their Maſter, let his Treatment of them be never ſo oppreſſive; and by reducing their Wages, or by making them take Neceſſaries of him at a high Price, inſtead of ready Money, he puts it out of their Power ever to get out of his Debt, by which Means they are made Slaves for Life. This is often the Fate of thoſe Workmen who run in Debt to their Maſters; and ought not a poor Man who has any Thing to pawn, rather to go to a Pawnbroker than run ſuch a Riſk? An induſtrious and frugal Workman, while he is in full Health and conſtant Employment, may ſave ſomething weekly out of his Wages: This he lays out in equipping himſelf and Family, to Advantage, or in adding ſomething to the Furniture of his Houſe or Lodging; but even ſuch a one may, by Sickneſs or want of Employment, be reduced to the Neceſſity of borrowing Money for the Support of himſelf and Family. To whom ſhall he apply for this Purpoſe? If to his Friends and Companions, they are all, perhaps, in the ſame Circumſtances with himſelf: If to the Maſter he works with, ſuppoſing he ſucceeds, he runs the Riſk of being made a Slave for Life: Would it not be very hard to put it out of the Power of ſuch a Man to raiſe Money upon the Pledge of Things, which he has not then any neceſſary Occaſion for? The ſmall Sum of *Forty Shillings* may be ſufficient for relieving a poor Man out of his preſent Diſtreſs: This he may raiſe by pawning a Suit of new Cloaths which coſt him perhaps 3*l.* and if they ſhould lie a Twelvemonth, he pays, at the preſent exorbitant Rate of Intereſt, but 12*s.* for the Uſe of the Money. This then would be his greateſt Loſs by pledging; but let us ſee how the Caſe would ſtand, if he could not pledge them: His preſent Neceſſity muſt be ſupplied; and if he cannot pawn, he muſt ſell. If his Suit of Cloaths had never been upon his Back, a Buyer of old Cloaths would not give him above 50*s.* or 3*l.* at moſt for them, in which Caſe his Loſs would be 40*s.* at leaſt. So, Sir, you will not paſs a Law for reducing the unfortunate Poor to ſuch Extremities, eſpecially as I have ſhewn, that none of the Evils now complained of could be cured by ſuch a Law, but rather heightned and made more intolerable.

I am very ſenſible, Sir, that the Buſineſs of Pawnbroking is become very extenſive, and the Number of Pawnbrokers greatly increaſed ſince the Beginning of this Century; but this is not owing to the Increaſe of Luxury and Extravagance; for ſuch Men generally very ſoon put it out of their Power to have any Dealings even with a Pawnbroker. It is owing, Sir, to a Change of our Circumſtances, introduced ſince the Revolution, which, in my Opinion, is, and always will be of great Prejudice to our Trade, and which, I fear, will at laſt end in its Ruin. What I mean, Sir, is the erecting of publick Funds, and putting it in the Power of private Men to get an Intereſt for their Money, without lending it to their Neighbours upon perſonal Security. Before the Revolution, all our moneyed Men were obliged to let their Money lie dead by them, or lend it to ſome Tradeſman or Neighbour at legal Intereſt; and for this Reaſon, Attorneys, Scriveners, and Bankers, were then employed to find out Perſons who wanted

wanted to borrow Money at legal Intereſt upon their Bond or Note, by which Means no Tradeſman, nor even a working Man of any tolerable Character, could ever be in any Diſtreſs for want of Money, becauſe the next Attorney or Scrivener was always ready to ſupply him, and the Perſon who lent the Money never imagined he had done him a Favour, but, on the contrary, thought himſelf obliged, and ſeldom call'd for the Principal as long as the Intereſt was punctually paid; or if he did, the Borrower was never at a Loſs, becauſe if he had not ready Money of his own to anſwer the Demand, the ſame Attorney or Scrivener was ready to furniſh him with the Loan of Money for that Purpoſe.

But, Sir, ſince our publick Funds have been eſtabliſhed, Things have, by Degrees, quite altered their Courſe. The ſpare Money of the Nation has been entirely drawn out of Trade. Even a common Tradeſman, as ſoon as he has ſaved an hundred Pound more than he can employ in the Trade he is himſelf concerned in, inſtead of lending it out among his Neighbours, or putting it into an Attorney or Scrivener's Hand for that Purpoſe, he lays it out in the Purchaſe of ſome publick Security, and rather contents himſelf with a low Intereſt, than to run the Riſk of lending it out to private Men upon perſonal Security; which, by Degrees, has rendered ſuch Security every Day more precarious, and has, at laſt, brought it into ſuch Diſrepute, that with regard to Money, there is now hardly any ſuch Thing as perſonal Credit in the Nation, or, at leaſt, in this great Metropolis, unleſs it be in the Way of diſcounting Notes, and but very little even in that Way, except among Merchants who have great Dealings, and an eſtabliſhed Credit with the Bank, or with ſome Banker.

By this Change of Circumſtances, Sir: By this Decay of perſonal Credit, the Buſineſs of Pawnbroking has been greatly increaſed; for among all our lower Sort of Tradeſmen, and eſpecially among our Journeymen and working Men, the Pawnbroker is now their only Reſource, when they want a ſmall Sum of Money at a Pinch. We have now no Attorney, no Scrivener, nor any Banker, who is looking out for Perſons to lend to upon Bond or Note; but many Brokers, who are every Day looking out for Perſons that will lend, and offering twenty, thirty, nay fifty *per Cent.* Intereſt, or Premium, as they call it. If a Tradeſman applies to any of them, he muſt pay at leaſt as high Intereſt as any Pawnbroker demands, and he muſt get one or two more Tradeſmen to join with him in a Note: This lays him under an Obligation of doing the ſame Thing for them; and by being once led into this Way, it is ten to one but he is at laſt undone. Therefore, when any ſudden and unexpected Demand comes upon a Tradeſman or Shopkeeper, or when a Workman happens to be ſick, or thrown out of Buſineſs, his only wiſe Reſort muſt now be to the Pawnbroker; and for this Reaſon, I will ſay, that we could never have choſen a worſe Time than the preſent for aboliſhing the Buſineſs of Pawnbroking, which, in my Opinion, would be the certain Conſequence of our paſſing the Bill now before us into a Law, without the laſt Proviſo, for excepting Bankers.

With that Proviſo, indeed, the Bill will have very little Effect: It will only change the Name, as my honoured Friend has obſerved; but, Sir, if you leave out that Proviſo, and paſs the Bill, with the other Clauſes, as they now ſtand, you will put it out of the Power of any Man to carry on the Trade of Pawnbroking in any open or profeſſed Manner. The Conſequence will be, that no Man will take out a Licence as a Pawnbroker, but Multitudes will ſet

up the Trade in a private, clandeſtine Manner, or carry it on by Evaſion, under the Character of Brokers or Dealers in ſecond-hand Goods; for if ſuch a Broker ſhould buy a Suit of made Cloaths, or any Thing elſe, from a poor Man, ſurely you would not pretend, by this Bill, or any other, to prohibit the Broker's ſelling the ſame Thing again to the ſame Perſon at a moderate Profit, and this Profit would come inſtead of the Intereſt now taken by Pawnbrokers. By this Bill, therefore, you will only add to the Oppreſſion of the Poor; for if a Pawnbroker ſhould take out a Licence, and follow the Directions propoſed by this Bill, eſpecially that of not lending upon any Pawn, till he has enquired ſtrictly into the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon he lends to, ſuch a Pawnbroker could never have Buſineſs ſufficient for his Support; becauſe no Man would chuſe to have ſuch an Inquiry made in his Neighbourhood, and there only the Pawnbroker could find full Satisfaction, if he had himſelf no Knowledge of the Perſon that comes to borrow upon a Pawn; for few ſuch can find a Friend to recommend them, and ſtill fewer would chuſe to truſt any Friend with ſuch a Secret, as long as he could get what he wanted, tho' at a greater Loſs and Riſk, from ſome clandeſtine, unlicenſed Pawnbroker, or from ſome one who carried on the Buſineſs, under the Character of being a Dealer in ſecond-hand Goods.

I hope, I have now ſhewn, Sir, that if this Bill produces any Effect, it will be a bad one, and that it will no Way cure any of the Evils complained of; therefore, I hope, the Hon. Gentlemen who brought it in, will either drop their Bill, or agree to its being amended, ſo as to make it ſomething like the Bill that was brought into this Houſe in the Year 1731; for hough I am againſt this Bill, I am far from being againſt our paſſing a proper Bill for regulating the Buſineſs of Pawnbroking, and for encouraging Men of good Characters and plentiful Fortunes to follow that Buſineſs; which, in my Opinion, is the only Method we can take for rendering it leſs oppreſſive upon the Poor than it is at preſent.

For underſtanding the next Debate I am to give, I muſt obſerve, that as the Common-Council of the City of London *makes but one Court, conſiſting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men, all ſitting in one Room or Houſe, and called in all publick Acts, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of* London, *in Common-Council aſſembled; neither the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, nor Commons, as ſuch, had any Negative before the Year* 1725, *but all voted indiſcriminately, as Members of one and the ſame Court, and a Majority of the Whole determined the Queſtion, even tho' the Lord Mayor, or a Majority of the Aldermen, or a Majority of the Commons, was againſt it. In that Year, from what Conſiderations, publick or private, I ſhall not determine, a Bill was brought in and paſſed into a Law, intitled,* An Act for regulating Elections within the City of *London*, and for preſerving the Peace, good Order, and Government of the ſaid City; *whereby it was, among other Things, enacted,* That no Act, Order, or Ordinance whatſoever, ſhall be made or paſſed in the Common-Council of the ſaid City, without the Aſſent of the Mayor and Aldermen preſent, or the major Part of them, nor without the Aſſent of the Commons preſent at ſuch Common-Council, or the major Part of them.

As the City of London *has always ſtrenuouſly ſupported the Liberties and Trade of their Country, and, it is to be hoped, always will, this Negative Power veſted in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, was, by moſt People, deemed to be of dangerous Conſequence, becauſe*

cause a Minister might find Means to gain a corrupt Influence over a Majority of the Aldermen, who are chosen for Life, and thereby prevent the City's coming to any Resolution as a Corporate Body, however necessary it might be at the Time, for the Preservation of the Liberties or Trade of their Country. Therefore, many of the most eminent Citizens, and even many of the Aldermen themselves, had for a long Time struggled to get this Law repealed, and the City restored to its antient Form of Government.——For this Purpose, on the 25th of January, *1744-5, a Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of* London, *in Common-Council assembled, was presented to the House of Commons, representing, That the said Act had by no Means answered the good Ends and Purposes thereby said to be intended, neither had the same, in any wise, preserved the good Order and Government of the City; but that the exercising the Negative Power, thereby given to the Mayor and Aldermen, had occasioned great Jealousies and Discontents among the Citizens, highly obstructed the Proceedings of Common-Councils, and tended greatly to destroy the Peace and good Order of the said City; that by this Law the Commons in Common-Council (tho' composed of no less than 236 Citizens) should they be unanimous, might by the Negative Votes of the Mayor, and two or three Aldermen, be restrained from making any Act, Order, or Ordinance, however advantageous or beneficial to the said City; and that the Petitioners conceived, that so great a Power, lodged in so few Hands, might, in Time, prove subversive of the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens of* London, *and destructive of the very Essence and Being of Common-Councils: And therefore praying the House to take the Premises into Consideration, and to do therein, as to the House should seem meet and agreeable.*

This Petition being read, a Bill was ordered to be brought in for repealing so much of the said Act as related to the making or passing of Acts, Orders, or Ordinances in Common-Council; and accordingly a Bill for this Purpose was, on the 6th of February *following, presented to the House by Mr. Alderman* Marshal, *then Lord Mayor of* London, *and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of* Agmondesham *in* Buckinghamshire; *which was then read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time on the 12th, as it was accordingly; and a Motion being made of Course, That the Bill be committed, after a long Debate, the Question was carried in the Negative, and consequently the Bill was drop for that Session.*

Now, as several of the Members of our Club are Citizens of London, *and consequently very much interested in the Fate of this Bill, we resolved to have a Debate upon the Subject, which was begun by* Servilius Priscus, *in the Character of* H——y P——m, *Esq; whose Speech was to the Effect as follows, viz.*

Mr. President,

SIR,

I Now rise up to do what I should be very far from chusing, and what I should certainly avoid, if I were not in my own Mind fully convinced, that it is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of the Peace and Tranquillity of my native Country.—I rise up, Sir, to oppose the Motion for committing the Bill, which has been now read a second Time to you. The Bill, I know, is a favourite Bill among the People without Doors, especially those of the City of *London*; and, therefore, I am sensible, that I run a Risk of incurring the popular Odium by my opposing the Progress of such a Bill: but this shall never deter me from acting in this House according as I think the Interest of my Country directs; and it is this alone that calls me up upon

this Occaſion. Power is an Enjoyment that is graſped at, and aſſiduouſly ſought after, by all Mankind, tho' very few are capable of making a right Uſe of it: It was this that created the many Jealouſies and Conteſts between the *Patricians* and *Plebeians*, and between the Senate and Tribunes, of antient *Rome*; which at laſt roſe to ſuch a Height, and were carried on with ſuch Violence, as to put an End to that glorious Commonwealth: It is this that makes the Populace ſo fond of every Regulation that gives the many Share, or adds to the Share they have, in the Government of their Country; and yet it is plain from Hiſtory, that no free State ever long endured, where the Populace had any great Share in the Government, and that while it did endure, it never poſſeſſed any ſettled Peace or Tranquillity. Men will always be more governed by their Paſſions than by their Reaſon, and it is ſo difficult to foreſee and determine what is moſt for the publick Good, that Men are apt to determine that to be moſt for the publick Good, which beſt ſuits with their private Views and Paſſions. This is the Cauſe, that where the People have too great a Share of the Government in their Hands, the Peace of the State muſt always be diſturb'd with Parties or Factions; and as the Vulgar, great as well as ſmall, have generally but very little Foreſight, and are violent in the Purſuit of every Paſſion, this always, at laſt, furniſhes the Leader of ſome Party or Faction with Means to overturn the Conſtitution of their Government, and to uſurp to himſelf a ſole and arbitrary Power.

I could demonſtrate this Theorem, Sir, from Obſervations upon the Hiſtory of almoſt all the Commonwealths that ever had a Being, and are now no more; but as the *Roman* Hiſtory is beſt known, and moſt adapted to this Purpoſe, I ſhall confine my Obſervations to that Hiſtory alone. After the Expulſion of their Kings, and the Eſtabliſhment of a Republican Form of Government, the People got, 'tis true, immediately, a very great Share in the Government, by the Law that introduced an Appeal to the People, for which the chief Promoter got the Name of *Publicola*. By this, and by the Election of their annual Magiſtrates, the People had, I ſay, a very great Share of the Government: But for many Years it was in Appearance only; for the Senate and chief *Patricians*, even after the Tribunes of the People were inſtituted, had ſo much Influence among the People, that they preſerved in their own Hands the Whole of the Adminiſtration, by getting the People to chuſe ſuch Magiſtrates as they directed, and to make ſuch Decrees upon Appeals as they thought proper and juſt; but the People, ſpirited-up by popular Leaders, were every Day aiming at getting more and more Power into their Hands, and by the ſame Means the Influence of the Senate and chief *Patricians* grew every Day leſs and leſs. The firſt Conqueſt the People made upon the Senate, was that of obtaining the Eſtabliſhment of Tribunes with moſt extraordinary Powers; and the next they made was, the obtaining a Law for the allowing of Marriages between *Patricians* and *Plebeians*. About the ſame Time they got introduced the Cuſtom of chuſing military Tribunes in the Place of Conſuls, becauſe the *Patricians* would not allow, that any *Plebeian* could be choſen a Conſul, whereas a *Plebeian* might be choſen a military Tribune; and by Means of this Diſpute, the Commonwealth came to be governed for many Years by military Tribunes inſtead of Conſuls; tho' ſuch was the Modeſty of the People, that for above fifty Years after this Sort of Magiſtracy was firſt introduced, no *Plebeian* could get himſelf choſen a military Tribune. But the greateſt Conqueſt

which the People of *Rome* obtained over the Senate and *Patricians*, was the Law for rendering a *Plebeian* capable of being chosen Consul; for from that Time the Influence of the Senate diminished very fast, and the People began to grow every Day more licentious.

Thus, Sir, a Way being opened for popular Leaders, whether *Patrician* or *Plebeian*, to arrive at the chief Dignities and Magistracies of the State, and the People having got almost entirely into their own Hands the conferring of those Honours, and repeating them as often as they pleased, a popular Leader at last put an End to the Liberties of the People for a Time; and soon after him, another popular Leader put an End to them for ever. When I say this, every Gentleman must suppose, I mean *Caius Marius* and *Julius Cæsar*, Names well known to those who are versed in the *Roman* History. *Marius*, tho' of mean Extraction, even among the *Plebeians*, raised himself to such Favour among the People of *Rome*, by his Success in War, and by patronizing every popular Law proposed, that he was chosen Consul for three Years successively, which enabled him to continue himself by Force or Corruption in the same high Office for three Years more, in Spite of all that the Nobles of *Rome* could do against him. I say Nobles, Sir, for by admitting *Plebeians* into all high Offices, the Distinction between *Patricians* and *Plebeians* had by this Time begun to be forgot, and the Distinction that came in its Place, was that of the Nobles and People. 'Tis true, the Nobles, by the Help of *Sulla*'s Army, got the better of *Marius*, and drove him into Exile in *Africa*; but the very next Year, *Sulla* being gone with his Army into *Greece* against *Mithridates*, *Marius* returned, and joining with *Cinna*, after a terrible Slaughter of the Nobles, he seized upon the City and Government by an armed Force, which his Party held by the same Means after his Death, till *Sulla* returned with his Army from *Asia*, and after several Victories destroyed all the Heads of that Party, and restored what was called the Party of the Nobles, reserving however, to himself a Dictatorial Power.

Did these Misfortunes, Sir, render the People of *Rome* more wise? Did they from thence learn not to aim at more Power than they knew how to make use of, or not to put more Confidence in their pretended Patriots than they deserved? No, Sir: Presently after *Sulla*'s Death, *Julius Cæsar*, tho' he was of noble Extraction, put himself at the Head of the popular Party, and patronized every Proposition that tended to increase the Power of the People; because from the Experience of what happened in *Sulla*'s Time, he saw, that that was the only Party that would support him in, as well as raise him to, arbitrary Power. By patronizing *Agrarian* and such other Laws, he recommended himself to great Favour among the People, and as he knew that military Glory and a good Army were necessary to raise him to the highest Pinnacle of Power, he made use of that Favour for obtaining the Government of *Transalpin Gaul*, to which he got by the same Favour the Province of *Cisalpin Gaul* afterwards added, tho' every wise Man at *Rome* saw, that it was dangerous to join these two Commands together, because the first furnished him of Course with a great Army, and the second with an easy Access to *Rome* itself, in a Condition to seize upon the Government of his Country; but the Populace could not see this Danger, nor could they penetrate into his Design of involving his Country in a War with the *Gauls*, or of desiring to continue for several Years in the Command of these two Provinces; Whereas his Design in both was perceived by the Senate and great Men at *Rome*.

They

They saw, that by involving his Country in War, his Design was to recommend himself to the Populace by military Glory, and that by desiring to continue long in the same Command, he designed to model his Army so as to make it the Army of *Julius Cæsar*, and not the Army of the Commonwealth of *Rome*.

All this, I say, Sir, was foreseen by the Senate and great Men of *Rome*; but they neither could recal him, nor call him to an Account for unnecessarily involving his Country in a War, without the Consent of the People, and they were so blinded with his military Exploits, and the Favour he had formerly gained among them, that it was not possible to make them see the Danger, or consent to recal a General, who was every Day sending them Accounts of Victories gained over their most antient and most formidable Enemy. There he staid, there he fought successfully, till he made the Army his own; and then, instead of dismissing his Army, as was required by the Senate, he marched with it to *Rome*, and conquered his Country. So blind were the People to their own Interest, so ready to assist their Favourite in overturning the Liberties of their Country, that the Tribunes they had chosen declared against the Senate, and having fled from *Rome*, took Shelter in the Camp of *Cæsar*. So it was, Sir, in the Commonwealth of *Rome*, so it will be in all Commonwealths where the People are vested with too much Power. They are extravagant in their Favours as well as Resentments, which makes it easy for a Favourite to obtain so much Power from them, or such a long Possession of Power, as enables him to strip them of all Manner of Power whatsoever; therefore, in every free State, it is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of its Freedom, to have a Senate or Assembly of Nobles or chief Magistrates, vested with a Power to give a Check to the Extravagancies of the People.

This, as I have said, Sir, we may learn from the History of every Commonwealth that ever was brought under the sole and arbitrary Power of one Man; and, in particular, we may learn it from a late Instance in our own History. As the Constitution of our Government is, I believe, the most perfect, and the best contrived for Duration, of any that was ever invented, the People are, by Means of this Assembly, provided with a sufficient Power to prevent their being oppressed, either by our Nobles, or by those employed by the King in the executive Part of our Government; and if the People should, by Means of this Assembly, become at any Time extravagant, either in their Pursuit of Power, or in bestowing Favours, either upon a popular King, or popular Subject, the other House has, by our Constitution, a Power to give a Check to our Proceedings. While our Constitution remains entire, and each Branch of the Legislature preserves the Check it has upon the other two, the Freedom of our Government must remain secure, and as often as this Check is removed, or any Way clogged in its Operation, our Liberties begin to be in Danger.

Of this, Sir, we had a notable Instance about an hundred Years ago. The People being rendered generally discontented by the ill Management of the Court, and drove into Enthusiasm by the Pride and Arrogance of some of the leading Clergy, this House began to incroach upon both the other Branches of our Legislature; and having the Populace on their Side, by Means of Mobs and riotous Assemblies, they made it impossible for the other House to exert that Check which, by our Constitution, they ought to have upon this. What was the Consequence? The People, by Means of their Representatives in this Assembly, having got the whole Power of the Government into their Hands, they murdered their King,

King, overturned the Conſtitution of their Country, and were, at laſt, themſelves ſubjected to the ſole and arbitrary Power of the General they had raiſed and appointed to command their Army.

Is not this, Sir, a recent Proof from our own Hiſtory, that it is of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to a free State to lodge a great Power, without any Controul, in the People, or in any popular Aſſembly? And when we conſider this, ſhall we go about to repeal a Law which is ſo neceſſary for putting a proper Reſtraint upon the Proceedings of that popular Aſſembly called the Common-Council of the City of *London*? Whether the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have always had a Negative Voice in the Common-Council, is what I ſhall not poſitively determine; but to me it ſeems highly probable that they have, becauſe it is ſo analogous to our national Conſtitution; and it is reaſonable, I think, to ſuppoſe, that the Government of our capital City was, by its firſt Eſtabliſhment, made as ſimilar as poſſible to the Government of the Nation. If we ſuppoſe this, we muſt of courſe ſuppoſe, that the Court of Aldermen in the City, ſtand in Place of the Houſe of Lords in our national Eſtabliſhment, and, conſequently, we muſt ſuppoſe, that they have always had a Negative upon the Proceedings of the Commons.

Beſides, Sir, it is highly reaſonable it ſhould be ſo: The Common-Council of the City of *London* is a popular, and a very numerous Aſſembly: It would be dangerous, as I have already ſhewn, to give an Aſſembly of this Kind ſuch an extenſive Power as they have, without any Check or Controul. In the Fervency of their Zeal, Affection, or Reſentment, they might come to ſuch Reſolutions as might endanger not only their own Liberties, but the Liberties of the Nation; for in all our Broils and Diſputes, and much more in our Civil Wars, the City of *London* has been of the utmoſt Conſequence, and has generally turned the Scales to whatever Side ſhe declared for. It is therefore of great Conſequence to the Nation to have the Reſolutions of the City of *London* directed with Wiſdom, and prevented from being governed by any popular Madneſs or Frenzy; and as they have always hitherto been wiſely directed, I think it is a plain Proof that the Aldermen have always had a Negative in the Common-Council; otherwiſe it is hardly poſſible to ſuppoſe, that ſuch a numerous popular Aſſembly would not ſometimes have run into great Extravagancies. The Aldermen are always Men of known Abilities and Experience, and as they are choſen for Life, they are not liable to be infected with any Frenzy that may rage among the People: It is not therefore to be ſuppoſed, that they will ever agree to any Meaſure, that, like many other noxious Productions, owes its Origin to Heat, and cannot ſubſiſt in a temperate Climate. But the Common-Council-Men are choſen, and may be changed annually: Conſequently, they cannot always be Men of Experience, and muſt all be ſuch as give into, and encourage the violent Humours that happen to prevail among the People at the Time. If they judge coolly, and act with Moderation, they are ſure to be diſmiſſed at the next Election; and as it is juſtly thought an Honour by every Citizen to repreſent his Ward in the Common-Council, this muſt make him cautious of behaving in ſuch a Manner, upon any Occaſion, as may diſoblige thoſe that chuſe him.

From theſe Conſiderations, Sir, and from the continued Steadineſs and Wiſdom of the City's Conduct, we have great Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Aldermen have always had a Negative in the Common-Council; tho', perhaps, the Queſtion, by their not having had an Opportunity, or rather

rather their not having been for a long Time under any Neceſſity to exerciſe their Negative Power, had become doubtful, and was conteſted, when the Law was paſſed, which is now propoſed to be repealed; but ſuppoſe it was then clear, that they had no ſuch Negative, the Thing is in itſelf ſo reaſonable, and ſo neceſſary for preſerving the Tranquillity of the City, and even the Tranquillity of the Nation, that if there were now no Law in being for giving them a Negative, I ſhould be for our paſſing ſuch a Law as ſoon as poſſible. It is really, in my Opinion, ridiculous to ſuppoſe, that the Aldermen have not a Negative, or that the Majority of the Aldermen preſent, as well as the Majority of the Common-Council Men, muſt not agree to every Queſtion before it can paſs into a Reſolution. Let us conſider the Stile of all their Acts, Orders, and Ordinances: The Stile is in theſe Words, *It is reſolved*, or, *Be it enacted, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen, and the Commons, in Common-Council aſſembled*: Now as the Commons are in Number 236, and the Aldermen but 26, if they were all to vote together upon an Equality, and without any Diſtinction between the Votes of Common-Council Men and Aldermen, a Queſtion might be carried by a great Majority, tho' every one of the 26 Aldermen ſhould declare moſt ſtrenuouſly againſt it. In ſuch a Caſe would it not be ridiculous to ſay, *It is reſolved*, or, *Be it enacted, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen?*

Sir, if the Bill now before us ſhould paſs into a Law, I hope the City will for the future change their Stile and ſay, Be it enacted by the Commons in Common Council aſſembled; for if a great Majority of them be for the Queſtion propoſed, it will ſignify nothing whether the Aldermen be for it or no: Nay, I believe, few or none of them will ever give themſelves the Trouble of attending; for ſhould they appear unanimous and ſtrenuous for or againſt any Motion, it may be the chief Cauſe of its being carried againſt them; and ſhould this happen to be the Caſe, as it probably may, I ſhall expect to hear of ſuch Reſolutions paſſed in the Common-Council, as may give great Diſturbance not only to the City but to the whole Nation. But this, I hope, will be prevented by our diſagreeing to the Bill now under our Conſideration.

I know, Sir, and, if I did not, the Petition upon which this Bill is founded, would inform me, that ſeveral Objections have been made to the Aldermens having a Negative in the Common-Council. It has been ſaid, that this Negative is ſo far from preſerving the good Order and Government of the City of *London*, that the Exerciſe of it has occaſioned Jealouſies and Diſcontents among the Citizens, obſtructed the Proceedings of Common-Councils, and deſtroy'd the Peace and good Order of the City. But this, Sir, is the Way of thinking only among the Petitioners and their Friends; for in my Way of thinking, and in the Way of thinking of moſt of the Citizens, I have converſed with, the Peace, Order, and good Government of the City would have been ſeveral Times lately deſtroyed, had it not been for this Negative, which was given to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen by the Act now propoſed to be repealed. If any Jealouſies or Diſcontents have of late Years ariſen in the City, they were not occaſioned, but put a Stop to, by the Exerciſe of this Power. In all Cities there are Innovators and ambitious Projectors, who are every Day contriving Schemes for the Advancement of their Power or Popularity. In the City of *London* ſome ſuch are daily making their Appearance; and if ſome of their Schemes have been nipped in the Bud by the Exerciſe of this Nega-

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tive, it may have occaſioned jealouſies and Diſcontents among them and their Friends; but if their Schemes had been allowed to bloſſom, and much more, if they had ripened into the Fruit expected from them, they would, I am ſure, have occaſioned much greater Jealouſies and Diſcontents among the Citizens, and might have ſpread Jealouſies and Diſcontents over the whole Nation.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that the Exerciſe of this Negative may have obſtructed the Proceedings of Common-Councils: It was deſigned for that very End: It was deſigned as a Check upon the Proceedings of the Common-Council; and I have ſhewn, that it is neceſſary to have ſuch a Check upon the Proceedings of every popular Aſſembly that is intruſted with any very extenſive Power. But I will aver, that the Proceedings of the Common Council were never obſtructed by the Exerciſe of this Negative, except when they deſerved to be obſtructed, and, in any other Caſe, I am perſuaded they never will. Tho' the Aldermen have been now for very near twenty Years inveſted with this Power by an expreſs Act of Parliament, yet ſo far as I can recollect, they have never exerciſed it above three or four Times; and at every one of theſe Times, the Proceedings of the Common-Council were ſuch, that if a Stop had not by this Means been put to them, they would certainly have expoſed the City at leaſt, if not the whole Nation, to great Diſquietudes and Dangers.

Another Objection againſt this Negative, which is likewiſe mentioned in the Petition, is this, Sir: It is ſaid, that the unanimous Reſolution of the Common-Council-Men may be defeated by two or three Aldermen, however advantageous or beneficial it may be to the City. Now this, Sir, I expreſsly deny; for as every Alderman has a Right to be preſent at, and is expreſsly ſummoned to every Common-Council, and as no Matter of great Importance is ever, or indeed ought to be brought before them, till the Lord Mayor and moſt of the Members have been acquainted with it, and have had ſome Days to conſider it, it is not poſſible to ſuppoſe a Common-Council ſo ill attended upon ſuch an Occaſion, as not to have above five Aldermen preſent at it. Moſt probably, upon every ſuch Occaſion, they will all attend; If they do, fourteen of them at leaſt muſt concur, in putting a Negative upon the Motion; and however unanimous the Common-Council-Men may be, I ſhall not eaſily believe any Propoſition to be for the Advantage or Benefit of the City, if fourteen Aldermen declare againſt it; for as they have generally a greater Stake, and are better Judges of the true Intereſt of the City, than moſt of the Common-Council-Men, I cannot ſuppoſe, that ever fourteen of them will join in oppoſing any Thing that appears to be advantageous or beneficial to the City; eſpecially as moſt of them live in the City, and conſequently would run the Riſk of being *De-Witted* by an inraged Populace, ſhould they thus oppoſe what evidently appeared to be for the Intereſt or Happineſs of the City.

In ſhort, Sir, I cannot believe, that ever the Aldermen will exerciſe this Negative Power, but when the Common-Council-Men are running into ſome ſeditious or licentious Proceedings, or when they are going to ſacrifice the Intereſt of the City to their Affection for ſome popular Favourite. Both theſe Errors the Populace of every great City are very apt to fall into; and as the Common-Council-Men of the City of *London* muſt always be very much influenced by the Opinions and even the Paſſions of the Populace, their falling into ſuch Errors is always to be apprehended. If they ever do, this Negative of the Aldermen will be of great Service to the City, and therefore I muſt be againſt repealing the Law by which it is eſtabliſhed.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the two Schemes offered this Winter by Sir *John Barnard*, for raising 3,000,000*l.* for the publick Service, have been, and ſtill are, the general Subject of Converſation, I think you ſhould publiſh them in your *Magazine*, for which Purpoſe I have ſent you them incloſed; and I have likewiſe ſent you an Extract of a Pamphlet publiſhed, and addreſſed to him upon that Occaſion, with ſome of my Remarks upon it; both which you may publiſh if you think fit.

A PROPOSAL *for raiſing Three Millions for the Service of the* GOVERNMENT.

l.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1,000,000,	At Five *per Cent. per Ann.* for Ten Years; after which Time to be redeemable by Parliament —	50,000	0	0
1,000,000,	On perpetual Annuities of Four *per Cent. per Ann.* unredeemable —	40,000	0	0
1,000,000,	By a Lottery at 4 *per Cent. per Ann.*	40,000	0	0
3,000,000,	— on a Fund of *per Ann.* — —	130,000	0	0
	The Lottery to have an Increaſe of Capital of	333,333	6	8
	The whole 1,333,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to have an Annuity of 3 *per Cent. per Ann.* redeemable; which is, as above,	40,000	0	0

To be diſpoſed as follows:

Every Blank Ticket to have 10*l.*——the original Sum to be paid for a Ticket; and the Remainder of the Money to be divided into Prizes.

Suppoſe,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
75,000 Blanks, at 10*l.* each, is — — —	750,000	0	0
25,000 Prizes, properly diſtributed — —	583,333	6	8
100,000 Tickets, of which the Lot. to conſiſt,	1,333,333	6	8

All the above Annuities to be transferable.

A ſeparate Book to be laid open for each of the ſaid Three Millions; in which any Perſon may ſubſcribe, paying down ſuch Part of the Purchaſe-Money as ſhall be order'd.

That a Perſon ſubſcribing in one Book be not obliged to ſubſcribe in either of the other Books.

If the Lottery be not filled by a limited Time, no more Subſcriptions to be taken in that Book; and the Lottery to conſiſt only of the Sum ſubſcribed.

Blanks and Prizes to be diſtributed in the above Proportion.

A ſecond PROPOSAL *for raiſing Three Millions for the Service of the* GOVERNMENT.

THE firſt Propoſal was publiſhed in order to obtain the Opinion of Mankind concerning the beſt Method of raiſing three Millions for the Service of the Government; and having now conſidered what has been ſaid about the ſaid Propoſal in general, or any particular Part of it, I have thought proper to publiſh this ſecond Propoſal, which I hope is free from any material Objection, *viz.*

That all the 3,000,000*l.* be raiſed on Annuities of Four *per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by Parliament.

That a Subſcription be taken in for a Lottery, at 10*l.* *per* Ticket, to which every Perſon may be at Liberty to ſubſcribe for one or more Tickets.

That no Subſcription be taken in after a limited Time.

That the Lottery conſiſt only of ſo many Tickets as ſhall be ſubſcribed for at that Time.

That the total Amount of the Purchaſe-Money of the Tickets ſubſcribed for, be properly diſtributed into Blanks and Prizes.

That what ſhall remain of the three Millions, not raiſed as aforeſaid by a Lottery, be raiſed by a publick Sale of Annuities, to be advertiſed in the *London Gazette* a reaſonable Time before the Sale begin.

That in the ſaid Advertiſement be mentioned the Sum of Money to be raiſed by ſuch Sale; the Time from which ſuch Annuities are to commence; the Times of Payment for the Purchaſe-Money; and that every Buyer ſhall inſtantly pay down Five *per Cent.* for all Sums purchaſed, which ſhall be allowed to him in Part of the firſt Payment.

That the Payments be fixed at ſuch Times as it ſhall be foreſeen the Money will be wanted.

That ſome Time before the Sale, Catalogues be printed, of the Lots of Annuities to be ſold, diſpoſed into various Sums of 100*l.* and upwards, as ſhall be thought proper;

proper, to accommodate all Persons who may have a Desire to buy.

That the Sale being once begun, may be continued from Day to Day, until as many Annuities are sold, as that the capital Sum thereof, together with the Money raised by the Lottery, will make up the Sum of three Millions, intended to be raised.

That if it should happen, that the Annuities to be sold, sell in an Average under Par, an Adjournment of the Sale may be made to such Day as shall be thought proper, to give Time to cast up the Deficiency; on which Day shall commence the Sale of as many Annuities as will make up such Deficiency, that the Government, in all Events, may be secure of the Money intended to be raised.

That in Case of any unforeseen Incivnt, which may make it expedient, the sale either before it is begun, or during the Time of Sale, may be postponed to a further Time.

If the foregoing Method be put in Practice, the Difference between this Scheme of raising three Millions, and that Scheme of raising the said Sum, which proposes a Lottery of 500,000*l.* and 2,500,000*l.* by Annuities, all at Four *per Cent. per Ann.* with the Addition of 45,000*l. per Ann.* for Life-Rents, will be thus:

In both Schemes, there is Four *per Cent.* redeemable, so in that Respect they are equal.

In that Scheme the Government give 45,000 *per Ann.* for Lives, which will in the long Run come to a very great Sum of Money; and by a moderate Computation, is worth Fifteen Years Purchase to the Government, which is in ready Money	*l.* 675,000

In my Scheme, the Government give only what the Annuities may sell for, less than 100*l. per Cent.* which, whatever it may amount to, being deducted from 675,000*l.* the Remainder is a clear Saving to the Nation.

In the other Scheme, there is a necessary Fund of, *per Ann.*	*l.* 165,000
In mine, a Fund certain of, *per Ann.*	120,000

And also an additional Fund of Four *per Cent.* on what the Annuities shall sell for under Par.

Therefore, whatever shall by this Means be saved of the Fund of 165,000*l.* may serve next Year, if wanted, instead of laying a new Tax, as far as it will go.

A few OBSERVATIONS *on this present* PROPOSAL.

Every one that will, may have an Opportunity of venturing in the Lottery, on an equal Foot with his Neighbours, which is highly agreeable to *Britons*, and suited to the Genius of a People, who dislike all Imposition.

Experience has shewn, that whenever Lotteries have been made on an equal Foot, according to the then current Rate of Interest on publick Funds, very large Sums of Money have been raised thereby; and particularly in the Years 1710, 1711, and 1712, which were the last Years of the great War in Queen *Anne*'s Reign.

It is presumed that large Sums of Money will come into a Lottery (on an open free Subscription) both from at home and abroad, that would not come in by any other Means.

If that should be the Case, the Money so brought into the Market, will have a considerable Effect to revive publick Credit, raise the Price of the publick Funds, and give thereby great Consolation to such Proprietors as keep their Property unalter'd, who now see, with great Concern, their Estates daily falling in Value, and no Likelihood of a Turn in their Favour near at Hand.

If Stocks should rise, as it is very probable they will, if they have a little Time given them to breathe, the Annuities which shall be sold at publick Sale, may sell for *Par*, which, as I have shewn, will be a great Saving to the Nation at present, and will also make it more easy to raise the necessary Supplies another Year.

The raising the Money this Year at an easy Rate, notwithstanding the Shock which has been given to publick Credit by our Enemies at home and abroad, will give the Nation Figure and Weight, without which we can neither carry on the War with a Prospect of Success, nor make a good Peace.

Unless the Subscription for a Lottery be open and free, and the Sale for Annuities publick, many Merchants cannot know how to execute their Correspondents Orders from abroad, which will occasion great Heart-burnings and Uneasiness, as it will put such Merchants in Danger of losing their Correspondents.

If, contrary to all Probability, the Annuities at publick Sale should sell lower than is now conceived, the Creditors of the Publick cannot reasonably complain, because they must know that the Government must have the necessary Money: And it cannot be expected, that the Government should sell Annuities for more than the Market Price, which must be found by a publick Sale.

Besides, it will be in the Power of the present Creditors of the Publick to lend a Hand, according to their Ability, to keep

up the Prices of the preſent Funds, by becoming Purchaſers of the new created.

It is apprehended, that the Notion of the Government's ſelling Annuities at a very low Rate, has greatly depreciated all publick Securities, and that as ſoon as People ſhall be ſatisfied, that none will be ſold, but at the beſt Price they will yield, it will have the contrary Effect.

THE Pamphlet was intitled, *A Letter to Sir* John Barnard, *upon his Propoſals for raiſing Three Millions of Money for the Service of the Year* 1746. *From a Member of the Houſe of Commons.* This Pamphlet begins thus:

Sir, As the dangerous Situation we are now in, requires the moſt effectual Methods to be taken for raiſing the Supplies, and at the ſame Time the heavy Load of Debt the Nation groans under, calls for the utmoſt Frugality that can be uſed, without expoſing us to the Hazard of a Diſappointment, I have thought it my Duty to examine impartially, and with great Attention, the ſeveral Propoſals that have been laid before us for that Purpoſe.

The Reſult of this Examination was a wide Difference between your Sentiments and mine.

After a little more by Way of Introduction, the Author goes on thus:

You were pleaſed to find very great Fault with the Scheme produced by the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, for raiſing three Millions of Money for the publick Service. You treated it as a ſcandalous Bargain, impoſed upon him by a Set of Plunderers, without making the leaſt Allowance for the Time when the Bargain (or rather Propoſal) was accepted, or for the Difficulties he has met with through the whole Progreſs of the Supplies this Year *. Now, Sir, in order to judge fairly of his Scheme, give me Leave to go back to the Beginning of this Winter, and to conſider the Methods which have been made uſe of for raiſing thoſe Supplies.

I believe I may venture to ſay, that no Adminiſtration ever began a Seſſion of Parliament in this Country, under greater Diſadvantages as to raiſing the publick Money. A Rebellion at home; an Invaſion daily threatened from abroad; and the Bank of *England* far from being in full Credit †.

The firſt Money uſually ſecured in the Supplies, is the Land and Malt-Taxes: If that is obtained upon eaſy Terms, it is a good Omen for raiſing the Remainder of the Money that may be wanted for the Service of the Year: But if that is not advanced at low Intereſt, it is a plain Indication, either that Money is ſcarce, or that thoſe who have it, will in ſome Meaſure ſet their own Price upon it.

A publick Subſcription, the Thing you are now ſo very fond of, was opened in the City at four *per Cent.* ‡ in order, I ſuppoſe, to try the Force of publick Spirit. I dare ſay, no Application, no Induſtry was wanting, to incite all Sorts of People to ſubſcribe their Money, in Support of that Government and Conſtitution they wiſhed well to §.

Notwithſtanding the Endeavours made uſe of by many Gentlemen to ſupport that Subſcription, it did not amount, I think, to more than five hundred thouſand Pounds; only a fourth Part of the Land Tax, formerly ſtiled the Flower of the Supplies, and which uſed to be aſked for as a Favour, even at ſo low an Intereſt as three *per Cent.* Now, Sir, give me Leave to aſk you two Queſtions. When that publick Subſcription failed ſo much ‖, what was the general Opinion of Mankind as to the Poſſibility of raiſing the Supplies this Year at all?——What was your own Opinion, Sir, at that Time?

* What this Author means, by Difficulties in the Progreſs of the Supplies, I do not know; for the Miniſters met with no Oppoſition in Parliament, with regard to any Sum demanded; and if a proper Uſe had been made of the long Peace we enjoyed, an End might have been put to that pernicious Cuſtom of being obliged to borrow Money upon any annual Supply.

† Theſe Diſadvantages were chiefly occaſioned by the People's being induſtriouſly frightened with Phantoms. Conſidering our Superiority at Sea, and the numerous Armies we had at Command, and eſpecially the Zeal ſhewn for the Support of our Government by Men of all Ranks and Conditions, neither the threatned Invaſion, nor the Rebellion, could ever have become terrible, if weak People had not been frightned out of their Wits, by thoſe whoſe Buſineſs it was to allay their Fears.

‡ What does the Author mean by a publick Subſcription? For I never heard that this Subſcription was advertis'd in the *Gazette*, or any other of our News-Papers.

§ The proper Application, in all ſuch Caſes, is to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, and the Magiſtrates of our other great Cities: I never heard that any ſuch Applic tion was made.

‖ It was no Wonder this Subſcription failed, when no Application was made but to Jews, Stock-Jobbers, and ſuch as them, whoſe Intereſt it was to make it fail.

Under this Difficulty the next natural Application was to the Bank. I only speak from what has appeared in publick, and before the House; as to any particular Knowledge, I assure you, Sir, I have none, and I do not look upon myself as a Person of Consequence enough to expect it: But it is very natural to suppose, that those Gentlemen, whose peculiar Province it is to take Care of the Supplies, immediately applied to the Bank of *England*. I am very much afraid, they found even the Bank of *England*, usually stiled the Fountain of publick Credit, in some Distress; and, far from being in a Condition to help the Government, wanting Assistance to support its own Credit.

What could the Treasury then do? The most desirable Thing was, to form a Scheme which would support the Bank, and at the same Time enable the Bank to assist the Government. That very Thing, Sir, was effected; and though some Gentlemen thought we paid too dear for that Bargain, I will venture to say, if that Expedient had not been found out, of turning the Million of *Exchequer* Bills into Bank-Stock, and by that Means enabling the Bank to raise a Million of Money by the Sale of that Stock to their Proprietors, in order to lend it the Publick, it would have been very difficult for us to have borrowed that Million upon the Land-Tax. You must pardon me therefore, Sir, if I give double Praise to those Gentlemen, who procured the Use of a Million of Money to the Publick for twelve Months at least, and by the same Scheme added that Million to the running Cash of the Bank, when it should come to be repaid by the Land Tax *.

How the Remainder of the Land and Malt-Taxes was supplied, I cannot tell; but suppose partly from Trust-Money, partly from Subscriptions to the Land-Tax last Year transferred to this, and by Payments to the Army and Navy. Supposing the whole Money upon those two Taxes procured, there were still wanting to compleat the Supplies of the Year, besides what might be taken from the Sinking Fund, three Millions.

Where could the Treasury apply for raising those three Millions? A publick Subscription had been tried already, and had in great Measure failed; and the Bank of *England* had done their utmost. Was it not then the most natural and prudent Method, for those Gentlemen to talk with and consult the monied Men in the City of *London*, whose Ability and Punctuality they had experienced on former Occasions? I dare say, they received various Proposals for raising this Money; and though you seem to have so mean an Opinion of the Abilities of the Gentlemen in that Office, as to think them capable of submitting to any Terms imposed by *a Set of Stock-Jobbers*; give me Leave to think otherwise of them, and to believe they had so much Regard to their own Reputation and Honour, as well as Zeal for the Service of the Publick, that they considered with great Impartiality the several Schemes proposed to them, and fixed upon that which seemed the least expensive to the Nation, provided it was safe and certain in the Execution.

Here, Sir, was a Time to have exerted your great Abilities in the Service of your Country. How easy would it have been for Sir *John Barnard*, to have rescued the Nation from the Hands of these unchristian Plunderers! And yet we hear of no Scheme of his being offered in this Time of Distress and Danger ‡. What could this arise from? Was it Want of Zeal and publick Spirit? No-body can believe it. Did your Invention fail you? You have abundantly convinced us of the contrary. What Fertility have you shewn in contriving Scheme after Scheme, and even Schemes within Schemes, three Schemes in one, Supplement after Supplement, and Expedient upon Expedient, in the Compass of a very few Days; nay, of a few Hours! Had these admirable Contrivances come from any other Person, I should have suspected they had been kept in *Petto* to do Honour to a new Administration, and that unhappily failing, were now made use of to distress the old.

An honourable Gentleman told you in the Debate, that he endeavoured to get this Contract cheaper; and that the Affair rested in Suspence near a Month, till several judicious, disinterested Persons pressed him to fix the Thing, for fear of the fatal Con-

* I can find no Conjuration in this Contrivance; for whatever Way the *Bank* had taken to raise *a Million* upon the Credit of the *Land-Tax*, that *Million* must have been added to their running Cash, as fast as it came to be repaid by the *Land-Tax*.

† As well as their Dexterity in Jobb-Work.

‡ Was Sir *John Barnard* ever applied to? Had he any Reason to offer any Scheme without being asked, considering how a Scheme of his had been treated some Years ago by the Gentlemen then at that Board, who are great Friends to those that are now there? Besides, the Treatment Mr. *Muilman* met with, with regard to the *Flanders* Remittances, convinced the World how vain it was to offer Schemes to the Publick, without being called upon for that Purpose. See *London Magazine* for 1744, p. 64, 65, &c. and p. 105—124.

sequences

ſequences which might befal the Publick by the Money not being ſecured. If I do not miſtake, this was juſt after our ſhameful Defeat at *Falkirk*, and before the Rebels ran away from *Stirling*. Surely, Sir, this was not a Time to heſitate for a Triſle; I call two or three hundred thouſand Pounds a Triſle, when the Fate of this Nation might depend upon ſecuring ſo large a Sum of Money as three Millions *.

Juſt about that Time the *India* Company wanted a large Sum of Money. Their Security was unqueſtionable, having the Value of three Millions *Sterling* in their Warehouſes; but ſuch was the Difficulty then of borrowing Money, that they agreed to pay, at the End of ſix Months, five Shillings and four Pence an Ounce for Silver delivered them immediately, which Silver was bought at that Time for five Shillings and an Halfpenny *per* Ounce; ſo conſequently they paid at the Rate of above 10 *per Cent. per Annum* for ſix Months †.

As ſoon as this Propoſal for raiſing the three Millions, was accepted by the Treaſury, the Perſons who had made the Propoſal were bound, though the Parliament was not; for I dare ſay, Sir, you will agree, that every Perſon, who had ſuffered his Name to be put into any Liſt delivered to the Treaſury, was as much engaged in Honour to pay his Subſcription, as if he had given his Bond for the Performance of it ‡. If therefore, before the Contract was laid before Parliament, it was like to prove more advantageous to the Subſcribers than was at firſt expected, and the 4 *per Cent.* Annuities did not fall in Proportion to the Largeneſs of the Sum raiſed at an higher Intereſt; whether it proceeded from the Change of Affairs in the North, the Rumours of a Peace, or any other Cauſe, there is ſome Equity due to thoſe Subſcribers; and it would not have been quite juſt for the Parliament to have diſſolved their Agreement made with the Treaſury, becauſe another Set of Gentlemen, a Month afterwards, would have lent the Money ſomewhat cheaper, which, perhaps, they would never have offered, if they had not known the other Propoſal was fixed and agreed to. And though it might be imprudent to declare in the Houſe of Commons, that theſe Contracts or Agreements made with the Treaſury, ought always to bind the Houſe; yet, Sir, I will venture to tell you out of the Houſe, that if it was not taken for granted, that the Houſe of Commons would always confirm thoſe Agreements, no Set of Men whatever would treat with the Treaſury at all upon this Subject.

I am much ſurprized, Sir, that you ſhould think the Subſcribers to this Scheme have depreciated or run down the 4 *per Cents.* There are many of them who cannot keep their Subſcriptions, and many more who never intended to keep them §, and it is the Intereſt of all theſe, that the 4 *per Cents.* ſhould keep high, that they may ſell out their Subſcriptions to greater Advantage.

Now, Sir, let us ſee what this monſtrous, ſcandalous Bargain is. It is giving 45,000*l.* a Year in Annuities for Lives, as a Gratuity for ſubſcribing three Millions of Money at 4 *per Cent.* redeemable by Parliament. You value theſe Annuities at 675,000*l.* I value them to the Subſcribers at no more than they can ſell them for, which is about 500,000*l.* But you ſay they,

* Surely, Sir, this was the worſt Time a Miniſter could chuſe for concluding ſuch a Bargain. Notwithſtanding that ſhameful Defeat, as the Rebels appeared neither willing, nor, indeed, able to purſue their Blow, our Miniſters muſt have known, that we ſhould very ſoon be able to repair our Loſs, and that the Rebels could not long remain at *Stirling*, as they had no Mortar-Pieces, nor any Thing elſe fit for reducing ſuch a Fortreſs. This critical Time, therefore, ſeems to have been choſen, in order to furniſh an Excuſe for concluding a bad Bargain.

† The Price of Silver had then fallen ſo low, chiefly by the Company's delaying longer than uſual to purchaſe the Quantity they are obliged to ſend to the *Eaſt Indies* yearly; but they knew, that the Moment they began to purchaſe, it would riſe to its uſual Price, which is often above 5*s.* 4*d.* an Ounce; therefore it may be juſtly ſaid, they got the Money they wanted to borrow, without being obliged to pay any Intereſt.

‡ Theſe Projectors were not bound in Law, and if any Misfortune had, in the mean Time, happened to the Nation, I am afraid, Honour would not have engaged ſo much as one of the Subſcribers to pay his Subſcription. Therefore, if the Circumſtances of the Nation alter'd for the better, neither the Treaſury nor the Parliament were obliged by Law or in Honour, to accept of the Propoſal; and whatever this Author may tell us, it is to be hoped, that no *Britiſh* Parliament will ever think themſelves obliged to confirm any jobbing Contract, if any ſuch ſhould ever be, made by the Treaſury.

§ If there were many of the Subſcribers to this Propoſal, who never intended to keep their Subſcriptions, they certainly intended to ſell them, and expected to ſell them to an Advantage. If they expected any ſuch Thing, might not the Government, or the Friends of Sir *John Barnard*, have expected the ſame?

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will coſt the Publick 675,000*l.* I grant they will, if the beſt Lives are always choſen; but every-body knows there are many Men and Women in *England*, as well as other Countries, who rather than run any Riſk of wanting a Maintenance while they live, will chuſe their own Lives, tho' they may not be worth above ten, eight, or ſeven Years Purchaſe. Notwithſtanding this, Sir, I will readily grant, that the Scheme will be advantageous to the Subſcribers. If it would not, who would have engaged in it? But let us conſider a little more attentively what this exorbitant Profit, this unconſcionable Plunder, amounts to.

A

The new 4 *per Cent.* Annuities, I am credibly informed, have been bargained for at 88, nay at 87 *per Cent.* The Life-Rent is juſt 1 and an half *per Cent.* Theſe Life-Rents were ſold laſt Year at 12 ½ Years Purchaſe: And now, when more of them are to come to Market, when there are fewer Purchaſers, and the Nation is in a worſe Condition than laſt Year, they muſt neceſſarily ſell cheaper. They have been offered at 11 ½, nay at 11 Years Purchaſe. But let us reckon them at 12. One and an half Life-Rent at 12 Years Purchaſe, makes 18. Add this to 88, and the Sum is 106: So that every Subſcriber of 100*l.* may poſſible make 6 *per Cent.* Profit. A moſt exorbitant Advantage, at a Time when Bank-Bills carrying 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt were at a Diſcount *1.

B

I hope, Sir, you will not think I have exaggerated the Diſtreſs of my Country, in order to ſhew this Scheme for raiſing the Money in a more favourable Light. I have endeavoured to do Juſtice to the Characters of thoſe Gentlemen, who have had ſo many Difficulties to encounter in raiſing

* This is a moſt fallacious, not to ſay a roguiſh Method of ſtating the Caſe; for we cannot ſuppoſe, that any Man ſubſcribed for any Sum unleſs he was able to advance the firſt Payment: Many were able, perhaps, to advance the ſecond as well as firſt, and ſome certainly were able to advance all the Payments upon the Sum they ſubſcribed for. Therefore, every Man that ſubſcribed, bought, beſides the Annuity, a Chance of getting or loſing by the Riſe or Fall of the Price of the Annuity he purchaſed, before ſuch Time as he ſhould be obliged to ſell; and from the Nature of this Chance, we are to determine, whether he made a good or a bad Bargain. After the Rebels had made their Appearance in *England*, and found ſo little Encouragement; after they were drove back into *Scotland*; and after the Invaſion, if any was ever intended, was entirely diſappointed; all which had happened before the Treaſury concluded this Bargain: I ſay, after all this, no Man in his Senſes could ſuppoſe, that our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment was in the leaſt Danger of being overturned; therefore, I muſt inſiſt upon it, that our *four per Cents.* could not fall *one* or *two per Cent.* lower than they were at that Time; for ſhould the Government be obliged to borrow at *five per Cent.* our *four per Cents.* would ſell at 85 or 86; becauſe publick Securities, at a low Intereſt, always ſell higher in Proportion, than thoſe at a higher Intereſt; and our Government can never be obliged to give a higher Intereſt than *five*, as long as the Intereſt of Money in our neighbouring Countries is ſo low; becauſe the Happineſs of our Conſtitution gives our Government ſuch Credit in foreign Countries, that it can never want Money at *five per Cent.* as long as there is *a Shilling* in *Europe* to be lent.

Now, as our *four per Cents.* in Time of Peace ſold for 114 or 115, ſuch of the Subſcribers to theſe new *four per Cents.* as could advance all their Payments, and keep their Annuities till Peace was reſtored, had almoſt a certain Chance of getting 15 *per Cent.* by the Riſe of the Price, beſide the *one and an half* Life-Rent, which can never be redeemed by the Publick under 15 Years Purchaſe, and is always worth to the Poſſeſſor, at leaſt 15 Years Purchaſe, that is 22*l.* 10*s.* ſo that every ſuch Subſcriber had almoſt a certain Chance of getting 37*l.* 10*s.* upon every *Hundred* he ſubſcribed for; and ſuppoſe ſome extraordinary Accident in his own private Affairs had laid him under a Neceſſity of ſelling his Subſcription in a Month or two after his ſubſcribing, he could not poſſibly have loſt above 15 *per Cent.* conſequently he had an abſolute Certainty of getting 22*l.* 10*s.* *per Cent.*

Then, as to thoſe Subſcribers who could advance only the firſt Payment, and would be obliged to ſell before the ſecond Payment became due, they had a Chance of the Rebellion's being totally ſuppreſs'd before their being obliged to ſell; in which Caſe our *four per Cents.* would have riſen to 111 or 112 *per Cent.* the Price they ſold for before the Rebellion began; and they could not loſe by any Fall above 15 *per Cent.* They had then a Chance of getting 11 or 12 *per Cent.* by the Riſe, and a Chance of loſing 15 *per Cent.* by the Fall of the Price of their Annuity. The Difference is 3 or 4 *per Cent.* upon the Side of Loſs; and to make good this Loſs, they had a Life-Rent of *one and an half*; which, as I have ſaid, is worth 22*l.* 10*s.* therefore, even ſuch Subſcribers had an abſolute Certainty of getting 18*l.* 10*s.* upon every *Hundred* they ſubſcribed for. I would aſk this Author, what, in his Opinion, the Projectors of this Scheme might allow to thoſe who got their Scheme patronized and accepted by the Publick.

the publick Supplies, and who, I think, deserve no ſmall Praiſe for having obtained 5 Millions for the Service of the Publick, at a Time when hardly any private Man could borrow 5000*l.* on any Security, or at any Intereſt *. Do but recollect, Sir, the particular Time when the publick Subſcription for the Land-Tax failed ſo much, and I flatter myſelf you will be willing to give ſome Quarter to thoſe Gentlemen, though you think you can now borrow three Millions for the Publick ſo much cheaper. And now, Sir, give me Leave to conſider the ſeveral Methods you have propoſed for raiſing that Money.

When you mentioned your firſt Scheme in the Houſe, you were very fond of it, and, if my Memory do not fail me, were ſo poſitive as to the Succeſs, that you ſtaked your Credit upon it; and when you ſaid in the Committee, that you had ſtruck out that Scheme off-hand during the firſt Debate, you certainly forgot yourſelf; for I am very ſure you ſaid in the firſt Day's Debate, that you had ſent that Scheme to the Preſs, and that it would be printed againſt the next Day †. Accordingly, it was delivered at the Door of the Houſe of Commons the next Morning.

A few Days afterwards you printed a new Scheme, which at firſt Sight I thought more inexpedient and impracticable than the firſt, and without the leaſt Security for the Performance of it. The next Day you produced a Supplement to it in Manuſcript, which, I think, was an Offer of a Depoſit, to make good to the Publick all Deficiencies of the three Millions, provided the Government would diſpoſe of 3,300,000*l.* of 4 *per Cents.* in the Manner preſcribed in the ſecond Propoſal, and give the Overplus (or what they produced over and above the three Millions at a publick Auction) to the Makers of the Depoſit.

When your Depoſit was objected to, (which I think was 300,000*l.* in Stock) you declared off-hand it ſhould be made in Money; and if that was not ſufficient, it ſhould be four Times the Sum in Money, if the Houſe would but give you two Days Time. Surely, Sir, you muſt have no more to do, but to ſtamp with your Foot upon the Ground, and raiſe Millions! Pity it is, that our *preſent* Chancellor of the *Exchequer* ſhould want the neceſſary Qualification! But, I hope, your Millions are not as imaginary as your Legions; for otherwiſe this bold Propoſition from 300,000*l.* in Stock, to above a Million in ready Money, ought never to have been made, without conſulting your Principals. I believe you thought you could procure ſuch a Depoſit within two Days, (for I cannot ſuſpect you of the leaſt Inſincerity) yet it would have been more ſatisfactory, even to ſeveral of thoſe Gentlemen who voted for your Scheme, if you had produced a Liſt of Names who would have depoſited but half a Million towards the Execution of it. If you could have done this in two Days after the Debate, you might as eaſily have done it two Days before; and poſſibly you had made the Trial; For you mentioned a Letter you had received from a Gentleman, to deſire ten thouſand Pounds Subſcription in your Scheme, if it took Place. If you had received more Letters of that Kind, I dare ſay you would have taken ſome Notice of them in the Houſe.

Sometimes, Sir, you dropped in the Debate, that as buying Tickets in your Lottery was gaming upon an Equality, the Lottery might poſſibly take off two Millions or even the whole three Millions, and ſo leave no Stock to be ſold; by which thoſe Gentlemen, who made the Depoſit, would get three hundred thouſand Pounds Stock, clear Profit. Surely, Sir, you could not be ſerious when you talked at this Rate, for what you call gaming upon an Equality, is neither more nor leſs than giving 100 *per Cent.* for what you may buy in *Exchange-Alley* for 90, or under §; whatever the Diſcount would have been upon 4 *per Cent.* at the End of the Lottery, that would have been the exact Loſs in both Blanks and Prizes: And as for the pleaſing Dream of gaining 300,000*l.* clear Profit, by filling a Lottery of three Millions, alas! Sir, we have had Lotteries for ſo many Years ſucceſſively, that People begin to grow tired of them, and I cannot poſſibly think that yours would have taken off above ſeven,

* This is abſolutely falſe; for thoſe who (by the Panick they were induſtriouſly put into) were induced to ſell their Property in the publick Funds, had their Agents every where employed, to find them Mortgages or Purchaſes of Land.

† Why might not Sir *John* have ſtruck out his firſt Scheme, and ſent it to the Preſs before he ſtood up to ſpeak in the firſt Day's Debate? For he was not the firſt that ſpoke.

‡ Whatever Stock-Jobbers may think, I am ſure, that, among others, Sir *John*'s Character will prevent their thinking, that he would make ſuch an Offer without any Foundation; and the Experiment was ſurely worth a Delay of two Days.

§ This is falſe: A ſmall Sum of the *four per Cents.* might, perhaps, have been bought at that Time at 90; but if Purchaſers for 100,000*l.* only had come into the Alley, it would have raiſed the Price again to above *Par*.

or at most eight hundred thousand Pounds; especially as Tickets were at a Discount last Year *, and our Neighbours have now set up a Lottery of a Million.

Now, Sir, let us come to the more curious Part of your Scheme, which was selling the Remainder of the 3,300,000 *l.* Stock at 4 *per Cent.* which the Lottery A should not take off, to the best Bidder, at a publick Auction, on a certain Day to be advertised in the *London Gazette* †.

If I were to order it to be cried in all neighbouring Towns in the Country where I live, that on such a Day, at such a Market-Town, I would sell ten thousand Load of Corn for whatever I could get for it, I believe all the Farmers in the Neighbourhood would have a strange Opinion of my Understanding, and I dare say, the Country would contrive to give but a very low Price for my Corn. But, perhaps, there are no such Long-Heads in *Exchange-Alley*, as we meet with among our Country Farmers. I should be loth to trust to that, and much more to trust the Fate of the Nation to Inch of Candle.

If you and your Friends, Sir, had blown up the Scheme in the Bill, depend upon it, many Persons, both *Jews* and *Gentiles*, would have set their Faces against yours; and, either out of Resentment or Self-Interest, would have done their utmost to depreciate the Value of Stock at the publick Auction.

And here, Sir, give me Leave to stop a little, and consider what might have been the Case of the Subscribers to your Deposit, had not the Scheme been happily thrown out.

As it would have been great Pity, that a Set of honest, well-meaning Gentlemen should be ruined and undone, purely by their Zeal for the Service of their Country, and implicit Faith in their Leader; I cannot but congratulate them on the Escape they have had. And I do this the more heartily, because it is not long since I would not have yielded to the most sanguine of them all, in Point of Esteem for Sir *John Barnard*. But I must confess, the Sight and Examination of your Scheme has somewhat alter'd my Opinion; and you will forgive me, if I think you a little in the Case of some celebrated Preachers, who, by printing their Discourses, have no Way improved the Reputation they had acquired by their Delivery.

But to return to the Case in Hand. Supposing you had been so happy as to raise B 800,000 *l.* by a Lottery, there would still have remained 2,200,000 *l.* to be raised, for compleating the three Millions.

And in order to do this, you would have been enabled to sell by Auction 2,500,000 *l.* Annuities at four *per Cent.* including the Præmium of 300,000 *l.* allow'd you by the Publick, or so much of it as should be C sufficient for raising the 2,200,000 *l.*

Then, Sir, if we allow these Annuities, notwithstanding the Greatness of the Sum, and the greater Disadvantage of selling that Sum by a publick Auction, to have sold upon an Average, at 88 *per Cent.* at which Price, and somewhat lower, they have already been contracted for; you would thereby have raised exactly the Sum that D was wanted, 2,200,000 *l.* That is, the Demand of the Publick would have been satisfied, but the Præmium of 300,000 *l.* Annuities at four *per Cent.* would have gone entirely among the Purchasers; and there would not have been 1 Shilling left for Profit to the Makers of the Deposit ‖.

Due

* This was occasioned chiefly by the Covetousness of the Undertakers, who had kept the Tickets at a Premium till just about the Time the Lottery was to begin Drawing; and it is no Wonder that such an Imposition made Multitudes of Gentlemen resolve not to have any. Besides, the Rebels had just then taken *Carlisle*, and entered *England*; and every one supposed, that their Boldness was occasioned by an Assurance of being joined by great Numbers in this Country, which would have brought the very Being of our Government into Danger. Therefore, we need not be surprized that our Lottery-Tickets, and every other publick Security, fell to a Discount.

† When Sir *John Barnard* proposed a Deposit, it was certainly understood, that those who made the Deposit were to sell both the Lottery-Tickets and the Annuities in what Manner they thought fit. And if this Author's Friends proposed to sell at an Advantage, or without Loss, either the Annuities, or Lottery-Tickets which *they could not, or never intended to keep*, why might not Sir *John Barnard*'s Friends propose the same?

‡ This Sneer recoils upon the Author; for if there were many of his Friends who could not keep what they subscribed for, as he says in his 10th Page, they must sell for whatever they could get. But notwithstanding this Sneer, it is the Method proposed at all Auctions of Goods, and yet they seldom or never sell at an Undervalue, nor ever can, where it is not possible for the Buyers to enter into a Combination, which, in the Sale of Annuities, would be impossible.

‖ Who told this Author, that the Makers of the Deposit would have sold the Annuities at 88 *per Cent.* or any other Price, under *Par*? Might not they have been able to keep

But can it poſſibly be imagined, that 2,500,000 *l.* Annuities, being brought at once to Market, and ſold by Auction, ſhould ſell ſo high as at 88 *per Cent.*? If any body thinks ſo, let him reflect a little upon a Tranſaction that has very lately happened.

The Bank of *England*, upon their late Contract with the Government, diſpoſed of a Million of Bank Stock to their own Proprietors, giving every one of them 10 *per Cent.* of his Stock, at Par. Part of theſe Proprietors paid in the 10 *per Cent.* and took their Stock. Another Part ſold out their Share of this new Stock by Way of Permits, to the Amount of perhaps five or ſix hundred thouſand Pounds, Bank Stock. Now though theſe Permits did not all come to Market at once, nor were ſold at a publick Auction, nor could any one know how much would be ſold in all, yet they ſunk the Bank Stock very much: For that Stock at the Time when this Scheme was made publick, ſold at 124 *per Cent.* and the Permits at an Average ſold at 14; ſo that he, who bought 100*l.* Bank Stock by one of theſe Permits, paid for it no more than 114.

Now, Sir, if the Sale of five or ſix hundred thouſand Pound Stock, not by Auction, but in the Way every Seller found moſt to his Advantage; if ſo ſmall a Sum, I ſay, ſunk Bank Stock at leaſt 6 or 7 *per Cent.* how much would it have ſunk, had 2,500,000*l.* of it come at once to Market, and that at a publick Auction? As in this Caſe no body would be in Haſte to bid, when there was ſo much to be ſold, and no body would bid at all but conſiderably under the Market Price, there can be no Extravagance in ſuppoſing, that the Price would have ſunk twenty, or even thirty *per Cent.*

And if this had happened in the Caſe of your Annuities, obſerve, Sir, what a lamentable Pickle your Subſcribers would have been in.

If the Annuities had ſold no lower than 80 *per Cent.* the 2,500,000*l.* would have produced juſt 2,000,000*l.* of Money, inſtead of 2,200,000*l.*; and conſequently, your Subſcribers muſt have loſt among them, full 200,000*l.*

If they had ſold at 70 *per Cent.* the 2,500,000*l.* would have raiſed no more than 1,750,000*l.*; and the Loſs to your Subſcribers would have been 450,000*l.*

And if the Price had ſunk to ſixty *per Cent.* which might have happened without a Miracle, the whole Produce of the Annuities would have been, 1,500,000*l.* and your Friends muſt have loſt 700,000*l.*

But perhaps they could bear that Loſs, and were willing to run the Hazard; for *the Nation would be ſafe, the Money would be raiſed*, a Depoſit of a Million would make good this, and more. True, Sir, but it is eaſier to talk of Millions than to raiſe them; and I can hardly think you had a great Mind to be taken at your Word, when you offered to make a Depoſit of a Million or more. And, indeed, a Liſt of Gentlemen, who would make a Depoſit of 300,000*l.* in Money, had it been produced in the Debate, without the Put-off of two Days longer, could hardly have failed of carrying the Queſtion in your Favour.

Had this happened, and thereupon ſo great a Loſs had enſued, what could have been done? Your Subſcribers would not only have forfeited their whole Depoſit of 300,000*l.* but would have been accountable to the Nation for a farther Sum of 150,000*l.* or perhaps 400,000*l.*

In this Condition, where could they apply for Relief? To the Parliament? It might not then be ſitting. And in that Caſe, I tremble to think of the Condition the Nation would be in. But if it had been ſitting, who ſhould theſe Gentlemen have to ſpeak for them? You, Sir, had pawned your Credit, had ſtaked your whole Reputation upon the Succeſs of that Scheme, and had declared (if I do not miſtake) that, if it failed, you would never more ſpeak in the Houſe of Commons.

And if any other Friend had taken your Place, what could he have ſaid in their Favour? That the Scheme had been defeated by Art and Cunning, and Stockjobbing? Who had them truſt their Fortunes to the Mercy of Stockjobbers? That they were undone by their Confidence? Why did they repoſe ſuch Confidence in any one Man, as not to conſult their own Reaſon, in the Management of their own Eſtates?

Upon the Whole, perhaps, Commiſeration might have prevailed, and they might have been relieved, at the Expence of the Publick; but then the Nation muſt have given a Million, or, perhaps, a Million and an half of four *per Cent.* Annuities as a Bounty.

keep the whole *Three Millions* in their own Hands, as this Author's Friends? And every Man who could do ſo, either by himſelf or the Aſſiſtance of his Friends, would chuſe to do ſo, if he thought, that his Chance of getting 11 or 15 *per Cent.* by the Riſe of Stocks, was much more probable than his Chance of loſing 15 *per Cent.* by the Fall, which muſt be the Way of thinking of every Man that does not doubt of our getting the better of the preſent Rebellion. This ſerves for an Anſwer to all that follows in this Letter.

But farther, if the new 4 *per Cent.* Annuities had been run down at your Auction, to 80, 70, or 60 *per Cent.* it would infallibly have brought down all the other 4 *per Cents.* in the Kingdom to the same Price, and must have sunk all the other publick Funds in Proportion. *Great Consolation to such Proprietors as keep their Property unaltered!*

But perhaps you will not admit of my Reasoning, you cannot believe that such would be the Consequence of selling so large a Quantity of Stock, at one Time, by publick Auction; but that you may be able to judge of this against another Year, I would advise you to prevail upon some of your Friends, who would have made the Deposit, to advertise a Month before-hand, that on such a Day, at *Garraway*'s Coffee-House, they will put up to Sale, by Inch of Candle, fifty thousand Pounds of 4 *per Cent.* Annuities, in 500*l.* or 1000*l.* Lots: This can be no Difficulty to you, Sir, who can so easily raise Millions, but I will venture to prophesy, if they plant no Friends there to bid for them, they will be convinced to their Cost, of the Inexpediency of such a Method for raising the Supplies.

This is the Light, Sir, in which I see your Scheme, and therefore you must excuse my differing from you in Opinion. If you can demonstrate, or even shew a great Probability, that the Subscribers to your Deposit would gain by their Bargain, it will support your Opinion; but if you cannot, your firmly believing it, will not make the Generality of Mankind believe the same. Some Gentlemen, who are not very conversant in Money Affairs, will take it for granted, because you say it; but on the other Side *Temple-Bar*, your *Ipse dixit* will go but a little Way towards raising three Millions; especially after having been so very sanguine upon the first Proposal, which yet, after *having considered what has been said* against it, you have now *thought proper* to give up, and *to publish a second*; which second was so far from being *free from any material Objection*, that in less than two Days you were under a Necessity of adding a Supplement to it, and afterwards of enlarging that Supplement by a new and much greater Offer of a Deposit.

London, March 21, 1746. I am, SIR, &c.

P. S. In considering the Profit made by subscribing to the Exchequer Scheme, the Estimate is made, as if the Government had only granted 3,000,000*l.* of 4 *per Cent.* Annuities, and 45,000*l.* in Life-Rents; without any Lottery.

To this it will, perhaps, be objected, that as one sixth Part of the Sum raised, or 500,000*l.* will be issued out again in Lottery Tickets, those Tickets will at least sell at *Par*, if not at a small Premium, and consequently that 500,000*l.* must be valued at *Par*, instead of 88 *per Cent.* as I have put it in that Estimate. I answer, that although at first, while few Tickets come to Market, it is likely they will sell not only at *Par*, but even at a small Premium; yet, before the Lottery is drawn, they may very possibly chance to be at a great Discount, as happened last Year, tho' there was then no Lottery in *Holland*. And tho' such Discount should not happen, the Difference between selling this sixth Part at *Par*, and eighty-eight *per Cent.* will add only two *per Cent.* to the Profit, and make it eight instead of six.

The following, which we promised last Month, and which seems to be writ with great Judgment, Clearness, and Impartiality, will properly enough be inserted here.

REMARKS *on* PUBLICK STOCKS *and* MORTGAGES.

PUBLICK Interest was some Time past at 3 *per Cent.* and Annuities, at that Rate, were currently sold at 100. But at the same Time, 4 *per Cent.* Annuities were currently sold at 114 $\frac{1}{4}$, which is equal to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* Interest. This Variation is chiefly owing to the Apprehensions of a previous Redemption of those Stocks that carry the highest Interest.

It is well known, that the raising the Rate of Interest does of course sink the Price of Stocks in Proportion to such Rise; and that the Value of Lands will also fall in Proportion; and there are other Events that occasion the Rise and Fall of Publick Stocks. The Proportion, as to Interest, may, in some Measure, be seen from what follows.

Four *per Cent.* Annuities at 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ is equal to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* Interest; then,

As 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ is to 100 so is 4 to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$,
As 4 is to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ so is 5 to 70,
As 5 is to 70 so is 6 to 58 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Three *per Cent.* Annuities at 100 is equal to 3 *per Cent.* Interest; then,

As 3 is to 100 so is 4 to 75,
As 4 is to 75 so is 5 to 60,
As 5 is to 60 so is 6 to 50.

Suppose then the publick Stocks amounted to 60,000,000*l.* when Interest was but at 3 *per Cent.* this 60,000,000*l.* when Interest

rest is at 4 *per Cent.* will be worth but 45,000,000*l.* and when at 5 *per Cent.* but 36,000,000*l.* and if it rises to 6 *per Cent.* it will be worth but 30,000,000*l.*

If the Practice of raising Money by Taxes on Trade, and mortgaging the same, shall continue, Interest of Money will rise with the Pressures of the State; and if the Government shall ever be obliged to pay 6 *per Cent.* Interest on such new Mortgages, there will be less Money rais'd thereon in Proportion to the Interest, and there will be a large Reduction of the Property of such Stock-holders as may have Occasion to sell, by a further Fall of Publick Stocks; besides what will be lost in the Value of Lands, and by the Failure of Rents, not only from the Cause of such high Interest, but also from a certain * Decay of Trade, in Proportion to the Taxes that shall be imposed thereon.

On the other Hand, a general Tax to be laid on Houses and Families, in Proportion to Rents and voluntary luxurious Expences, to answer what may be wanted after this Year, and to ease the present Taxes on Coals, Candles and Soap, and other burthensome Taxes on our Manufacturers, to be equitably assess'd, with all due Regard to the Poor, and so far as to answer the Emergencies of the Government within the Year, will raise such a general Credit and Plenty of Money, as will, with prudent National-Oeconomy, bring publick Interest again from between 4 and 5 *per Cent.* to 3 *per Cent.* which will raise the Value of Stocks as high as it was when such Interest was at 3 *per Cent.* besides the immense Advantages that will thereby attend this Nation, by encouraging our Manufacturers, extending our Commerce and Navigation, securing our Superiority at Sea, and by turning the Balance of Trade with other Nations in our Favour; which are the natural Consequences of easing Taxes on Trade.

Such an Alteration of Measures will alarm our Enemies, when they see we can raise our publick Supplies without borrowing Money of Foreigners at a high Interest, and without running further in Debt.—It will enable us to beat our Rivals in Trade in our Turn, and every Landholder in *Great Britain* will feel the good Effects of it in the Value of his Lands, and the punctual Payment of his Rents, from the boundless Wealth that will thereby pour into this Realm, and be incorporated into the Estate of the Kingdom.

The following Account of an extraordinary large fossil Tooth and Bones of an Elephant, with the Reflections ensuing thereby, in a Letter from Mr. Henry Baker, Fellow of the Royal Society, to the President, we imagine will be no disagreeable Amusement to our Readers.

THIS Tooth was sent to Mr. *Baker* from *Norwich*, by Mr. *William Anderson*. It seems, says he, to be a Grinder belonging to the Left Under-Jaw of a very large Elephant, as its own Size and Weight may shew: For the Circumference, measured by a String drawn round the Edge, is 3 Feet, wanting 1 Inch; in Length it measures 15 Inches; in Breadth, where widest, 7 Inches, in Thickness above 3; and its Weight is upwards of 11 Pounds.

On one Side it is convex, and on the other concave, with 16 Ridges and Furrows running on each Side transversly, and corresponding with the same Number of Eminencies on the grinding Edge, which appears furrowed like a Millstone. On the Bottom of the Part that lay within the Gum are several Cavities for the Insertion of the Nerves. The whole Tooth is almost intire, and seems very little, if at all, petrified; but, since its being exposed to the Air, several little Cracks appear. Other monstrous Bones were found with it, as I am informed; and particularly Thigh Bones, 6 Feet long, and as thick as the Thigh of a Man; all which belonged, probably, to the same Animal, and may be considered as farther Proofs of the Creature's enormous Size.

The Place where, and the Manner how, these Bones were discovered, are Particulars so well deserving Consideration, that I shall make no Apology for relating them.

A little Town, called *Mundsley*, is situated close to the Sea-shore, on the North-East Coast of the County of *Norfolk*, where the Sea is bounded by exceeding high rocky Cliffs; Some whereof being gradually undermined by the continual Dashing of the Waves, when the Tide comes in, great Pieces frequently tumble down upon the Shore. And by the tumbling down of one of these, the above-mentioned Bones and Grinder were discovered.

Here, therefore, can be little Reason for imagining (as I know some have done, when such-like Bones have been found in more inland Counties), that the *Roman*

* *The Decays that come upon, and bring to Ruin any Country, do constantly fall on the Land; and tho' the Country Gentleman be not very forward to think so, yet this is nevertheless an undoubted Truth, that he is more concerned in Trade, and ought to take a greater Care that it be well managed and preserved, than even the Merchant himself.* Locke, Vol. II. p. 27.

brought

brought Elephants over hither; which, when dead, they buried deep in the Earth, to prevent their being offensive: For they could never think of burying such a Carcase in a rocky Cliff, close to, or perhaps overhanging the Sea.——But, on the contrary, this Discovery seems a convincing Demonstration, that the Earth has undergone some very extraordinary Alterations; For the Remains of Animals, of quite different Climates and Regions, and of Kinds, which, in the present Situation of the World, could never possibly come over hither, must either imply their having been placed here by Providence, originally, or, that this Island must, heretofore, have been contiguous to the Continent: But, since we find these Creatures in very hot Countries only, it is highly probable they were never placed here by Providence; unless we can suppose the Temperature of our Climate, as to Heat and Cold, to have been greatly altered: And, without such a Supposition, it would be no less unreasonable to imagine they would wander hither from warmer Regions, tho' even all the Quarters of the Globe should have been contiguous.

What Changes have happened to our Earth, and how they have been produced, no human Wisdom can possibly find out with any Certainty: But suppose only the Polar Points, or *Axis* thereof, to have been shifted at any Time but a few Degrees, and its Centre of Gravity to have been alter'd (which some great Men have imagined not improbable,) what Convulsions in Nature, what an universal Change in the Face of Things, must thereby have been occasioned! What Inundations, or Deluges of Water, bearing every Thing before them! What Breaches in the Earth, what Hurricanes and Tempests, must have attended such an Event! For the Waters must have been roll'd along, till, by them, an Equipoise was produced.——In short, all Parts of the World would thereby acquire different Degrees of Heat and Cold than what they had before. Seas would be formed where Continents had been; Continents would be torn in sunder, or perhaps split into Islands. The antient Bed of the Sea would be changed into dry Land, and appear covered at first with Shells, and other marine Bodies; of which the Action and nitrous Salts of the Air would, in a few Years, moulder away, and turn to Dust those upon the Surface; but such as were buried deep would be preserved, and remain for many Ages.

Such would probably have been the Fate of inanimate Things: And as to living Creatures, they must have been almost universally destroyed and buried in the Ruins of the World, as perhaps this Elephant may have been. Some few, however, would in all likelihood escape, either by swimming to, or being left on, rising Lands; where, if they met with proper Food, and an agreeable Climate, they would continue and increase, or otherwise would wander till they found such a Country, unless prevented by interposing Seas, or impassable Rivers.

All this indeed is barely Conjecture: But the Bones and Teeth of Fishes, the Multitudes of Sea-Shells (some whereof are petrefied, and others not) and the many Sea-Productions found buried in the Earth in almost every Country, at vast Distances from the Sea, and even in the midland Parts, are Demonstrations of the surprizing Alterations that must have happened as to the Disposition of Sea and Land. The Horns of the great Mouse-Deer, dug frequently out of the Bogs in *Ireland*, and sometimes in *England*, the Bones and Teeth of Elephants found there, and this present Discovery, together with some others of the like Kind that have been made in *England*, seem to prove, that such Animals formerly inhabited these Countries, notwithstanding the Mouse-Deer is known at present only in *America*, and Elephants are not found except in *Africa* and *Asia*.

Part of the Horn and Palm of a Deer, found in a Chalk-Pit, at a Village called *Baber*, 4 Miles East of *Norwich*, at the Depth of 16 Feet, and almost converted into a chalky Substance, being of a Kind of which, I am told, we have none in this Island, I also lay before you, as another Proof to the same Purpose.

Hoping Pardon for this Digression, I shall just beg Leave to observe, that the present Grinder and Bones, however they came thither, must have lain in this Cliff for many Ages; and that the Grinder in particular is very much larger and heavier than any our late worthy President, Sir *Hans Sloane*, has mentioned in N° 403, and 404, of the *Philosophical Transactions*, where he gives an Account of all the fossil Teeth of Elephants that had come to his Knowledge. I may add, that none of those mentioned by Mr. *Molineux*, in his History of *Ireland*, come near it in Weight or Size. Our Thigh-Bones of 6 Feet long, exceed also by a Feet any I have ever yet heard of: And, according to Mr. *Blair*'s Osteology of an Elephant 9 Feet high, which died at *Dundee* in *Scotland*, in the Year 1706, and whose Thigh-Bones were 3 Feet in Length (*Vide Phil. Trans.* N° 327.) we may suppose, by the Rules of Proportion, that the Elephant, to whom our Bones and Tooth belonged, was 18 Feet in Height.

The SOLEMN DECLARATION *of* MATTHEW HENDERSON, *now under Sentence of Death in* Newgate, *for the Murder of his Lady,* ELIZABETH DALRYMPLE, *Wife of the Hon.* WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, *Esq;* (*See p.* 153, 154.)

SINCE I have been under Sentence of Death for the great Offence of which I now, by my own Confeſſion, ſtand convicted, I have had a very great Inclination to make a full Diſcovery of that moſt horrid Fact: And what I here relate is voluntary, and I requeſt it may be publiſhed before my Exit, becauſe there have been many falſe Reports ſpread about the Town, in regard to me, as well as ſeveral Perſons that are entirely innocent. I do not expect to live long in this World, and 'tis no Matter how few Moments a Wretch like me doth breathe; but as the Laws of *England* always give a ſhort Interval between Sentence and Execution, I will not fail of making the beſt Uſe of the Time that is allowed me to make my Peace with the Almighty, whom I have ſo highly offended. In this Relation I ſhall ſcreen no body: Death is far preferable to Life, and if I had ten thouſand Lives, could they atone for my Offence, I would freely part with them. Here follows a true Relation, and I call God to be my Witneſs, that what is here contained, is the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth.

This moſt cruel Murder I committed on the 25th of laſt *March*, on the moſt worthy of Ladies. That very Day I was taken up, and committed into Cuſtody of the Keeper of the *Gatehouſe* Priſon in *Weſtminſter*. He uſed me with great Humanity, and perſuaded me (if I was concerned in the Murder) to make a Confeſſion. From the *Gatehouſe* I was brought Priſoner in a Coach to *Newgate*, and delivered into the Cuſtody of the Keeper of that Goal; and the Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer beginning at the *Old Baily* on *Wedneſday* the 9th of *April*, 1746, I was carried into Court in the Morning, and being ſet to the Bar, I was arraign'd by the Name of *Matthew Henderſon*, of the Pariſh of *St. Mary-le-Bone* (*Middleſex*) for the Murder of my Lady, by giving her ſeveral mortal Wounds, with a Chopping-Knife or ſmall Cleaver, of which ſhe died. I was arraigned a ſecond Time on the Coroner's Inqueſt, for the wilful Murder of my Lady; and a third Time for privately ſtealing Money and divers Things of Value in the Dwelling-Houſe of the Hon. *William Dalrymple*, Eſq; my Maſter. As I had no Inclination to give the Hon. Court any Trouble, I pleaded Guilty to the Indictments, and received Judgment of Death, which I juſtly deſerve. Now I begin my tragical Relation, which I cannot repeat without great Sorrow and Tears.

I have ſome Reaſon to give an Account of my Birth and Education, and it is becauſe there are many falſe Reports in the Mouths of People who know nothing of me; but I have little Regard to what's ſaid, for it can do me no Prejudice.

I was born in the Town of *North Berwick*, in the Shire of *Eaſt Lothian*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and was 19 Years of Age the 28th of laſt *March*. My Father is ſtill living, and accounted a very honeſt, induſtrious Man; he gave me as good an Education as his Circumſtances could afford, and before this unhappy Affair, can any one ſay I ever injur'd them. My Mother has been dead ſeveral Years, and I am very glad of it; for ſhe loved me tenderly, and I believe this Affair would certainly have broke her Heart.

I have lived with my Maſter 5 Years, about 3 Years in *Scotland*, and 2 Years in *London*. For ſome Time I have lived with him in *Wimple-Street* near *Oxford-Chapel*, and I alſo lived with him in *New Bond-Street*. It was in the former Street I lived laſt. ——No Servant could be better uſed than I was, and I never had the leaſt Diſlike to my deceaſed Lady; for ſhe was a Lady of great Humanity, and greatly reſpected by all her Servants, and my Maſter a moſt worthy Gentleman.

On the 25th of *March*, about 11 o'Clock at Night, *Mary Platt*, the Maid-Servant, told me, ſhe would go and ſee her Husband, and I ſaid ſhe might do as ſhe pleas'd: Then ſhe went out of Door, and took the Key to let herſelf in again, and I ſhut the Door after her, and then went into the Kitchen and clean'd ſome Plate. From the Kitchen I went up into the Back-Parlour where I uſed to lie, and let down my Bed, in order to go to ſleep. I pull'd off my Shoes, and tied up my Hair with my Garter, and that Moment the Thought came into my Head to kill my Lady. Before I came out of the Kitchen, if any one would have told me, that I had the leaſt Thought to commit ſuch a barbarous Act, I could not have believed it.

When I had papered up my Hair, I went down Stairs into the Kitchen, and took a ſmall Cleaver or Chopping-Knife, all made of Iron and Steel, and came into my Bed-Chamber again, and ſat down upon my Bed, about 20 or 30 Minutes, conſidering whether I ſhould commit the Murder. My Heart relented, and I thought I could not do it, becauſe I never had received any Affront. However, I concluded to do it; for there was no one in the Houſe but the Deceaſed and myſelf.

I went up to the first landing Place on the Stairs, and, after tarrying a Minute or two, came down again, for I thought it a most shocking Crime I was about to perpetrate. I sat myself down on my Bed for a little while and then went up again as far as the Dining-Room, but I was so shocked I could not commit the Murder, and came down Stairs into the Back-Parlour where I lay, and sat down on my Bed, where I tarried some Minutes, and had almost determined with myself not to commit the Murder.

The D—l was very busy with me, and I was in such Agonies that Tongue cannot express.——I went up again as far as the first Window, and then the Watchman was going *Past Twelve o'Clock*.

After he had passed the Door, and all was silent, I came down two or three Steps, but I presently went up again as far as my Lady's Room Door. I had the Chopping-Knife all the Time in my Hand; and I opened the Door softly, for it was not lock'd, but only secured by the Brass Spring, or Turnbolt.

When I was in the Room I could not kill her: I was in great Fear and Terror; and I went out of the Room as far as the Stair Head, not above two or three Yards from her Chamber-Door, but immediately returned with a full Resolution to murder her.

I entered the Room a second Time, and went to the Bed-side, and undrew the Curtains, and found she was fast asleep. I went twice from the Bed to the Door again in great Perplexity of Mind, and the Deceased was still asleep, for she did not wake all the Time I was in the Room, nor whilst I was going up and down Stairs. I had no Candle, for I believe if there had been a Light, I could not have committed the Murder. I was in great Agonies, but soon felt where she lay, and I am sure I made 12 or 14 Motions with the Cleaver before I struck her.

The first Blow I missed, but the second I struck her on the Head, and she endeavoured to get out of Bed on that Side next the Door, and when I struck her again, she moved to the other Side of the Bed, and spoke several Words which I can't remember. I repeated my Blows, and in struggling she fell out of Bed next the Window, and then I thought it was Time to put her out of her Misery, and I struck her with all my Might as she lay on the Floor, and she bled very much, and I cut the Curtains in several Places with the Cleaver when I missed my Blows.

All the Words she said was, when I struck her the third or fourth Blow, *Oh Lord! what is this?* She rattled in the Throat very much, and I was so frighted that I ran down Stairs, and threw the Chopping-Knife into the Necessary House, after having pulled to her Bed-chamber Door.

I then went into my Bed-chamber again, and sat down on my Bed for about ten Minutes, and then it came into my Head to rob the House. I solemnly declare I had no Intent to rob the House before I committed the Murder, tho' it has been given out in Speeches, both before and since my Condemnation, that what I have done was premeditated: But this I absolutely deny, as I must soon appear before the Great Tribunal of the Almighty God, from whom no Secret can be hid.

When I had determined to rob the House, I directly struck a Light, and went into the Deceased's Bedchamber, and took her Pockets, as they were hanging on the Chair Back,——She was not dead then, but rattled very much in the Throat, and I was so surprized that I scarcely knew what I did. There was a great deal of Blood on the Floor, because I had given her so many cruel Wounds; and I would have given ten thousand Worlds, could I have recalled what I had done.

When I searched her Pockets, I found six Guineas in Gold, about four or five Shillings in Silver, and Three-pence Half-penny in Copper.

I took her Keys out of her Pocket, and opened the Drawers, and took away two or three laced Caps, and an Handkerchief. I then opened a Glass Drawer, where I found her Gold Watch, two Diamond Rings, and some other Things of Value, but the Particulars I cannot remember.

When I had rifled the Deceased's Drawers of every Thing valuable, I went down into the Back Parlour where I lay, and then I opened my Master's Drawers, and took out half a Dozen of *Holland* Shirts, two Neckcloths, and two or three Pair of white Stockings, a Pair of Screw Pistols, mounted with Silver, for which my Master paid six Guineas a few Weeks before.

I also took away two Paduasoy Waistcoats, one trimm'd with Gold, the other with Silver Lace, and my own Livery Coat, which was of yellow Cloth, trimm'd with Silver, besides a Pair of Silver Buckles; but nothing else that I can remember.

I put two of my Master's Shirts on, and four into my Pockets; and I put two of his Waistcoats on, and my Livery Great-Coat over them. I intended to have taken a blue Coat trimm'd with Gold Lace, and a light brown Coat, Silver-lac'd, with Plate Buttons, which belonged to my Master; but I thought too many Cloaths would discover me, and therefore resolved to go away with what I had got.

I went out of the Street-Door, and fastened it with a Piece of Cord, and when I came into the Street, I was so terrified that I could scarcely walk. I went into *Holbourn*, where my Wife lodged, and all the Way I went, I thought my murdered Lady followed me. The Watchman was going *Past Two o'Clock* as I went along *Holbourn*; so that I was near a full Hour in committing this most horrid Deed.

I rung the Bell at the Door where my Wife lodged, and she came down Stairs and let me in, and asked me what brought me there at that Time of Night? I went up Stairs into her Bed-chamber, and put all the Things into a Box, *viz.* the Gold Watch, the Diamond Rings, the Pistols, and my Master's Apparel, and I am positive that I did not stay in the Room near a Quarter of an Hour. Whilst I was putting the Things into the Box, my Wife asked me several Times what I was doing; and I answer'd, *It's no Business of yours.*—She knew no more of this Robbery and Murder than the Child in the Mother's Womb, nor did she ever in her Life persuade me to do an ill Thing. If she had been guilty, I would now tell the Truth; for what I declare can do her no Harm in regard to losing her Life. I am sorry I ever accused any innocent Person; but, I thank God, I cleared them before the Justice, and I am very glad I did so, and I hope they will forgive me.

When I left my Wife's Lodgings, I came home to my Master's House again, and in endeavouring to break the String with which I had tied the Door, the Door (which went with a Spring-Lock) shut close to; so that I lock'd myself out. I could not tell what to do, but I concluded to get over the Rails into the Airy, and thought I could open the Airy-Door, and get into the Kitchen, and for that Purpose I got a Piece of Iron, much like a Poker; but I could not open the Airy-Door; and I staid there till *Mary Platt* (the Maid) came home, which was about Six o'Clock in the Morning. She opened the Street-Door, and let herself in, and I call'd to her to open the Airy-Door; and I am sure I had been in the Airy four Hours and an half before she came home. When I called to her, she asked me what I was doing there, and where I had been? I said, *I have been to get two Shirts that were mending, and I have lock'd myself out.* I was really in such Confusion, that I hardly knew what I did or said.

When she had let me in (which I think was about half an Hour after Six in the Morning, it being very light) she went and open'd the Parlour Window, and she discovered the Drawers were open, and ask'd me if I had opened them? I said, *Molly, I have not been near them.* Reply was, *Then my Mistress has come down Stairs, and open'd them, and has found we have both been out of Doors, and she will have Anger,*——I look'd into the Drawers, and told her my Master's Cloaths were gone; and she said, *I can't help it, for to be sure my Lady has done it to frighten us.*——Then I look'd about, and told her my Master's Pistols were gone. I was under great Surprize, and so was the Maid; and she said, *I hope,* Matthew, *nobody has broke into the House.*—Then she went up to open the Window on the Stairs, and when that Window was open'd she discovered Blood upon the Stairs, like the Impression of a Man's Foot; for my Stockings were very bloody, because the Deceas'd bled very much after she fell out of Bed. I had no Shoes on when I committed this most cruel Murder, for I had pulled them off in the Back-Parlour, where I lay, just before Satan tempted me to the most cruel Crime that ever miserable Youth was guilty of.

The Maid, on finding the Blood on the Stairs, came running down very much frighted, and said, Matthew, *the Stairs are bloody, and somebody has broke into the House and murder'd my Mistress.* I reply'd, *It's only your Fancy.* She desired me to go up and see the Blood. I went up, and when I saw the Blood, I was very much shock'd, and I said, Mary, *pray go into my Mistress's Room to see if it is so.* She open'd the Door, and came out crying; and said, Matthew, *she is murdered! It is so indeed!*

I cannot forbear weeping in telling this dismal Relation, but the D—l was very powerful, and I bore all with as good a Countenance as I could before the Maid, and I do not think she suspected me in the least; but if she had not gone out that fatal Night, I am sure I should not have committed the barbarous Act; for with my latest Breath I will declare, that I never had any premeditated Malice against my Lady, tho' the World thinks to the contrary; but, I hope, as I am a dying Youth, the World will be charitable enough to believe what I say.

When the Maid had found out the Murder, I told her I would go and tell Sir *Hugh*, (the Deceased's Nephew,) and I went directly to Sir *Hugh*'s, and spoke to his Servant, who was in Bed.——I said, *Somebody has broke into the House and killed my Mistress.* Sir *Hugh*'s Servant was greatly surprized, and jump'd upright in the Bed and said, *God forbid! I hope the Lady is not dead:* And then he went to Sir *Hugh*, who was in Bed, and informed him of this sad Affair, and Sir *Hugh* rose immediately

diately; but I went away to my Master's House, but was not there long, before Sir *Hugh* came; he went up into the Deceased's Bed-Chamber, and presently came down again. Then I asked him, if I should go to *Richmond* to give my Master Notice of the Murder; for he was then at *Richmond* on some private Business of his own.

Sir *Hugh* said, he would go to *Richmond* himself, and then went away, and sent Mr. *R——— D——e*, a Gentleman belonging to the Law, and he took the Maid into Custody, suspecting her of the Murder, because she had been abroad all Night.

Now I was left in the House by myself, and only the deceased Lady. I had a very great Inclination to go up Stairs to view the Corps, and attempted it several Times, but all my Endeavours to go up were in vain. I saw such a dismal Scene of Horror before my Eyes, that I walked up but three or four Steps, (and that I did several Times) for I had no Power to go farther, and stood like one stupified and distracted.

The Gentleman who took the Maid before the Justice, soon returned, and he said, *I must go with him*; which I readily did, tho' I had Time enough to make my Escape; but I had no Thought of going out of the Way, nor any Thought left of what I had best to do.

When I was carried before the Justice, I stifly deny'd the Fact, but upon a cross Examination I was so confused that I was at a Loss what to say. The Justice interrogated me very much. I accused *John Platt* (Brother to *Mary Platt* the Maid-Servant, who I have before mentioned) and one *Nicholas Rolfe*; but when I found it was to no Purpose to conceal my Guilt, I made an ingenuous Confession. Soon after I had been in Custody, I had a Thought of confessing, and the People at the *Gatehouse* very much persuaded me to it.

When I had owned the Murder and Robbery, and that I had concealed the Watch and Rings in my Wife's Lodgings, three Men went with me. The two Diamond Rings that are missing I know nothing of. Some of the Men that were sent along with me, or those that opened the Box, must (I really believe) know something of them. As to the Pearl Necklace that I am accused with stealing, I know nothing of it.

I have heard by Numbers of People, since I have been under Sentence of Death, that it's believ'd I conceal the Rings and Necklace. I mention this again, because as to the Rings, I knew they were in the Box: And as to the Necklace, I declare before God that I never saw it.—Was I to leave the World in a few Moments, I would declare the same, and shall with my latest Breath.

I hope the World will not give any Credit to false and idle Reports, for there have been many spread about Town since I have been in Prison, and I am very uneasy about it, because few People knew much of me, and those that speak ill of me, cannot say, I ever injured them.

My Wife has been with me several Times since I have been in the Cells, and her Sister with her; and they tell me the World won't believe that my Wife is innocent. I again declare, that she knew nothing of my Intention, as I shall answer to the Almighty God.

She lived a Servant in my Master's Family, and we have been married above nine Months, and she is now big with Child; and nobody can say an ill Thing of her; and I believe, and am sure, she is an honest Woman, for she always behaved well to me.

I hope the World will not reflect upon her, for her Calamity is great enough. I have made her very miserable; and I hope God will forgive me for it.

False Reports fly about every Day; and for no other Reason than the Satisfaction of the World, I publish this Account.

For I have been informed, since I have been in *Newgate*, that it's said up and down Town, That a Gentleman should come to this Goal to talk to me; and in the Discourse that pass'd between us shou'd say, *Young Man, as you have murder'd your Lady in such a cruel Manner, you'll certainly be hang'd in Chains:* And that I should make Answer (with a careless Air) *I hope not, for if they hang me in Chains, I shall catch Cold.*

I call God to witness, That I never mentioned any such Words: Nor do I know of any Gentleman that talk'd to me on such a Subject. I say but very little to any body; for I have other Thoughts, and endeavour to prepare myself for a future State.

I desire but a short Time to live, for I am in such Terror (Day and Night) that I have no Rest.——I continually think I see my murder'd Lady before my Face, especially in the Night, I think she stands before me in my Cell, with all her bloody Wounds. It is not possible to express the Sorrow and Terror I am under.

I have nothing further to say, but beg the Prayers of all good Christians, and hope all Persons I have offended will forgive me, and *Lord have Mercy on my Soul.*

MATTHEW HENDERSON,

From my Cell in Newgate,
April 14, 1746.

Witness, T. BUSHBY,

37.

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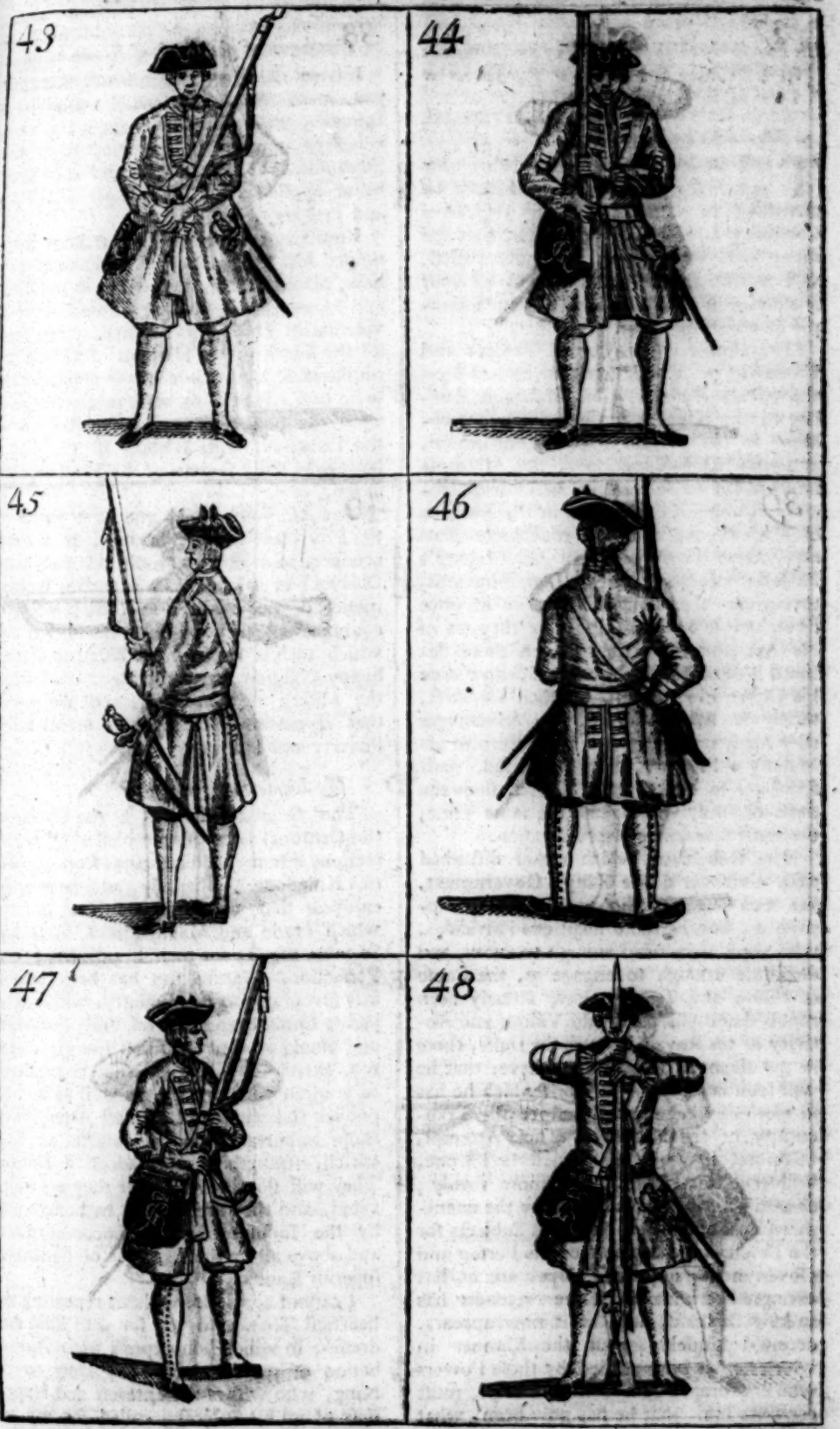
37 Fix your Bayonet. 38 Reſt your Bayonet. 39 Charge your Bayonet Breaſt-high, *the ſecond Motion.* 40 Charge your Bayonet Breaſt-high. 41 Puſh your Bayonet. 42 Recover your Bayonet.



43 Reſt your Bayonet on your Left Arm. 44 Reſt, *ſee Fig.* 26. Shoulder, *ſee Fig.* 1. Preſent your Arms. 45 To the Right 4 Times. 46 To the Right about. 47 To the Left as you were, *ſee Fig.* 44. To the Left 4 Times. 48 To the Left about, *ſee Fig.* 46. To the Right as you were, *ſee Fig.* 44. Poiſe, *ſee Fig.* 3. Reſt on your Arms, *ſee Fig.* 34. Unfix your Bayonet. Return your Bayonet, *ſee Fig.* 35. Poiſe, *ſee Fig.* 3. Shoulder, *ſee Fig.* 1.

His Excellency the Earl of CHESTERFIELD's SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament at* Dublin, *on* Friday, April 11.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Buſineſs of the Seſſion being now concluded, I believe, you cannot be unwilling to return to your reſpective Counties; as you muſt be ſenſible, that the many good Laws which you have paſſed, will receive an additional Weight by your Authority in executing, and by your Example in obſerving them.

The almoſt unprecedented Temper and Unanimity with which you have carried on the publick Buſineſs, your unſhaken Fidelity to the King, your inviolable Attachment to the preſent happy Conſtitution, and your juſt Indignation at the Attempts lately made to ſubvert it, will advantageouſly diſtinguiſh this Seſſion in the Journals of Parliament; and the concurrent Zeal and active Loyalty of all his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, of all Denominations, throughout this Kingdom, prove at once how ſenſible and how deſerving they are of his Care and Protection. Even thoſe deluded People, who ſcarcely acknowledge his Government, ſeem, by their Conduct, tacitly to have confeſſed the Advantages they enjoy under it. At my Return to his Majeſty's Preſence, I ſhall not fail, moſt faithfully to report theſe Truths, ſince the moſt faithful, will be, at the ſame Time, the moſt favourable Repreſentation.

The Rebellion, which rather diſturbed than endanger'd the King's Government, has been defeated, tho' not yet totally ſuppreſs'd; but as thoſe flagitious Parricides, who were abandoned enough to avow, and deſperate enough to engage in, the Cauſe of *Popery* and *Tyranny*, have already been repuls'd and purſued by the Valour and Activity of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, there is the ſtrongeſt Reaſon to believe, that he will ſoon compleat the Work which he has ſo glorioufly begun, and reſtore the Tranquillity of the Kingdom. This Attempt, therefore, to ſhake his Majeſty's Throne, will ſerve to eſtabliſh it the more firmly; ſince all *Europe* muſt now know the unanimous Zeal and Affection of his Subjects for the Defence and Support of his Perſon and Government; and thoſe Hopes are at laſt extinguiſhed with which the Pretender has ſo long flatter'd, and, as it now appears, deceiv'd himſelf; even the Manner in which he has been aſſiſted by thoſe Powers who encouraged him to the Attempt, muſt convince him, that he has now been, what he ever will be, only the occaſional Tool of their Politicks, not the real Object of their Care.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have the King's Commands to thank you, in his Name, for the Unanimity and Diſpatch, with which you have granted the neceſſary Supplies for the Support of the Eſtabliſhment; you may depend upon their being applied with the utmoſt Exactneſs and Frugality.

I muſt not omit my own Acknowledgments for the particular Confidence you have placed in me, by leaving to my Care and Management, the great Sum that you voluntarily voted for national Arms, and for the fortifying the Harbour of *Corke*; the conſiderable Saving which will appear upon thoſe two Articles, as well in the Intereſt upon the Loan, as in the Application of the Principal, will, I hope, prove, that I have been truly ſenſible of the Truſt repoſed in me.

The Aſſiſtance which you have given to the Proteſtant Charter-Schools, is a moſt prudent, as well as a moſt compaſſionate Charity; and I do very earneſtly recommend to your conſtant Protection and Encouragement that excellent Inſtitution, by which ſuch a conſiderable Number of unhappy Children, are annually reſcued from the Miſery that always, and the Guilt that commonly accompanies uninſtructed Poverty and Idleneſs.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Tho' *Great Britain* has, in the Courſe of this Century, been often moleſted by Inſurrections at home, and Invaſions from abroad, this Kingdom has happily, and deſervedly, enjoyed that uninterrupted Tranquillity, which Trade and Manufactures, Arts and Sciences require for their Improvement and Perfection. Nature too has been peculiarly favourable to this Country, whoſe temperate Climate and fruitful Soil, do invite, and would reward Care and Induſtry. Let me, therefore, moſt ſeriouſly recommend to you, in your private, as well as in your publick Capacities, the utmoſt Attention to thoſe important Objects, which at once enrich, ſtrengthen, and adorn a Nation. They will flouriſh wherever they are cultivated, and they are always beſt cultivated by the Indulgence, the Encouragement, and above all by the Example of Perſons of ſuperior Rank.

I cannot conclude, without repeating my heartieſt Thanks to you for your kind Addreſſes, in which you expreſs your Approbation of my Conduct. My Duty to the King, who wiſhes the Intereſt and Happineſs of all his Subjects, called for my utmoſt Endeavours to promote yours; and my Inclinations conſpired with my Duty. Theſe Sentiments ſhall, I aſſure you, be the

the only Motives of all my Actions, of which your Interest must consequently be the only Object.

ABOUT the Beginning of the Month, we were alarm'd with a long Narrative of a Murder committed at *Cambridge* on Mr. *Ashton*, a young Student of *St. John's College* there, by another Student of the same College. It was said to be occasion'd by Mr. *Ashton* and two other Students, his Companions, having privately stolen a Pair of Silver Buckles, from another Student; who coming at last to discover who they were that had wrong'd him, made a great Stir about it: On which it was resolv'd by the three first to assassinate and murder him; but Mr. *Ashton* relenting, privately advertis'd the Gentleman of it, and thereby disconcerted their Scheme. Upon which the other two, suspecting *Ashton* to be the Cause of their Disappointment, resolv'd to murder him; which was said to be done by one of them in the Night, who had found Means to lie in Mr. *Ashton*'s Chambers for that Purpose. Thus the Affair was then represented: And afterwards there appear'd this Paragraph in the Papers. "There having been so many different Accounts handed about relating to the unhappy Affair of the Death of young Mr. *Ashton*, of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, seemingly so contradictory to one another, we shall not pretend to give a particular Account, till we can do it with more Certainty.——It may, however, at present, be proper to observe, with regard to the Conduct of the College (which is remarkable for good Discipline) that tho' the Coroner, after having sat on the Body of the Deceased, did not think fit to commit young Mr. *B*——*ly* (who was supposed to be with the Deceased when the melancholy Affair happened) to Prison; yet they (the College) took Care to confine him to his Room, by the Power they have over their own Scholars, with two Persons to watch him Day and Night, till the Friends of the Deceased could undertake the farther Enquiry. The unhappy Youths, we hear, were both but lately entered at the University; the Deceased in *November* last, the other in *January*."

However the Matter was, it gave Occasion to the publishing of a Letter in the *London Evening Post*, of *April* 3, which deserves a Place here, and is as follows.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR, *April* 2.

THE shocking Story in your last Night's Paper, of the Murder lately committed upon a young Student at *Cambridge*, 'tis to be hoped will move the Hearts of all that have any Love or Regard left for those Fountains of Learning, the Universities, to think of some Means of restoring their antient Discipline, and correcting the many Abuses and Corruptions which have of late crept into them; particularly that extravagant Expence of Living, near double to what it formerly was, or is any Ways necessary for the Ends for which the Youth of the Nation are sent thither, and by which their Time is miserably lost in Riot, Intemperance and Debauchery, their Morals corrupted instead of being improved, and the Parents of the poorer Sort rendered unable to support the Charge of keeping their Children there so long as is necessary to qualify them for any of the learned Professions. Whatever Men of more plentiful Fortunes may think, it is of some Importance, even to their own Children, to be bred up to Frugality, Temperance, and good Learning, rather than to make a Figure with fine Cloaths or splendid Entertainments, which the Luxury of the Age will teach them fast enough, when they come into the *Grande Monde*. But if Men of Fortune had rather have their Children corrupted, than live like Monks, as all sober Living is now esteemed; yet it is at least of some Consequence to the Church and Nation, that those of meaner Circumstances should be restrained from running to the same Excesses and Extravagances, which are no very proper Preparation to fit them either to preach the Gospel, or to be able Lawyers or Physicians. Besides, the great Increase of the Expence of Education, must incapacitate many from enjoying the Benefit of University Learning, who might otherwise have proved some of the greatest Ornaments of those Professions. It scarce becomes private Persons to propose the proper Means of redressing publick Grievances; but it is sometimes very necessary to take Notice of them; and if you will be pleased to favour this with a Place in your Paper, it may perhaps stir up some, who have it in their Power, to correct these Abuses, or some abler Pen to suggest the necessary Means of Reformation.

A sincere Lover of the Universities.

MOTIONS *and* PROCEEDINGS *of the* REBELS, *and of the* KING'S FORCES *in order to oppose them; as publish'd by Authority: Continued from our last*, p. 147.

From the London Gazette, March 29.

Aberdeen, *March* 21. NOTHING has happen'd since the 19th, except that a Detachment of *King ston*'s Horse had pursued a Party of the Rebels, who had ventur'd

to

to advance to *Keith*, but they fled with such Precipitation, that there was no coming up with them.

From the London Gazette, April 1.

Whitehall, *April* 1. By an Express arriv'd Yesterday from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, the following Advices were receiv'd.

Aberdeen, *March* 26. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Hesse*, and Lord *Crawford*, are march'd with four Battalions and some Dragoons, from *Perth*, in order to raise the Siege of *Blair*.

A Captain of Highlanders, whom General *Bland* had detach'd with a Party of 70 Highlanders, and 30 of *Kingston*'s Men, to *Keith* from *Strathbogie*, has been surpriz'd, and has lost his whole Party, except a Cornet and five of *Kingston*'s Men, and two Horses, and one Highlander, who made their Escape. The Rebels march'd from *Fochabers* in the Night, surrounded *Keith*, and enter'd at both Ends. As the *Campbells* lay in the Church, and defended the Church-Yard for above Half an Hour, during which there was very brisk Firing, it is not doubted but the Rebels paid dear for this Advantage.

The King's Army is at present divided in 3 Cantonments; the whole first Line, consisting of six Battalions, the Duke of *Kingston*'s Horse and *Cobham*'s Dragoons, are at *Strathbogie*, within 12 Miles of the *Spey*, under the Command of the Lord *Albemarle* and Major General *Bland*. The Reserve, consisting of 3 Battalions with 4 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Brigadier-General *Mordaunt*, are at *Old Meldrum*, half Way between *Strathbogie* and this Place. And the whole second Line, consisting of the six remaining Battalions, and Lord *Mark Kerr*'s Regiment of Dragoons, are still here.

By the best Accounts we have, there are few or none of the Rebels left upon the *Spey* Side.

Brigadier *Bligh*'s Regiment arriv'd here Yesterday.

Some of Lord *Loudoun*'s People have been surpriz'd at *Dornick*, from the *Murray* Side, by Boats. The Account we have of this Affair is, That in the Night between the 19th and 20th, a pretty considerable Party of the Rebels, by the Help of some Boats from *Murray*, and a thick Fog, landed upon the *Sutherland* Side of the Ferry, and surpriz'd the Guard of Lord *Loudoun*'s Regiment, under Major *Mackenzie*, and took them Prisoners, some few only excepted, who made their Escape by Flight.

The Rebels are removing all their Magazines to the Northward of the *Chain* into *Caithness*.

His Royal Highness having had certain Intelligence that the Earl of *Airly*, Father to Lord *Ogilvie*, was raising his Men to join the Rebels, and he not having comply'd with the Order sent him by his Royal Highness to desist from such treasonable Practices, his Royal Highness sent Captain *Hewett*, with 100 recover'd Men, who were coming up to the Army, to take Possession of his House, and to make him Prisoner in it, till his People should bring in their Arms, and behave in such a Manner as became good Subjects; which has already had some good Effect, as a Number have brought in their Arms. And his Royal Highness has likewise order'd Major *La Fausille*, with 300 Men, to go to *Gleneske*, which is one of the most rebellious Parts, to attack all whom he finds in Arms against the Government, and to burn the Habitations of such who have left them, and are with the Rebels.

By the last Letters from Capt. *Scott*, who had thrown himself into *Fort William*, dated the 15th, the Rebels had not then begun the Siege of that Place, but were bringing up their Artillery for that Purpose; and the Garison were determin'd to defend it to the utmost.

From the London Gazette, April 5.

Dunkeld, *March* 27. On the News of the Rebels endeavouring to force the Castle of *Blair*, the two *Hessian* Battalions, that were left at *Stirling*, came forward to *Crief* on the 19th: The 24th, the four Battalions at *Perth* march'd, and incamp'd that Night at *Nairn* House, about Half Way hither. The 25th, 600 Men march'd to this Place. The 26th, the rest march'd from *Nairn*, and there are now 3 Regiments here, and the two from *Crief* will be incamp'd this Day at the Bridge of the *Tay*.

Whitehall, *April* 5. By an Express which arriv'd this Day at Noon from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, we have the following Advices.

Aberdeen, *March* 31. The continu'd ill Weather we have had here for this Month, has rais'd the Waters of the *Spey* so high, that the Army still remains here; but his Royal Highness proposes to march as soon as possible. The Rebels are endeavouring to embark their Lowlanders, and force them to pass the *Murray Frith* into *Sutherland*. Two Hundred of *Stonywood*'s Men, whom they were attempting to embark at *Findorn*, deserted from them. Several Deserters confirm the Intelligence which had been receiv'd, that the Rebel Army is in great Want of Money, having had no Pay for these last seven Days.

Two Days ago a Party of the Rebels came to the Earl of *Finlater*'s House at *Cullen*, with an Order from the Pretender's Son

Son to burn the Houſe, unleſs his Steward and Tenants immediately paid the Ceſs and Levy that they demanded. A Body of the *Heſſian* Troops under the Command of his Serene Highneſs Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*, were at *Dunkeld* on the 27th Inſtant, from whence they were to purſue their March in order to relieve the Caſtle of *Blair*.

There are no certain Accounts relating to *Fort William*.

From the London Gazette, April 12.

Whitehall, April 12. The following Advices have been receiv'd by an Expreſs from his Royal Highneſs the Duke.

Aberdeen, April 1. The ſeizing all the Cattle and demoliſhing the Habitations of thoſe in *Lochabar*, who were actually out in Rebellion, has had a very good Effect, as all the Rebels of that Country have deſerted to go to their own Houſes. The Rebels have fitted out a Ship at *Findorn*, on board of which they propoſe to carry off the Remainder of their Priſoners to *France*; and the Perſon they call the *French* Ambaſſador actually arriv'd there in his Coach 4 Days ago to embark for *France*. The Pretender's Son is reported to be ſtill ill at *Inverneſs*, and is lodg'd at the Lady Dowager *M'Intoſh*'s. By all we can learn from all their different Parties, there is great Diſorder and Confuſion amongſt them; which, added to the Want of Money, has occaſion'd many Mutinies and great Deſertion amongſt their People. His Royal Highneſs has ſpar'd no Pains or Trouble to put every Thing in Readineſs to have been in Motion long ago; but he has met with ſo many Difficulties of croſs Winds, and other Accidents, as have hitherto prevented him. The 3 laſt Days of dry South Wind have brought up our Firing and Proviſions, and we hope have render'd the *Spey* fordable. But we expect a Report from thence ſome Time to Day, the Duke having ſent two Officers to reconnoitre it. Major *La Fauſille* having diſarm'd all the Rebels in *Clova* and *Glen Eſk*, is expected up here in three or four Days with near 500 recover'd Men. His Royal Highneſs is making a Fort here, in which will be left, under the Command of Capt. *Croſby* of the *Scotch* Fuzileers, a proper Force for ſecuring this Town from any Inſults from *Glenbucket*'s People, or any others. His Highneſs the Prince of *Heſſe* was at *Dunkeld* upon the 31ſt paſt, and propos'd to detach 400 Grenadiers and one Lieutenant, and 30 Huſſars to the Relief of *Blair* that Day; at the ſame Time 200 Men were to cover their March, and 500 were to be ſent towards *Tay Bridge*, under the Command of Lord *Crawford*. By Advices from *Ardoch*, of *March* 31, Lord *Loudoun*, and the Men under his Command, were arriv'd in the Iſle of *Skie*, and join'd by Sir *Alexander Macdonald* of *Slate*, and, as ſome ſay, by the Lord *Fortroſe*; his Royal Highneſs has ſent a large Quantity of Meal thither for their Support. By Advices from the Bay of *Tongue* in the Shire of *Sutherland*, the *Sheerneſs* Man of War had chas'd a *French* Privateer on Shore in that Bay, kill'd 30 of his Men, and wounded as many more. Eighty common Men and 20 Officers had got on Shore from the Privateer, but were ſeized by Capt. *George Mac Kay*, Son to Lord *Reay*, after a ſmart Skirmiſh, in which he kill'd five Men, and had one of his own wounded.

Letters from *Kinbraſs* in *Sutherland*, of the 26th paſt, mention, that the five Companies of Foot belonging to Lord *Sutherland* had kept themſelves ſafe, and in a Body, in order to execute ſuch Orders as they might receive from his Royal Highneſs.

They add, that as the Rebels commanded the Communication between *Sutherland* and *Roſs*, and were in continual Motion, they could not be ſure of their Numbers, but that by their beſt Accounts, they did not exceed 3000 in thoſe Parts.

Journal of what paſſ'd at Fort William *from the* 14*th to the* 27*th of* March.

14 *March*. BEgan to heighten the Parapets of our Walls on the Side where we apprehended the Rebels would attack us. This Work continu'd the whole Week thro', till the two Faces of the Baſtions were rais'd to 7 Feet high.

15*th*. A Detachment of the Gariſon, with ſome Men belonging to his Majeſty's Sloops of War, went in arm'd Boats to endeavour to deſtroy *Killmady* Barns, commonly called the *Corpoch*: The Rebels thereupon flock'd down in great Numbers. We fir'd ſome Swivels from our Boats. Several ſmall Shot were exchang'd. We had a Sailor kill'd, and 3 Men wounded. The Tide failing, this Scheme miſcarry'd.

Tueſday 18. The *Baltimore*, Capt. *Richard How*, went up towards *Killmady* Barns, in order to protect the landing of our Men; he fir'd ſeveral Shot, and threw ſome Cohorn Shells, and ſet one Hovel on Fire, but could not attempt landing, for the Rebels were intrench'd by a hollow Road, or Rill, and in great Numbers. The *Baltimore*'s Guns being only 4 Pounders, had no Effect on the Stone Walls of theſe Barns, which the Rebels had loopholed. We brought our People back without any Damage.

19*th*. We heard that a Man whom we fir'd at laſt *Sunday* with a Swivel, was an Engineer in Chief of the Rebels, and was dangerouſly wounded; alſo heard that we had kill'd 4 Rebels at *Corpoch* Yeſterday. Three Centinels and a Drummer of *Guiſe*'s made

made their Escape from the Rebels to us; they were taken at *Fort Augustus*.

20th. Several Parties covering our Sodd Diggers, had Skirmishes with the Rebels upon the Neighbouring Hills: But as both Sides skulk'd behind Craigs and Rocks, we receiv'd no Damage, and believe we did as little. This Evening, about 11, the Rebels A open'd the Siege, by discharging 17 Royals, or small Bombs, of 5 Inches and half Diameter, weighing about 16 and 18 Pounds each, and loaded with 14 Ounces of Powder, from a Battery erected on a small Hill, call'd the *Sugar-Loaf*, about 800 Yards off; which, because of their Distance, did no Execution, the greatest Part of them falling short: And there were return'd from the B Garison against the Rebels, 8 Bomb-Shells of 13 Inches Diameter, six Cohorns, one 12 Pounder, five 6 Pounders, and two Swivels.

On *Friday* 21, The Rebels finding their Battery was too far off, erected a new one at the Foot of the *Cow-Hill* about 400 Yards off, from which, betwixt 12 at Night C and 4 in the Morning, they discharg'd 84 of their Royals, which did little Damage, save penetrating thro' the Roofs of several Houses, beating down a few Floors, and slightly wounding two Men of *Ollir*'s Company, and a young Man belonging to the Garison: And there were return'd against them 20 Bombs, 9 Cohorns, three 6 Pounders, and two Swivels.

On the 22d the Rebels open'd their Battery of Cannon from *Sugar-Loaf Hill*, consisting only of 3 Guns of 6 and 4 Pounders, but discharg'd only 7 Times, and that without doing any Damage. About 12 o'Clock of this Day, they sent a *French* Drum towards the Fort, who upon his Approach towards the Garison beat a Par- E ley, and being order'd to come near the Walls, Capt. *Scott*, our Commander, ask'd him what he came about; to which he answer'd, that General *Stapleton*, who commanded the Siege, by Directions from the Pretender's Son, had sent him with a Letter to the Commanding Officer of the Garison, requiring him to surrender. Capt. *Scott* answer'd, that he would receive no F Letters from Rebels, and that he was determin'd to defend the Fort to the last Extremity. The Drummer being return'd to the Rebels with this Answer, a close Bombarding ensu'd from both Sides for some Hours; at last we silenced them by beating down their Battery. About Ten that Night the Rebels open'd a second Bomb Battery G near the Bottom of the said *Cow-Hill*, about 300 Yards off, from which, and their Battery upon the *Sugar-Loaf Hill*, they discharg'd before 3 in the Morning 194 of their Royals, and 6 Cannon against us, but without doing any other Damage than penetrating thro' some few Roofs. We did not return them one Shell, but kept all our Men within Doors, except the Picquet to stand by the Fire Engine, the Governor and most of the Officers being upon the Ramparts.

Sunday 23. As soon as Day-light appear'd, we fir'd 23 Bombs, two Cohorns, six 12 Pounders, seven 6 Pounders, and six Swivels at the Rebel Batteries. Some of which must have torn up their Platforms. They in return fir'd several Cannon upon us, but did no Harm, save shooting off a Leg of *Donald M'Indeor* of *Ballinbay*'s Company. About 3 this Afternoon some Vessels appear'd with Supplies for us, and as soon as they had dropp'd Anchor, the Garison all at once discharg'd eight 12 Pounders, two 6 Pounders, two Bombs, and several Cohorns against their Battery, which were all so well levell'd, that not only a great Part of their Battery was beaten down, but they visibly occasion'd the greatest Confusion amongst them. The Men from the Ships saw several amongst the Rebels fall. We understand that they had given out, that they would burn this Place in 4 Hours after their last Battery was erected. All this Evening the Rebels were employ'd in erecting another Work or Battery under Cover of their Cannon, about 300 Yards D off, at the Foot of the *Cow-Hill*, which was spied from the Top-Mast of one of the Ships.

Monday 24. We fir'd but little, and the Rebels little also. We employ'd the greatest Part of this Day in getting our Provisions on Shore.

Tuesday 25. At Day-break we sent out a Party to a Place about six Miles off, to bring in some Cattle. The Rebels fir'd a good deal all this Morning, and we plied them a little with our Mortars and Guns. About 3 in the Afternoon our Party return'd with 29 good Bullocks and Cows. This Evening we sent off another Party of 40 Men, for another Prize of Bullocks, to pass the *Narrows of Carron*, and get off all they could from the Rebels Estates.

Wednesday 26. We fir'd slowly at their Batteries on the Hills, and as they only fir'd from two Guns, we concluded that we had dismounted the third. This Afternoon our Boats return'd with Cattle and Sheep from the Country near *Airdshiels*; they also brought in 4 Prisoners, one of which was wounded. The Party burn'd two Rebel Villages on *Appin*'s Estate. This Night Capt. *Scott* went out and damm'd up some Drains near our Walls, in Hopes, if rainy Weather, to make a small Inundation, and with some Pioneers rais'd the

Glacis,

Glacis, or rather a Parapet, to 7 Feet; for Want of Paliſadoes we could not make a right cover'd Way, but ſtill this will prevent the Rebels ſeeing the Foot of our Walls.

Thurſday 27. At Day-break the Rebels opened their new Battery of 4 Embraſures, but only with 3 Guns, 6 Pounders, A with which they fired very briſkly. We plied them well with our Mortars and Guns, and ſilenced one Gun before Eight in the Morning; about Nine we ſet their Battery Magazine on Fire, which blew up.

Their Fire was moſtly laid at our Buildings, which they could not reach very low. We had this Day two Men a little bruis'd, B and the Governor's Horſe wounded in the Stable. Thus in 8 Days Siege, and pretty ſmart firing with Cannon, and 300 ſix Inch Shells thrown at us, we have loſt but one Man kill'd, ſeven wounded, and two bruis'd. We are all in good Spirits, and hope to give a very good Account of ourſelves.

Edinburgh, *April* 5. As *Fort William* has C been ſupply'd with every Thing neceſſary by Major Gen. *Campbell*, it is hop'd the Rebels will not be able to take it. By Expreſs from the Iſle of *Skie* by the Way of *Inverary*, Lord *Loudoun*, Lord Preſident, and Mr. *M'Leod*, with about 900 Men, arriv'd there the 26th of *March*; they are there ſafe from the Enemy, as there is a D Ship of War to guard the Coaſt. An Expreſs is arriv'd from *Perth*, by which we are inform'd, that upon the 3d Inſtant, by 5 in the Morning, the Earl of *Crawford*, with a Party of Dragoons, arriv'd at *Blair* Caſtle, and was followed by the Duke of *Athol*, and both were receiv'd by Sir *Andrew Agnew*; that the Rebels were retir'd to *Ruthven*; and that upon the 4th the E Prince of *Heſſe* ſet out from *Dunkeld* for *Blair*, with all the Cavalry and Huſſars, and was follow'd by 1000 Foot.

Whitehall, *April* 12. Late laſt Night arriv'd an Expreſs from *Edinburgh*, diſpatch'd the 8th Inſtant, and brought the following Account of the Raiſing of the Siege of *Fort William*.

F *Fort William*, *April* 1. The 31ſt of *March* Capt. *Scott* order'd 12 Men from each Company to march out to the Craigs, about 100 Yards from the Garriſon, where the Rebels had a Battery; which, after ſome Diſpute, and the Loſs of one Man only, *viz.* Serjeant *Duncan Steward*, of the *Argyllſhire* Troops, they ruſh'd in upon, and made themſelves Maſters of. They brought in G 3 Braſs Field Pieces 4 Pounders, and two of the Cohorns, from which the Rebels threw their Shells, and brought off another Braſs Cannon, a 6 Pounder; which being too heavy to drag in, they ſpik'd and left under the Walls, whence they afterwards diſmounted it by a Cannon Shot. The other large Cannon, and Mortars on that Battery, they likewiſe ſpiked, and left there, and brought in two Priſoners. The Rebels ſtill continue, with 5 Cannon they have mounted, to give us all the Uneaſineſs in their Power, having deſtroy'd the Roofs of moſt of the Houſes; but we do not mind that, while the Men are ſafe.

Ellanſtalker, *April* 4. Yeſterday the Rebels left their Batteries, and raiſed the Siege of *Fort William*. Capt. *Scott* is in Poſſeſſion of 8 Cannon and 7 Mortars, which they have left behind them.

From the London Gazette, April 15.

Whitehall, *April* 15. An Expreſs, which arrived on *Sunday* laſt from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, brought the following Advices.

Aberdeen, *April* 6. His Royal Highneſs the Duke will begin his March To-morrow towards *Inverneſs*, where he propoſes to be on the 17th. All the Intelligence we have had for theſe two Days paſt about the Rebels has been only a Confirmation of their Confuſion and Mutinies; and we hear that they deſert from all Parts. Capt. *Mac Kay*, Lord *Reay*'s Son, and Sir *Henry Monro*, Son to the late Sir *Robert*, both Captains in Lord *Loudoun*'s Regiment, are juſt come hither, with Letters from Capt. *O Brien* of the *Sheerneſs* Man of War, now off this Place, giving an Account, That after chaſing the *Hazard Sloop* (called by the *French* the *Prince Charles Snow*) above 56 Leagues, he drove her aſhore, and obliged the *French* and *Spaniards* who were in her to quit her, and to land, which they did, with 5 Cheſts of Money, to the Value of 12000*l.* and upwards, in order to join the Rebels; but the Lord *Reay*, in whoſe Country they were landed, and at whoſe Houſe Capt. *Mac Kay*, Sir *Henry Monro*, Lord *Charles Gordon*, and Capt. *Mac Cleod*, with ſome other Officers of Lord *Loudoun*'s Regiment, were, with about 80 Men of the ſame Regiment, who had been driven thither by the Rebels, marched out and attack'd them, and after killing three or four, and dangerouſly wounding eight, took the remaining 156 Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, Priſoners, who were immediately embarked on board the *Sheerneſs*; and the Prize, with the Highland Officers and Men, who made this Capture, are now here. The Captain of the *Sheerneſs* alſo picked up, in the *Orkneys*, a Ship of *Boſton* in *New England*, commanded by one *Sinclair*, who had ſome Arms and Ammunition on board, and had put himſelf into the Power and Service of the Pretender. His Mate and Men had before quitted him; and upon the *Sheerneſs*'s

coming into the Harbour of *Stromneſs*, he, and the Highlanders who were with him, got off in the Boat; but Capt. *O Brien* has brought off the Ship, with what Arms and Ammunition were on board. The Priſoners on board the *Sheerneſs* are ordered to be ſent to *Berwick*. There is one Col. *Brown* on board; who made his Eſcape from *Carliſle*, after the Surrender of the Town was agreed upon.

The Money which was landed out of the *Hazard* Sloop was taken by Lord *Reay*'s Men.

The Day after Capt. *O Brien* took Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Sloop, he found on board her 14 Cheſts of Piſtols and Sabres, with 13 Barrels of Powder, deſigned for the Uſe of the Rebels.

Aberdeen, *April* 7. The March of the Army for *Inverneſs* is deferr'd till To-morrow. We hear from *Dunkeld*, that the Rebels having raiſed the Siege of *Blair*, and retired with the greateſt Precipitation upon the Approach of the Troops ſent to relieve that Place, the Prince of *Heſſe* was to return to *Perth* as this Day, and to encamp there with all the ſix *Heſſian* Battalions, except 500 Men that are to remain at *Tay-Bridge*; that *St. George*'s Dragoons were to be cantoned in and about *Huntingtoun*, and the two other Regiments were to repair to *Crief*.

A Liſt of Priſoners on board his Majeſty's Ship the Sheerneſs, *Capt.* O Brien, *who belonged to the* Hazard Sloop, *called by the* French, Prince Charles Snow.

Col. *Brown*, Knight of *St. Louis*, Commander of the Picquet and all the Land Officers on this Expedition in the *French* Service.—Capt. *Talbot*, who commanded the *Prince Charles Snow*, in the Service of *France*.—Capt. *M'Mahon*, who commanded the Picquet of *Berwick*'s Regiment.—Capt. *St. Clair*, of *Virſt* Regiment, *Spaniſh* Service.—Capt. *Rogers*, of *Berwick*'s Regiment.—*Edw. Barnewall*, *Will. Barnewall*, *Nugent*, *Morris*, Lieutenants.—Captain *M'Mahon*, of the Regiment of *Hainault*, *French* Service.—Capt. *M'Pherſon*, *Hiberman* Regiment, *Spaniſh* Service.—Capt. *Hay*, *Spaniſh* Service.—Capt. *Gould*, *Ultonica* Regiment, *Spaniſh* Service.—Capt. *O Farrel*, *Spaniſh* Regiment.—Lieut. *Hynes*, *Ultonica* Regiment, *Spaniſh* Service.—Lieut. *Obran*, *Clare*'s Regiment, *French* Service.—Lieut. *Birmingham*, *Clare*'s Regiment.—*O Byrn*, the ſame Regiment.—*Baſil Barnewall*, Royal *Scotch*, *French* Service.—Lieut. *Wyer*, the ſame Regiment.—M. *Chabellard*, a *Gens d'Armes* of the *French* King's Guard.—*Leſly*, who went as Pilot of the Ship, when ſhe was carried to *France*, and came in the *Prince Charles Snow*, as Pilot or Maſter.—*Blythe*, who likewiſe went from *Montroſe*, and returned in an Office on board this Ship.—Two Deſerters, one from the *Welch* Fuſileers, and one from *Bligh*'s.—The reſt of the Sea Officers, and the Ship's Company we have not any Liſt of. In all, Land and Marine Officers, and Soldiers and Seamen, there are 156 Priſoners.

Edinburgh, *April* 9. The *French* Privateer, ſaid to have landed ſome Officers and Men in Lord *Reay*'s Country, turns out to be the *Hazard* Sloop. Lord *Reay*, who arrived at *Leith* Yeſterday, gives the following Account of her being taken.

On the 25th of *March*, the *Hazard* Sloop was obſerved by Lord *Reay* and his People ſailing up the *Tongue Bay*, and was ſoon followed by Capt. *O Brien* in the *Sheerneſs*, who immediately attack'd her. In the Engagement the *Hazard* Sloop had ſeveral Men killed, beſides a good many wounded, and not being able to maintain the Fight, ſhe ran aſhore on the Shallows, where the *Sheerneſs* could not follow, and there landed her Men and Money. Lord *Reay*'s Sons, with ſome other Officers, gather'd what Men they could together, attack'd thoſe that landed from the *Hazard* Sloop, and, after killing five of them, took the reſt Priſoners, and ſeized the Money, ſaid to be 12,500 Guineas; but one Cheſt of it was miſſing, and another broke. Lord *Reay* and his Friends being apprehenſive of a Viſit from the Rebels, embarked with their Treaſure and Priſoners, and arrived on *Sunday* Night at *Aberdeen* with the *Hazard* Sloop; and in paſſing the *Orkneys*, Capt. *O Brien* brought along with him the *Boſton* Ship, that was treacherouſly ſeized by Capt. *Sinclair* for the Rebels.

It is ſaid, that Sir *James Steuart* of *Burray* has raiſed 300 Men in thoſe Parts for the Rebels, who are plundering Earl *Morton*'s Eſtate. Lord *M'Cleod* was arrived in *Caithneſs* with 3 or 400 more, and endeavouring to raiſe greater Numbers: His Succeſs is variouſly reported.

There were ſcarce any *French*, except Sailors, on board of the *Hazard*; the Officers and Soldiers are moſtly *Iriſh*, and ſome *Scotch*, commanded by one *Brown*.

The three large Ships ſeen off *Holy Iſland* appear now to be three *Dutch* Men of War ſent to join Commodore *Smith*. [*Theſe were at firſt apprehended to be* French *Men of War, which occaſion'd our Tranſports with the Regiments for* Scotland *on board, to put into* Hull.]

From the London Gazette, *April* 19.

Whitehall, *April* 18. Yeſterday arrived a Meſſenger from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Advices.

Spey Mouth,

Spey Mouth, *April* 13. We marched the 8th from *Aberdeen*, and encamped the 11th at *Cullen*, where Lord *Albemarle* joined us, and the whole Army was aſſembled; and Yeſterday we marched to the *Spey*, and paſſed it with no other Loſs than of one Dragoon and four Women, who were all drown'd.

Major-General *Huſke* was detach'd in the Morning with the 15 Companies of Grenadiers, the Highlanders, and all the Cavalry, and two Pieces of Cannon, and his Royal Highneſs went with them himſelf. On our firſt Appearance the Rebels retired from the Side of the *Spey* towards *Elgin*; whereupon the Duke of *Kingſton*'s Horſe immediately forded over, ſuſtained by the Grenadiers and Highlanders; but the Rebels were already got out of their Reach before they could paſs; The Foot waded over as faſt as they arrived; and tho' the Water came up to their Middles, they went on with great Chearfulneſs.

The Rebels appeared to us to be between 2 and 3000. We are to march this Morning for *Elgin*, and, if we find it practicable, ſhall try to reach *Forres*, from whence there will be but two Marches to *Inverneſs*.

We have had the fineſt Weather that could be wiſhed for our firſt Encampment, and have hitherto found Plenty of Straw and Forage.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary*, April 23.

Whitehall, *April* 23. This Day at Noon an Expreſs arriv'd from *Edinburgh*, with Letters, dated the 19th Inſtant, which brought the following Account.

That on *Wedneſday* the 16th Inſtant, about Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* came up with about 7000 of the Rebels on the Moor above *Culloden*, near *Inverneſs*. The Cannonading continued near a Quarter of an Hour; after which, the Right Wing of the Rebel Army, conſiſting of the *Macdonalds* and *Frazers*, advanced and attack'd our Left; but after receiving two Fires, which did great Execution, they fled with the reſt of their Army, leaving Five Hundred kill'd on the Field of Battle. They were purſued by the Horſe, Dragoons, and *Argyllſhire* Men; and it is computed full as many fell in the Flight: The *French* ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners. Part of the Rebels fled towards *Badenoch* and *Fort Auguſtus*; others thro' *Inverneſs* to *Roſsſhire*. His Royal Highneſs the Duke enter'd *Inverneſs* about Five that Night. The Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, the Perſon call'd by the Rebels the *French* Ambaſſador, with many others, are taken Priſoners.

We had not above thirty Men kill'd, none of which were of any Note.

This News comes both by *Perth* and *Aberdeen*; but no Accounts are yet come from his Royal Highneſs.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary*, April 24.

Whitehall, *April* 24. This Morning the Right Hon. the Lord *Bury*, Aid de Camp to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, arriv'd with a Letter from his Royal Highneſs to his Majeſty, dated the 16th Inſtant at *Inverneſs*; giving an Account, that his Royal Highneſs had, that Day, obtain'd a compleat Victory over the Rebels near *Culloden* Houſe. Lord *Bury* was diſpatch'd on the 16th in the Evening, immediately after his Royal Highneſs's Arrival at *Inverneſs*; and came by Sea from that Place to *North Berwick*, where he landed on *Monday* laſt. The Shortneſs of the Time would not permit his Royal Highneſs to ſend any Particulars of the Action, except that the Rebel Army was computed to amount to upwards of 8000 Men; 1000 of which were left dead on the Field of Battle, and about 600 taken Priſoners. The Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, Mr. *Murray* of *Broughton*, Secretary to the Pretender's Son, the Perſon ſtiled the *French* Ambaſſador, and many others, are taken Priſoners. Lord *Strathallan* is ſaid to be killed. Three *French* Picquets, amounting to about 300 Men, ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners at Diſcretion. All the Rebels Cannon, and ſome Colours, are taken.

On the Side of his Majeſty's Troops three were kill'd Lord *Robert Kerr*, Captain in *Barrel*'s Regiment, and Captain *Groſſette* of *Price*'s, and upwards of 100 private Men kill'd and wounded. Lieut. Col. *Rich*, of *Barrel*'s Regiment, has loſt his Hand. His Royal Highneſs gives the greateſt Commendations of the Behaviour of all the Officers and Soldiers under him.

It is ſaid, that the Earl of *Cromarty*, with 100 Men, has been taken Priſoner by Lord *Reay*'s Men, in the County of *Sutherland*.

Whitehall, April 26. *This Afternoon a Meſſenger arrived from the Duke of* Cumberland, *with the following Particulars.* [*By which it appears, there were ſome few Miſtakes in the preceding general Accounts, which were ſent in Haſte.*]

Inverneſs, *April* 18. ON *Tueſday* the 15th the Rebels burnt *Fort Auguſtus*, which convinced us of their Reſolution to ſtand an Engagement with the King's Troops. We gave our Men a Day's Halt at *Naiern*, and on the 16th marched from thence, between 4 and 5, in 4 Columns. The 3

Lines of Foot (reckoning the Reserve for one) were broken into 3 from the Right, which made the 3 Columns equal, and each of 5 Battalions. The Artillery and Baggage followed the first Column upon the Right, and the Cavalry made the fourth Column on the Left.

After we had marched about 8 Miles, our advanced Guard, composed of about 40 of *Kingston*'s, and the Highlanders led by the Quarter-Master-General, perceived the Rebels at some Distance making a Motion towards us on the Left, upon which we immediately formed; but, finding the Rebels were still a good Way from us, and that the whole Body did not come forward, we put ourselves again upon our March in our former Posture, and continued it to within a Mile of them, where we again formed in the same Order as before. After reconnoitring their Situation, we found them posted behind some old Walls and Huts, in a Line with *Culloden-House*. As we thought our Right entirely secure, General *Hawley* and General *Bland* went to the Left with the two Regiments of Dragoons, to endeavour to fall upon the right Flank of the Rebels, and *Kingston*'s Horse were ordered to the Reserve. The ten Pieces of Cannon were disposed, two in each of the Intervals of the first Line, and all our Highlanders (except about 140, which were upon the Left with Gen. *Hawley*, and who behaved extremely well) were left to guard the Baggage.

When we were advanced within 500 Yards of the Rebels, we found the Morass upon our Right was ended, which left our Right Flank quite uncovered to them: His Royal Highness thereupon immediately ordered *Kingston*'s Horse from the Reserve and a little Squadron of about 60 of *Cobham*'s, which had been patroling, to cover our Flank; and *Pulteney*'s Regiment was ordered from the Reserve to the Right of the *Royals*.

We spent above half an Hour after that, trying which should gain the Flank of the other; and his Royal Highness having sent Lord *Bury* forward within an hundred Yards of the Rebels, to reconnoitre somewhat that appeared like a Battery to us, they thereupon began firing their Cannon, which was extremely ill served and ill pointed: Ours immediately answer'd them, which began their Confusion. They then came running on in their wild Manner; and upon the Right, where His Royal Highness had placed himself, imagining the greatest Push would be there, they came down 3 several Times within 100 Yards of our Men, firing their Pistols and brandishing their Swords; but the *Royals* and *Pulteney*'s hardly took their Firelocks from their Shoulders, so that after those faint Attempts they made off; and the little Squadron on our Right were sent to pursue them. General *Hawley* had, by the Help of our Highlanders, beat down two little Stone Walls, and came in upon the right Flank of their second Line.

As their whole first Line came down to attack at once, their Right somewhat outflanked *Barrel*'s Regiment, which was our Left, and the greatest Part of the little Loss we sustain'd, was there; but *Bligh*'s and *Sempil*'s giving a Fire upon those who had out-flanked *Barrel*'s, soon repuls'd them, and *Barrel*'s Regiment and the Left of *Monroe*'s fairly beat them with their Bayonets: There was scarce a Soldier or Officer of *Barrel*'s, and of that Part of *Monroe*'s which engaged, who did not kill one or two Men each with their Bayonets and Spontoons.

The Cavalry, which had charged from the Right and Left, met in the Center, except two Squadrons of Dragoons, which we missed, and they were gone in Pursuit of the Runaways: Lord *Ancram* was order'd to pursue with the Horse as far as he could; and did it with so good Effect, that a very considerable Number was killed in the Pursuit.

As we were in our March to *Inverness*, and were near arrived there, Major Gen. *Bland* sent the annexed Papers, which he received from the *French* Officers and Soldiers surrendering themselves Prisoners to his Royal Highness. Major Gen. *Bland* had also made great Slaughter, and took about 50 *French* Officers and Soldiers Prisoners in his Pursuit.

By the best Calculation that can be made, 'tis thought the Rebels lost 2000 Men upon the Field of Battle, and in the Pursuit. We have here 222 *French* and 326 Rebel Prisoners, as will appear by Lists hereunto annexed. Lieut. Colonel *Howard* killed an Officer, who appeared to be Lord *Strathallan*, by the Seal, and different Commissions from the Pretender found in his Pocket.

'Tis said Lord *Perth*, Lord *Nairn*, *Lochiel*, *Keppoch*, and *Appin Stuart*, are also killed. All their Artillery and Ammunition, of which a List is also annexed, were taken, as well as the Pretender's and all their Baggage. There were also 12 Colours taken.

All the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, did their utmost in his Majesty's Service, and shewed the greatest Zeal and Bravery on this Occasion.

The Pretender's Son, it is said, lay at Lord *Lovat*'s House at *Aird*, the Night after the Action. Brigadier *Mordaunt* is detached with 900 Volunteers this Morning into the *Fraziers* Country, to attack all the Rebels he may find there. Lord *Sutherland*'s and Lord *Reay*'s People continue to exert

ſtert themſelves, and have taken upwards of 100 Rebels, who are ſent for; and there is great Reaſon to believe Lord *Cromarty*, and his Son, are alſo taken. The *Monroes* have kill'd 50 of the Rebels in their Flight. As it is not known where the greateſt Bodies of them are, or which Way they have taken in their Flight, his Royal Highneſs has not yet determined which Way to march. On the 17th, as his Royal Highneſs was at Dinner, 3 Officers, and about 16 of *Fitz-James*'s Regiment, who were mounted, came and ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners.

The Kill'd, Wounded, and Miſſing of the King's Troops, (as by the annex'd Liſt,) amount to above 300.

The *French* Officers will all be ſent to *Carliſle*, till his Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhall be known.

The Rebels, by their own Accounts, make their Loſs greater by 2000 than we have ſtated it. Four of their principal Ladies are in Cuſtody, viz. Lady *Ogilvie*, Lady *Kinloch*, Lady *Gordon*, and the Laird of *M'Intoſh*'s Wife. Major *Grant*, the Governor of *Inverneſs*, is retaken; and the Generals *Hawley*, Lord *Albemarle*, *Huſke* and *Bland*, have Orders to inquire into the Reaſons for his Surrendring of *Fort George*.

P. S. Lord *Cromarty*, Lord *M'Cleod* his Son, with other Priſoners, according to the incloſed Liſt, are juſt brought in from *Sutherland* by the *Hound* Sloop, which his Royal Highneſs had ſent for them, and they are juſt now landing.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Officers in the Service of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who were at Inverneſs *the Day of the Battle of* Culloden, *to Major General* Bland.

SIR, *Inverneſs, April* 16.

THE *French* Officers and Soldiers, who are at *Inverneſs*, ſurrender themſelves Priſoners to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, and hope for every Thing which is to be expected from the *Engliſh* Generoſity.

Sign'd, *Cuſack, Murphy, Le Marquis de Guilles, Debau, d'Obrien, M'Donald.*

To the commanding Officer of the Troops of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*.

Tranſlation of the Parole of Honour, ſign'd by the Officers in the Service of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with their Names, Titles, &c.

Inverneſs, April 17, 1746.

WE the under-written, in the Service of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, acknowledge ourſelves Priſoners of War of his *Britannick* Majeſty; and we engage ourſelves upon our Parole of Honour, not to go out of the Town of *Inverneſs*, without a Permiſſion from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*. In Witneſs whereof, we have ſigned this, and have thereunto ſet the Seal of our Arms. Done at the Head Quarters at *Inverneſs*, the 17th of *April*, 1746.

Stapleton, Brigadier of the Armies of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and Lieut. Col. of Berwick's Regiment; —Jean M'Donell, Col. of Fitz-James's Reg. — Le Marquis de Guilles, Capt. in the Marine Reg. N.B. *This is the Perſon who was called by the Rebels the* French *Ambaſſador*. — François Nugent, Capt. of Fitz-James's Reg. of Horſe, appointed to exerciſe the Function of Quarter-maſter in the French Troops in Scotland; — Patrick Nugent, Capt. of Fitz-James's Horſe; —N. Comerford, Capt. of Bulkley's Reg. — Cuſac, Richard Bourke, Capts. in Dillon's Regiment; — Jean M'Donagh, Michel Burke, Lieuts. of ditto; —Edoard de Nugent, Capt. of ditto; —Carbery Fox, Lieut. of ditto; — Thomas M'Dermott, Captain of Rothe's Regiment; — Dudley M'Dermott, Lieutenant of ditto. — Peter Taaffe, Lieutenant of Rothe's Reg. —Delahoude, Capt. of Berwick's Reg. — Patrick Clargue, Capt. of ditto; —Thomas Goold, Pierre O Reily, Lieuts. of ditto; —Robert Stack, Capt. of Lally's Reg. being wounded, Murphy ſign'd for him; —Rich. Murphy, Capt. of ditto; — Miles Swiny, Lieut. of ditto; —Patrick Sarsfield, Lieut. of ditto; —Jacques Grant, Lieut. of ditto; — Jean O Bryen, Capt. of the Reg. of Paris Militia; — O Donohou, Capt. of the Reg. of Royal Scotch; — Douglas, Capt. of ditto; — Alexander Gordon, Chaplain of the French Troops; — Pierre Colieno, Capt. of a Spaniſh Ship. —Barnaval, Lieut. of Fitz-James's Reg. —Robert Shee, Capt. of ditto, Horſe; —Thomas Bagot, Capt. of ditto; —Mark Bagot, Adjutant of ditto; —Alexandre Geoghegan, Capt. of Lally's Reg. — D' Andrion, Officer of Artillery; — Jean Nugent, Lieut. of Fitz-James's Horſe; — De Cooke, Cornet of ditto; —John Dillon, Capt. of Dillon's Reg. — Thomas Scott, Volunteer in Bulkley's Reg. —Du Sauſſay, French Engineer. — D' Horton, Capt. of the Royal Scotch; — Dicconſon, Nairne, Damary, Lieuts. of ditto; —O Danil, Lieut. of Bulkley's Reg. — Charles Guillaume Douglaſs, Capt. in Languedoc; —Jean St. Legar, Captain of the Royal Scotch; —Eugene O Keaffe, Lieut. of Berwick's Reg. — Charles Bodin, Officer of Artillery; —Philippe Molloy, Quarter Maſter in Fitz-James's; —Lord Lewis Drummond, Capt. of the Royal Scotch.

Return of the Rebel Officers now Priſoners in Inverneſs, April 19, 1746.

Colonels; Lord Kilmarnock, Francis Farquharſon, Mac Lachlan. —Major; James Stuart. —Captains; James Farquharſon, Andrew

drew Wood, Alexander Coming, Sprewell, Alexander Buchannan.—Lieutenant; Geo. Gordon.—Enſigns; Duncan Mac Greggor, James Lindſay, James Hay.—Engineer, John Finlayſon.—Chaplain, George Law. —Deputy Pay-Maſter, ——— Nairn.—Surgeons; George Lowther, John Rothery. —Life-Guard, Sir John Wedderburn.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at and ſince the Battle of Culloden. Inverneſs, April 19.

Braſs Ordnance; 3 of 1 lb. ½, 11 of 3 lb. and 4 of 4lb; Iron Ordnance, 4 of 4lb. In all 22.—6 Braſs Swivels, and 2 Iron Swivels, in all 8.—2320 Firelocks of different Kinds, 190 Broad Swords and Blades, 1500 Muſquet Cartridges, 1019 Shot for Ordnance of different Natures, 5 Muſquet Shot, C. 37 Barrels of Powder, 22 Ammunition Carts.

Beſides ſmaller Stores, ſome Tents, Canvines, Pouches and Cartouch Boxes, Piſtols, Saddles, *&c.*

Return of the Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Barrell's; Capt. Lord Robert Kerr, killed. Lieut. Col. Rich, Capt. Romer, Lieut. Edmonds, Enſign Campbell, Enſign Brown, wounded.—*Wolfe*'s; Enſign Bruce, wounded.—*Price*'s; Capt. Groſſette, killed. Capt. Simpſon, wounded.—*Bligh*'s; Lieut. Trapaud, wounded.—Late *Monro*'s; Capt. Kineer, Lieut. King, Lieut. Lort, Enſign Daily, Enſign Mundock, wounded.—Late *Ligonier*'s; Capt. Spark, wounded.—*Barrecau*'s; Capt. Carter, wounded.—Lord *Loudoun*'s; Capt. John Campbell, wounded, and dead ſince.—*Militia*; Capt. Colin Campbell, wounded, and dead ſince.

Horſes Killed and Wounded.

Kingſton's Horſe; 2 killed, 1 wounded. —Cobham's Dragoons; 4 killed, 5 wounded.—Mark Kerr's Dragoons; 4 killed, 15 wounded.

Rank and File, Officers included.

	Killed	Wounded
The Royal Scots,		4
Lieut. Gen. Howard's,	1	2
Lieut. Gen. Barrell's,	17	108
Major Gen. Wolfe's,		1
Major Gen. Pulteney's,		
Brigadier Price's, —	1	9
Brigadier Bligh's, —	4	17
Royal N. Britiſh Fuziliers,		7
Brigadier Ld Sempill's,	1	13
Major Gen. Blakeney's,		
Brig. Cholmondeley's,	1	2
Brig. Flemming's,		6
Late Monro's, —	14	68
Late Ligonier's, —	1	5
Battereau's, —		3
Total	40	245

	Killed	Wounded
Artillery — — —		1 Gunner, 5 Men
L. Loudoun's Reg.	6	3
Argyllſhire Militia, Cavalry.		1
Kingſton's Horſe, —		1
Cobham's Dragoons, —	1	
L. Mark Kerr's Dragoons,	3	3
Total Killed,	50	259 Wound
Miſſing —	—	1

Total of Killed and Wounded 310

Liſt of Priſoners taken in Sutherland, April 15, *embarked on board his Majeſty's Sloop the* Hound, *Capt.* Dove, *Commander.*

Earl of Cromarty; Lord M'Leod, Son to the ſaid Earl; Lieut. Col. Kendall in the Spaniſh Service; Capt. M'Kenzie, Brother of Ballon; Capt. Rederick M'Culloch of Glaſſich; Lieut. Roderick M'Kenzie, Brother to Keppoch; Lieut. Alexander M'Kenzie, Brother to Dundonald; Lieut. Alexander M'Kenzie of Corry; George St. Clair of Gees; Hector Campbell in Caithneſs; Hector M'Kenzie; Lieut. James Macrae, in the Spaniſh Service; and 152 private Men.

Liſt of the Officers who (the Rebels themſelves ſay) were killed in the Battle, April 16, 1746.

Lord Strathallan.—Colonels; Mac Lochlin, Chiſolm, Mac Intoſh, Frazier, Mac Donald of Keppoch, Cameron of Lochiel, Grant, and Mac Donald of Glen Ronald.—Captains; Mac Donald, of Glen Ronald, Nairn, Farquharſon of White Houſe, and Farquharſon in Achron.—Enſigns; Mac Intoſh, and Mac Donald of Loch Garey.—Lord Balmereno.—Duke of Perth, but not certain.

The Rebels themſelves think, that there are many more of their principal Officers kill'd, but cannot be certain, being all in ſuch Confuſion. And according to their own Computation, they have loſt 2500 Men killed in the Field of Battle, or in the Purſuit.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, April 19.

To THOMAS TOUCHIT.

Friend Thomas,

I Like very well thy zealous Endeavours to keep the Folks honeſt, and am as willing to be ſo myſelf, I believe, as moſt Men: But having a Brother down in one of the Counties of which thou complaineſt, and knowing him to be an Importer of *French* Liquors in the Way thou calleſt *Smuggling*, I, who deal to the *Weſt Indies*, thought a little Barter between us Brethren

thren might be for the Benefit of both. When *William* was in Town therefore, about two Weeks ago, I made a Propoſal of exchanging *Rums* for *Brandies*, which I did not doubt but he would accept on my Conditions.——He told me he ſhould be glad if it was in his Power; but ſince a *little Affair* had happen'd, about half a Year ago, he had been oblig'd to buy all he wanted in my Way of his L———p's Steward, who dealt very largely with other People in the County under the ſame Dilemma.——I did not enquire farther, as I knew *William* to be very ſhy upon the Secrets of his Buſineſs: But canſt thou, *Thomas*, tell me, or can any of thy Informants tell me, what theſe *Men of Honour* mean by making Tradeſmen of their Stewards, who, I think, commonly write themſelves Eſquires? Wilt thou alſo endeavour to inform thyſelf how far the Trade of theſe Gentlemen Dealers extends, and whether they do not give *unwrought Wool* for the Commodities of *France*, as well as diverſe Sorts of Goods of leſs Importance? Many others would be glad to know this, as well as thy Friend,

ANONIBEZKK.

Amount of the Cuſtoms for the four laſt Years, compared with that of another Period, of the ſame Number of Years.

			L.
The neat Amount of the Cuſtoms in	1742	was	1,121,900
	1743	——	1,260,300
	1744	——	1,097,000
	1745	——	1,152,000
			4,631,200
The neat Amount of the Cuſtoms in	1720	was	1,555,600
	1721	——	1,593,000
	1722	——	1,621,300
	1723	——	1,740,000
			6,509,900
Note, *Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, to the Year* 1724 *(at which Time they were carried into the Exciſe) paid Cuſtom; and the Year* 1723 *(which was the higheſt of the four) brought in about* 150,000 *l. amounting, for four Years, to*			600,000
Total of the Cuſtoms from	1720 to 1723		5,909,900
	1742 to 1745		4,631,200
		Difference	1,278,700

This 1,278,700 *l.* for four Years, is 319,679 *l. per Annum*; which Sum, from 1723 to 1746, being 22 Years, amounts to 7,032,850 *l.* Loſs to the Revenue. This IMMENSE Loſs may, naturally be ſuppoſed to ariſe from the Increaſe of Frauds in the Cuſtoms, or from *Smuggling*.

Note, Should it be objected that the laſt four Years have brought in leſs on Account of the War, the Anſwer is, that the Cuſtoms produced about 1,100,000 *l.* (on an Average) during the four Years preceding the War; which is pretty near upon a Par with what they have brought in ſince.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY the Inſertion of the following little Eſſay towards the *Aſcertainment* of our Language, in your *Monthly Collection*, you will lay an Obligation on

Your conſtant Reader,
And humble Servant,
T. L.

THE *Engliſh* Tongue is now arrived to the Meridian of her Perfection; and is by all allow'd to be as ſtrong, ſignificant, and expreſſive, nay, ſuch Inſtances of its Copiouſneſs may be given, as are not to be found in any of the modern Languages; ſo that inſtead of going beyond its preſent State of Perfection, it will, unleſs Care be taken, degenerate from it.

For by that fooliſh Affectation for ſtrange and foreign Words, which diſcovers itſelf in ſeveral of our modern Writers, our *Language* is corrupted, ſpoiled of its Beauties, and what is excellent in it utterly neglected.

To remedy this Inconvenience, the *Old Engliſh* or *Saxon* Tongue ſeems to me the moſt proper Expedient, the Study of which I would therefore recommend; not with an Intent to reject thoſe Words, which are now made familiar by Uſe, but to retrieve what good ones are loſt, and to put a Stop to that prevailing Cuſtom of borrowing from our Neighbours, when we can be ſo much better ſupplied from an inexhauſtible Treaſury of our own.

And unleſs ſome ſuch Method be taken, the ſhort-liv'd Fame an Author can expect will be no ſufficient Motive to engage him to exert his *Genius*; for if the *Language* remains in this fluctuating Condition, the Works of our moſt famous Writers will, in a ſhort Time, be as obſolete as thoſe of *Chaucer*.

Nor is the *Saxon* Tongue ſo hard to be come at as ſome intimate; for in it is as much of the Grounds of our preſent *Language*, and we are beſides furniſhed with ſuch excellent Helps, that "now, ſays a "*learned Author*, to be ignorant of that "Tongue is not the Misfortune of a "Scholar, but his Fault."

There

There is so much good Sense, such a Vein of unaffected Piety, so pathetick a Concern for the general Good of Mankind, and for the Happiness of this Nation in particular, expressed in the following Lines, that we persuade ourselves they will affect the Heart of every considerate Reader.

ADVICE *to* BRITAIN.

THE day is come! day of rebuke and scorn;
The cities tremble, and the countries mourn.
Our crimes have reach'd celestial seats on high, [cry.
And at the throne supreme for vengeance
Here *Science* long her choicest store display'd, [ray'd,
And *Wisdom* in our streets, with light ar-
Has cry'd aloud, "O *Britain!* hear my voice,
My call's to you, I in your bliss rejoice;
The path to health I shew, of life impart;
I give true pleasures, and enlarge the heart.
My joy's sincere, unhurt by change or time;
Pure are my views, and ev'ry tho't sublime;
Fit to improve, and raise the human mind,
For highest deeds, and heav'nly bliss design'd,"
But woe the day! tho' *Wisdom*'s voice invites,
Calls to true bliss and durable delights;
Thro'out the land exults the tho'tless soul,
And boundless riot reigns without controul.
Gay pleasure charms, and strong attracts the heart,
And festal joys their highest gust impart.
Luxurious meals each day with wine unite,
And studied scenes of sense engross the night; [souls delight;
Dice, cards, and heighten'd mirth the
Devoid of thought, which *Wisdom*'s voice inspires,
Sunk in the whirlpool of untam'd desires.
From hence! enormous vice triumphs aloud, [crowd;
The beastly drunkard bold harangues the
Adult'ry vile, unmask'd, insults the land,
And with audacious front, leud harlots stand:
Injustice fierce in ev'ry village reigns,
In vain the weak, in vain the wrong'd complains.
That sacred Mind, (which ever be ador'd)
Our great Creator, and our sov'reign Lord;
How is his holy and tremendous name
Torn by the lawless crowd, secure from blame! [load,
Men now their neighbour with fierce curses
And *hell* invoke to make those curses good.
The bold blasphemer vents his hell-born rage, [gage.
Insults his God, and dares with heav'n en-
Hell opens wide to tame th' ath'istic race,
The *mist of darkness* their detested place.
Did God for this exert almighty love?
Did Christ for this forsake the realms above?
Did God for this his hate to vice declare?
And Christ the weight of our offences bear?
Was it for this celestial *Wisdom* cry'd?
Was it for this the world's kind Saviour dy'd?
Did God for this give *Britain* wide command?
For this did *Knowledge* triumph in our land?
Did God for this our *Newton* once inspire?
Or warm a *Tillotson* with heav'nly fire?
For this did *Watts* celestial hymns indite;
Or thoughtful *Clarke* with strongest reason write; [unite?
Or *Locke*, or *Lloyd*, with thousands more,
Tho' strong their voice, and heav'n their sacred theme, [stream!
How lost in th' eddy of false pleasure's
What hopes remain, but heav'n will on our head,
In righteous wrath its fiercest curses shed?
A dread example, full expos'd to sight,
Of hate to order, and contempt of light!
Thus *Salem* (where once God was pleas'd to dwell)
Is sunk, like *Sodom*, to the gates of hell;
Fulness of bread, false pride, and wanton lust,
Have laid its glory in the abject dust.
Rouse, *Britain*, rouse, from thy lethargic state,
With tears and pray'rs avert impending fate;
In sackcloth weep the nation's sad decay,
And all thy crimes before thy Maker lay;
Let priest and people at his altar fall,
And prostrate, to our God for mercy call;
Lament their faults, from all their vices turn,
And ev'ry hateful deed in ashes mourn;
That so our God may stay his righteous wrath, [gone forth:
Withhold his hand, tho' the dread word's
Bid the destroyer sheath th' avenging sword,
Pity his people, and recal his word.
This can alone prevent the wrathful day,
Avert his anger, his just vengeance stay;
Make him to hear our sighs, our groans attend,
And streaming mercy to our succour send;
Once more be jealous for his weeping land,
Forbid the heathen in our gates to stand;
Command his sun to dart its chearful ray,
Bid him again his liv'ning beams display;
The noxious vapour from our country drive,
Renew our cattle, give our corn to thrive;
Bid joy once more to the faint heart return, [mourn.
And th' humble soul no more its sorrows
Obedience only can restore our peace,
Dispel the gloom, and make our woes to cease; [thine,
Give true delight. This, *Britain*, shall be
If with repentance, thou amendment join;

If thou, submiss, to meet thy God will move,
Calm peace of mind the contrite heart shall prove,
And souls obedient find their *God is love.*

ODE *in Honour of the Duke of* CUMBERLAND.

AS over *Falkirk*'s blood-stain'd field
Anglia, imperial goddess, flow,
With lifted spear, and radiant shield,
Conspicuous blazing to the view;
Her visage, lately clouded with despair,
Now reassum'd its first majestic air.

Such seen, as oft, in battle warm,
She glow'd thro' many a martial age;
Or mild to breath the civil charm,
With pious plans, and counsel sage:
For o'er the mingling glories of her face,
A manly greatness heightned female grace.

Loud as the trumpet rolls its sound,
Her voice the powers celestial rais'd;
While her victorious sons around
With silent joy and wonder gaz'd.
The sacred muses heard th' immortal lay,
And thus to earth the notes of fame convey.

'Tis done, my sons, 'tis nobly done!
How vain th' efforts of rebel pow'r?
How faint their short-liv'd glory shone,
Born and extinguish'd in an hour?
Proudly they meditated slavish reigns;
One glorious moment came, and burst their chains.

But late, forlorn, dejected, pale,
A prey to each insulting foe,
I sought the grove and gloomy vale,
To vent in solitude my woe:
Now, to my hand, the balance fair restor'd,
I wield again on high the imperial sword.

What arm has this deliverance wrought?
'Tis he, the gallant youth, appears;
O! warm in fields, and cool in thought,
Beyond the slow advance of years.
Haste, let me, rescu'd now from future harms,
Strain fast the filial virtue in my arms.

I early nurs'd this royal youth,
The future guardian of these shores;
I fill'd his sacred breast with truth,
With fortitude, and wisdom's stores.
For when a noble action is decreed,
Heav'n forms the hero for the destin'd deed.

Nor could the soft seducing charms
Of luxury, sure bane of youth,
E'er quench his generous thirst of arms,
Of honour, fame, of virtue, truth;
Fill'd with the warmth a country's love imparts,
He fled all pleasures, and admir'd all arts.

He came, he spoke, and all around,
As quick as heaven's swift-darted flame,
Shepherds turn'd warriors at the sound,
And every bosom beat for fame.
They caught th' heroic ardour from his eyes,
And at his side the willing heroes rise.

Rouse, *Scotland*, rouse, fame's warlike son,
In all thy ancient splendor shine;
Compleat the noble work begun,
And half the glory shall be thine.
I lend a prince (for such is heaven's decree)
Whose arm o'ercomes for *George* and liberty.

G. D.

Our Correspondent is desired, for the future, when he favours us with any Thing, not to enclose it in a Cover (unless a Frank) it occasioning the Expence of double Postage.

Use is a second Nature.

WHO ventures, first, on faithless seas,
Fancies each star dire influence sheds;
Hears tempests in the gentlest breeze,
And ev'ry wave, soft curling, dreads.
But storms around him roar in vain,
Who long has plough'd the liquid plain.

ADVICE *to Rural* CHLOE.

IF, beauteous nymph, through yonder bow'rs,
You love to wander, crown'd with flow'rs;
Blest in each wish can raise delight,
Blest with the youth who glads your sight;
From these dire wilds, O! instant fly.——
See thunders gathering in the sky!
Fancy not, *Chloe*, charms of face
Can such surrounding evils chace.
Then do not on thy form presume——
Fly, else destruction is thy doom.

The following Lines are taken from Mr. Lockman's EPISTLE *to the long-concealed first* Promoter *of the* Cambrick *and* Tea Bills; *levelled chiefly at* Smuggling, Luxury, *and the destructive Views of* France.

The Author thus compliments his Friend on his publick Spirit, Line 15.

THY zeal, how different from the party-rage,
Which burns the vulgar spirits of our age!
Wild as the flame, when thro' the dangerous way,
The frightned traveller is dragg'd astray:
Zeal rais'd by demagogues, whose rattling sound
Can whirl it, instantly, the compass round.
Thine flows from genuine dignity of mind,
On wisdom founded, and by books refin'd.

Verse 105, *he thus describes the Advan-*

tages of Industry, and the sad Consequences of Luxury.

In this great *crisis*, say, shall gewgaws please?
Shall hardy *Britons* sink in pamper'd ease?
Shall folly's rattle charm, shall vice ensnare?
Why thus forget what, late, your fathers were?
On genial industry these built the state;
This, with frugality, proclaim'd them great:
Columns more durable than *Parian* stone;
And, unremov'd, the globe might be your own.
Rome, once how truly glorious! how august!
Beneath her pontiffs, how she groans in dust!
Unnerv'd by luxury, debas'd by pride,
Corruption, flood-like, roll'd in her fierce tide:
When lo! her polity, above all praise,
Whose slender op'nings our just wonder raise,
Totter'd to anarchy, distracted, blind;
Herself a slave, who had enslav'd mankind.

Verse 207, *the Author, addressing his Friend, thus inveighs against such of our Countrymen as wear the Manufactures of* France.

What generous wrath, hence, fires thy patriot breast,
To see the *fop* from *Gallia*'s fabriques dress!
View him, enrapt, his flimzy form admire;
And, with his comment on it, others tire.
Sure, the fantastick creature scarce can know,
That, from such pride, a flood of evils flow;
That whilst he stalks, with vanity elate,
Thousands mourn, unemploy'd, their cruel fate;
Encumber parishes, in sickness lie;
Frequent thro' grief, or by ill treatment, die.
O! blast the *mode*, its glimmerings swift suppress,
Which on a nation's ruin build success.

[*The rest in our next.*]

A young Lady losing her Goldfinch, and the same Day the House-Keeper her Magpye, drown'd in the Hog-Cistern, gave Hint for the following Lines.

On Poor DICKEY.

WHERE is my love, my pretty warbler flown?
Joy of my eye and heart! for ever gone?
Thy crimson crest no more shall I behold,
Thy flutt'ring wings, so richly lin'd with gold;
No more enjoy thy chatt'ring mimick rage,
Thy bites, thy kisses, thro' thy wiry cage:
Thy native skies, sure, grudg'd thy stay so long,
Impatient to resume thy charming song.—
But soft! my unavailing tear I'll dry,
And take my lesson with philosophy:—
Thou wast ordain'd to tell me, *I must die.*

CONTRAST. *On* MAG.

THOU party-colour'd thief, adieu,
Mischief has met with the reward was due.
No more thy sooty visage shall we see,
Nor thy white wings, cloak for thy knavery,
Nor shalt thou plague us with thy sullen rage,
Or bite and chatter from thy silver cage.
Descend from whence thou cam'st, to *Erebus*,
Unpity'd; thou hast stay'd too long with us.
By thy sad fate let human rogues grow wise,
And on thy wretched fortune moralize,
That he who basely lives, as basely dies.

NATURE *and* FORTUNE *at Play.*

NATURE and *Fortune* blithe and gay,
To pass an hour or two,
In frolick-mood agreed to play
At *What shall this man do?*
Come, I'll be judge then, *Fortune* cries,
And therefore must be blind;
Then whipt a napkin round her eyes,
And ty'd it fast behind.
This done, she slump'd upon her own,
And loll'd on *Nature*'s knees:
So courtiers cringe; but make the throne
A pillar for their ease.
Nature had now prepar'd her list
Of names on scraps of leather,
Which roll'd, she gave them each a twist,
And hustled them together.
Thus mixt, which ever came to hand,
She very surely drew;
Then bad her sister give command,
For what That man should do?
'Twould almost burst one's sides to hear
What strange commands she gave;
That *C——r* should the laurel wear,
And *C—e* an army have.
At length, when **Stanhope*'s name was come,
Dame *Nature* smil'd and cry'd,
Now tell me, sister, this man's doom,
And what shall him betide?
That man, said *Fortune*, shall be one
Blest both by you and me:—
Nay, then, quoth *Nature*, let's have done,
Sister, I'm sure you *see*.

The many Indignities and Innovations the following Epigram has received, have induced our Correspondent to modernize it.

LUMINE Acon dextro caruit, Leonilla sinistro;
Et potuit formâ vincere utergue deos.
Blande puer, lumen, quod habes, concede sorori;
Sic tu cæcus amor, sic erit illa Venus.

ACON, poor boy, for loss of eye bemoans,
For loss of eye fair *Leonilla* groans.
You, of your orb, let *Leonilla* jocky,
Thou, squinting *Cupid*, she'll be *Venus*' cockeye.

JAMES CORBIDGE.

* *Lord* Chesterfield.

THE

The Verses to Mr. Charles Smith, *and several other Pieces, in our next.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

ABOUT the End of last Month, the following Regiments embark'd, in order to sail for *Scotland* to join the Prince of *Hesse*, viz. *Skelton*'s, *Mordaunt*'s, *Royal Irish*, *Richbell*'s, and *Haughton*'s, making upwards of 4000 Men.

Young Mr. *Ratcliffe*, and some other Officers, born in *France*, who were taken in the *Soleil*, were discharged from the *Tower*, and soon after had Leave to return to *France*, upon their Parole of Honour.

Twelve Pieces of Cannon, 12 Pounders, were ordered to *Carlisle*, to put that Castle and City in a Posture of Defence.

A Battery is erected, of 8 Guns, 18 Pounders, at *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*, for the Security of that Coast.

We had Advice from *New York*, that the *French* and *Indians* had fallen on the Frontiers of that Government, and destroy'd a Village called *Soratogo*, containing 30 Families. They most inhumanly murdered Col. *Schuyler*, jun. ripping open his Body, pulling out his Heart, and cutting his Head off.

TUESDAY, *April* 1.

Her Royal Highness the Princess *Caroline* set out with a numerous Retinue, being escorted by a Party of the Horse Guards, for *Bath*, for the Recovery of her Health; and arrived there on *Thursday*.

FRIDAY, 4.

The ten following Malefactors were executed this Day at *Tyburn*, viz. *John Moor*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Judith Tilley*, *Mary Green*, and *Edward Lloyd*, condemned in *September* Sessions, (see our *Magazine* for 1745, p. 464;) *James Wolfe*, condemned in *October* Sessions, (ibid. p. 516;) *John Webb*, (see p. 49, of this Year;) *Abijah Burk*, *John Wareham*, and *Katherine Howell*, (see p. 152.) *Rich. Locker*, and *Alice Impey* were pardoned; and the rest ordered to be transported. Their several Crimes may be seen in the Places above referred to.

Dublin, *April* 5. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council have issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of 1000*l.* for the seizing each of the Persons commonly called the Duke of *Perth*, Marquess of *Tullibardine*, Lord *George Murray*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, Lord *Pitsligo*, Lord *Oglevie*, Lord *Nairne*, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, *Gordon* of *Glonbucket*, *John Murray*, stiled Secretary to the Pretender's Son, *Glengary* or *Maclaughlin*, in case they should attempt to land in this Kingdom.

As also a suitable Reward for discovering and apprehending any other Person concern'd in the Rebellion, who shall land or attempt to land in this Kingdom; or inlist or be concerned in inlisting any of his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom, into, or for the Service of the Pretender, or his Son, or for the said Rebellion.

As also another Proclamation, offering Rewards for discovering and apprehending any Person or Persons, who shall be concern'd in the Inlisting of his Majesty's Subjects in this Kingdom for Foreign Service; and a Pardon and Reward to such as shall discover any of their Accomplices.

TUESDAY, 8.

Came on at the *Bank of England*, the Election of a Governor and Deputy Governor for the Year ensuing, when *Charles Savage*, Esq; was chosen Governor, and *Benjamin Longuet*, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

The following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the *Bank*, viz. Sir *Edw. Bellamy*, Knt. and Ald. *Bryan Benson*, *Stamp Brookshank*, *Merrick Burrel*, *Deliliers Carbonnel*, *Richard Chiswell*, jun. *Tho. Cooke*, *Will. Fawkener*, *James Gaultier*, *Henry Herring*, *Will. Hunt*, *Benj. Letbieullier*, *James Lever*, *Henry Neale*, *Theop. Salway*, *John South*, *John Bance*, *Bartlol. Burton*, *John Eaton Dodsworth*, *Robert Marsh*, *Charles Palmer*, *James Spilman*, *James Tecobald*, Esqrs. Sir *John Thompson*, Knt. and Ald. The eight last are new ones.

The same Day the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the *India* Company, *viz. Dodding Braddyll*, Esq; * *Will. Baker*, Esq; Ald. *William Braund*, *Richard Benyon*, * *Robert Bostle*, *Christopher Burrow*, * *Richard Burton*, *Roger Drake*, *Samuel Feake*, *Harry Gough*, *Peter Godfrey*, *Samuel Hyde*, *John Hope*, *Robert Hudson*, * *Mitchell Impey*, * *Stephen Law*, * *Will. Mabbot*, *Nat. Newham*, jun. * *John Payne*, *Henry Plant*, *Jonel Raymond*, *Will. Rider*, *Tho. Rous*, * *William Willy*, Esqrs. N. B. Those marked with *, are new ones.

FRIDAY, 11.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when one Malefactor received Sentence of Death, *viz. Matthew Henderson*, the Footman, for the Murder of his Mistress; who pleaded Guilty. (See p. 186.) Among those who were acquitted, was *Francis Mumford*, the *Romish* Priest. Among

Among the Acts paſſed in the Parliament of *Ireland*, at the Cloſe of the Seſſion, was an Act for annulling all Marriages to be celebrated by any Popiſh Prieſt between Proteſtant and Proteſtant, or between Proteſtant and Papiſt: An Act for the more effectual preventing his Majeſty's Subjects from entering into Foreign Service, and for publiſhing an Act of the 7th of King *William* III. intitled, An Act to prevent Foreign Education: And an Act for accepting the ſolemn Affirmation or Declaration of the People call'd Quakers, inſtead of an Oath in the uſual Form.

TUESDAY, 15.

This being the Birth-Day of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, who then entered the 26th Year of his Age, the ſame was celebrated with great Rejoicings; at Noon his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, extraordinary Illuminations thro' the whole City and Suburbs, and all other Demonſtrations of Joy.

A Court Martial was held on board the *Prince George* at *Spithead*, whereof Admiral *Stewart* was Preſident, for the Trial of Capt. *Cheap*, late Commander of the *Wager* Store-Ship, loſt in the *South Seas*, and ſeveral other Officers; who were all honourably acquitted. (See p. 153.)

THURSDAY, 17.

Was held at *Merchant-Taylors Hall* the Anniverſary Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy. The Collection at *St. Paul*'s and at the *Hall*, amounted to 911*l.* 7*s.*

SATURDAY, 19.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bill for continuing the Suſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act for ſix Months longer, to the Bill for enlarging the Time granted for Papiſts to inroll Wills and Deeds, to one Road Bill, and four private Bills.

SUNDAY, 20.

The Court went into Mourning for the late Prince of *Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel-Bevern*.

MONDAY, 21.

This Afternoon arrived at *Briſtol* the *Alexander* Privateer, with the *Solebay* Man of War, lately taken by the *French*, and two ſmall homeward-bound *Martinico* Veſſels, which laſt ſhe took off *Port Louis*. The *Solebay* had paſſed by the *Alexander*, and was come to an Anchor in *St. Martin*'s Road under a ſmall Fort, when 70 Men of the Crew of the *Alexander* boarded her, cut her Cables, and brought her out to Sea. The *Alexander* is a Ship of about 200 Tons, 20 Guns, ſix Pounders, and 150 Men. The *Solebay* had 22 nine Pounders, and 230 Men, who were ſtruck with ſuch a Panick, upon being ſo reſolutely boarded by the 70 Men above-mentioned, that they all run under Deck.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Five of the Soldiers, who deſerted from the *Britiſh* Forces in *Flanders*, and entered into *Fitz James*'s Regiment, lately taken on board the *Bourbon* and *la Charite*, (ſee p. 141, 142) were ſhot to Death in *Hyde-Park*.

THURSDAY, 24.

Moſt extraordinary Rejoicings were made by ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations, &c. for the Victory obtained over the Rebels, on the 16th Inſtant, by his Majeſty's Forces under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

Upon his Royal Highneſs's VICTORY *the Day after his Birth-Day.*

OUR *Faſti*, double-mark'd with WILLIAM's name,
To his nativity now join his fame.
Thrice happy, to whom ſacred ſhall appear,
At once, ſo large a portion of the year!
Thy feſtival ſhall ſwell *Britannia*'s mirth,
The eve of whoſe good fortune was thy birth.

FRIDAY, 25.

This Morning, *Matthew Henderſon*, Footman to the Hon. Capt. *William Dalrymple*, was carried in a Cart from *Newgate*, and executed at the End of *New Bond-ſtreet*, for the Murder of his Lady. He went to the Place of Execution in a white Waiſtcoat, Drawers and Stockings. Two Clergymen, one of the Church of *England*, and the other of the Church of *Scotland*, pray'd with him in the Cart for a conſiderable Time. He went out of the Cart up a Ladder, trembled very much, and ſeemed under the moſt terrible Agonies, but behaved very penitent. His Body was carried from the Gallows, and hung in Irons on a Common, about five Miles from *London*, on the *Edgware* Road. (See p. 186.)

Admiralty-Office, April 26. Vice-Admiral *Martin* has brought in with him to *Plymouth*, a *French* Privateer of 18 Guns, and 140 Men, called *le Chaſſeur*, taken by the *Yarmouth*.

The *Defiance*, Captain *Powlett*, has taken and ſent into *Plymouth*, a *French* Man of War, called the *Ambuſcade*, of 40 Guns and 365 Men: The Engagement laſted two Hours, in which the *Ambuſcade* had 26 Men killed and wounded; and the *Defiance* had only one Man killed and three wounded.

The *Dutch* Troops were ſent home in this Month.

The following is a Copy of the Rebels Order before the Battle of Culloden, *found in the Pocket of one of the Priſoners.*

Parole. Roy Jaques.

IT is his Royal Highneſs's poſitive Orders, that every Perſon attach himſelf

to some Corps of the Army, and remain with the Corps Night and Day, until the Battle and Pursuit be finally over, and to give no Quarter to the Elector's Troops, on no Account whatsoever. This regards the Foot as well as Horse. The Order of Battle is to be given every General Officer and every Commander of a Regiment or Squadron.

It is requir'd and expected of each Individual in the Army, as well Officer as Soldier, That he keep the Post he shall be allotted; and if any Man turn his Back to run away, the next behind such Man is to shoot him.

No-body, upon Pain of Death, is to strip the Slain, or plunder until the Battle is over. The Highlanders to be in Kilts, and No-body to throw away their Guns.

Sign'd,

GEORGE MURRAY, Lt. Gen.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

MORGAN *Jones*, Esq; of *Montgomeryshire*, to Mrs. *Mainwell*.

Dr. *Teale*, an eminent Physician at *Maidstone* in *Kent*, to Mrs. *Henman*, of the same Place.

William Mount, Esq; of *Tower Hill*, to Miss *Betty Girle*.

William Fletcher, of *Mobberley* in *Cheshire*, Esq; to Miss *Stanton*, a 15,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Fermor*, of *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, Heir to Sir *Henry Fermor*, Bart. to Miss *Austen*, of *Sevenoaks* in *Kent*.

Matthew Halcot, of *Hoe* in *Norfolk*, Esq; to Miss *Jenny Jones*.

Mr. *John Hide*, a *Russia* Merchant, to Mrs. *Jones* of *St. Albans*.

George Amyand, Esq; to Miss *Korten*.

Thomas Smallwood, Esq; to Miss *Nancy Pennington*, of *Mile-End*.

Thomas Tracy, Esq; to Miss *Dodwell*, an Heiress of 4000*l. per Annum*.

Mr. *Joseph Partington*, an eminent Apothecary in *Fleet-Street*, to Miss *Henrietta Say*.

Sir *Charles Seabright*, to Miss *Ward*.

William Ord, Esq; to Miss *Dillingham*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Hon. *John Barry*, Esq; Son of Lord *Barrimore*, to Miss *Smith*.

Bernard Loxham, of *Stone-Street* in *Kent*, Esq; to Miss *Willis*.

Capt. *David Ross*, in the Service of the *East-India* Company, to Miss *Hume*.

Theodore Eccleston, Esq; of *Crowfield-Hall* in *Suffolk*, to Miss *Kitty Jacomb*, of *Ipswich*.

Lady *Caroline Damer*, Daughter to the Duke of *Dorset*, and Wife of *Joseph Damer*, Esq; deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Sir *Richard Bampfield*, Bart. of a Daughter.

The Lady of *Cosmo Neville*, Esq; Sister to the Earl of *Litchfield*, of a Son.

DEATHS.

THOMAS *Duncombe*, Esq; late of *Helmsley* in *Yorkshire*, High Sheriff of that County in 1728, and sometime Member of Parl. for *Ripon*.—Sir *Peter Halsie Waldeburn*, of *Pitsirrana* and *Gosford*, in *Surrey*, Bart.—*John Noble*, Esq; late First Commissary of the Musters in *Ireland*.—Mr. *Christopher Brindley*, many Years Master of a great Boarding-School at *Richmond* in *Surry*.—Master *Long*, Son of Sir *Robert Long*, Bart.—*George Gregory*, Esq; Principal Storekeeper of his Majesty's Ordnance, and Memb. of Parl. for *Boroughbridge*.—*Herbert Pawlet*, Esq; Nephew to the Lord *Pawlet*, and Capt. in the *Hampshire* Regiment.—Hon. ——*Godolphin*, Esq; Governor of the *Scilly* Islands, and Brother to the Dutchess of *Newcastle*.—Mrs. *Gooch*, Wife to the Lord Bishop of *Norwich*.—Dr. *Egerton*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, and Brother to the late Duke of *Bridgewater*.—*Daniel Prevereaux*, Esq; eldest and chief Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office, under the Duke of *Newcastle*.—Rev. and learned *James Cockburn*, M. A. at *Lymington* in *Hampshire*.—*Timothy Motteux*, Esq; an eminent Merchant.—Rev. Dr. *Samuel Wright*, an eminent Dissenting Minister in *London*.—Dr. *Richard Cheyne*, an eminent Physician at *King's-Town* in *Jamaica*: He was Brother to the late famous Dr. *Cheyne* of *Bath*, and died in *December* last.—Mr. *Saltbrooke Anson Adams*, Nephew to Admiral *Anson*.—*Edward Hussey*, Esq; an eminent Attorney, and Clerk of the Peace for *Lincolnshire*.—Rt. Hon. Lord *Trimlestown* in *Ireland*.—Mr. *Edmund Jones*, Deputy-Comptroller of the Foreign Office at the General Post-Office.—*George Hill*, Esq; formerly an eminent Proctor in *Doctors-Commons*.—*John Chalie*, Esq; an eminent Merchant, and one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Office.—*Henry Gaultier*, Esq; an eminent Merchant, and many Years a Director of the *S. S.* Company.—Mrs. *Tew*, Relict of *Thomas Tew*, Esq; in *New-Prison Walk*.—Rev. Mr. *Tillotson*, Rector of *Bradley* in *Kent*.—*Peter Malmazet*, M. D.—Rev. Dr. *Eglington*, Rector of *Hackwold cum Wilton*.—*Francis Jephson*, Esq; Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Chancellor: He is succeeded in that Office by his Son, *Richard Jephson*, Esq;—Rev. Mr. *Bayn*, an eminent Dissenting Minister.—Rt. Hon. *Tho. Winnington*, Esq; Paymaster of the Forces, and Memb. of Parl. for *Worcester*.—Dr. *Peirs*, an eminent Physician.—*William Horneck*, Esq; First Director of Engineers.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Tho. Gregory*, Fellow of *Dulwich* College, chosen Lecturer for the Parish of *St. Thomas, Southwark*.—Mr. *Henry Peers*,

Peers, presented by *Henry Pye*, of *Knotting* in *Bedfordshire*, Esq; to the Vicarage of *Farringdon*, *Berks*, in the Room of Dr. *Baker*, who resign'd.—Mr. *Stephen Sloper*, to the Rectory of *Rigbton* in *Leicestershire*.—*Robert Hankinson*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Impington* in *Cambridgeshire*.—*Charles Carter*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Shipton Basset*, in *Warwickshire*.—*Timothy Perkins*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Hasling field* in *Cambridgeshire*.—*John Eaton*, M. A. had a Dispensation to hold the Rectory of *Agmondesham*, alias *Amersham*, in *Bucks*, together with the Rectory of *Steeple-Aston* in *Oxfordshire*.—Mr. *Fowke*, presented to the Rectory of *Hardmead* in *Bucks*.—Mr. *John King*, to the Rectory of *Smallwood* in *Nottinghamshire*.—Rt. Hon. and Rev. *James Beauclerk*, commonly call'd Lord *James Beauclerk*, D. D. made Bishop of *Hereford*, in the Room of Dr. *Henry Egerton*, deceased.—Mr. *Isaac Williamson*, presented to the Rectory of *Stretton cum Bolton*, in *Hampshire*.—Dr. *Newcomb*, to the Living of *Whitchurch* in *Shropshire*, worth 800*l.* a Year, which the late Bishop of *Hereford* held *in Commendam*.—*Erasmus Lewis*, LL.D. to the Rectory of *Witton Sheeland*, *Devon*.—Mr. *Warburton*, chosen Preacher to the Hon. Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*.—Mr. *Benj. Burroughs*, presented to the Vicarage of *Keevestock*, alias *Lovestock*, in *Somersetshire*.—Mr. *John Banker*, to the Vicarage of *Langford* in *Bedfordshire*.—*Robert Wright*, D. D. had a Dispensation to hold the Rectory of *Downham* in *Essex*, together with the Vicarage of *Hackney* in *Middlesex*.—Mr. *Warcing*, chosen Lecturer of *St. Mildred* in the *Poultry*.—Mr. *Penwaring*, chosen Chaplain at *Kingsland*, by the Governors of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military.*

MR. *Wolley* chosen Cashire of the *S. S.* Company.—Capt. *Renton*, made Commander of the *Elizabeth*, of 70 Guns; and Capt. *Benson*, of the *Lancaster*, of 50 Guns.—*Lancelot Allgood*, of *Hexam*, Esq; appointed High Sheriff of *Northumberland*.—Mr. *Draper*, made Surveyor-General of the Glass Duty.—Capt. *Richard Haddock*, made Commander of the *Advice*, a 50 Gun Ship.—*Stephen Wallis*, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Victualling-Office.—*Tho. Knapp*, of *Richmond* in *Surrey*, Esq; chosen Governor of the *Hudson's-Bay* Company.—*James Hubbald*, Esq; made Cashire of the Navy.—Capt. *Peter Dennis*, made Commander of the *Windsor*, of 60 Guns.—Mr. *Hutchins* made General Surveyor of the Excise for all the new Duties.—Brigadier Gen. *Bligh*, made Col. of the Reg. of Dragoons, late Brig. Gen. *Whitshed's*.—*Andrew Wilkinson*, Esq; Memb. for *Aldborough* in *Yorkshire*, made Principal Storekeeper of the Ordnance.—Lord *George Sackville*, made Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late *Lord Dewit Dejean*, Esq; Col. of the Reg. late Sir *Robert Monro's*; and *Henry Conway*, Esq; Col. of the Reg. late Col. *Francis Leighmie's*.—*Charles Frederick*, Esq; made Clerk of the Deliveries in the Office of Ordnance.—Earl of *Aylesbury* and *Elgin*, made a Baron of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Baron *Bruce*, &c.—Earl of *Malton*, made Marquess of *Rockingham*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Porter*, of *Newington-Causeway*, Chapman and Dealer.—*Will. Yalden*, late of *Burfledon* in *Hants*, Maltster and Brewer.—*Will. Oldham*, of *St. George the Martyr* in *Southwark*, Cheesemonger.—*Rich. Wilson*, of *Barbican*, *London*, Grocer and Dealer in Tea.—*John Sherratt*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Feltmaker and Broker.—*Henry Hieh*, of *Munden*, in *Hertfordshire*, Grocer.—*Peter Quenevault*, of *Nicholas-Lane*, *London*, Merchant.—*William Allen*, of *Bury St. Edmunds*, Beer Brewer and Maltster.—*Ralph Witton*, of the Parish of *St. John Southwark*, Dealer.—*John Hewer*, of the Parish of *St. Mary le Strand*, Haberdasher of Small Wares.—*William Johnson*, of *Rutherbith*, Cooper.—*Jer. Godfrey*, of *Aswell* in *Hertfordshire*, Linen-draper and Shopkeeper.—*Edw. Sparks*, of *Bristol*, Mariner, Factor, and Merchant.—*John Godfry*, *Hanckvitze*, and *Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitze*, of *Southampton-street*, *Covent-Garden*, Chymists.—*Ri. Rust*, late of *Fish-Street Hill*, Haberdasher of Small Wares.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

Abstract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *March* 25. to *April* 22.

Christned	Males 634	Females 582	1216
Buried	Males 1082	Females 1073	2155
Died under 2 Years old			711
Between 2 and 5			199
5	10		99
10	20		61
20	30		172
30	40		214
40	50		195
50	60		165
60	70		143
70	80		149
80	90		45
90 and upwards			11
			2155

Hay 34 to 36*s.* a Load.

Itinerant Observations *in* America, *and* List *of* Ships, *to be continued in our next.*

BY the Successes of the King of *Sardinia* mentioned in our last, and by his reducing most of the other Places possessed by the *French* in *Piedmont*, it was computed that the latter had lost 12 or 13000 Men besides Deserters, and Marshal *Maillebois* with the Remains of his Army is retired to a strong Camp at *Novi*, leaving *Valencia* to be besieged by the Enemy, which it would have been before now, if the bad Weather had not prevented the King of *Sardinia*'s Army from acting; but in the mean Time they have been providing every Thing proper for carrying on the Siege, and by next Mail, it is expected, we shall have an Account of its being begun.

Whilst the King of *Sardinia*, was thus employed in driving the *French* out of his Country, the *Austrian* Reinforcements, under General Count *Brown*, were advancing through *Germany* towards the *Mantuan* with all possible Expedition; and they were not long arrived before they entered upon Action, for the General with the first Column arrived at *Mantua* about the Middle of last Month; and on the 18th they took Possession of *Lodi*, which the *Spaniards* had abandoned, together with considerable Magazines they had there, and in the Neighbourhood. On the 19th, the *Spaniards* quitted *Milan*, having before sent all their Cannon to *Pavia*; and the same Day Prince *Lewenstein*, with a Party of *Austrian* Hussars, retook Possession of that City for the Empress Queen of *Hungary*. From this Time Skirmishes were happening daily between the *Austrians* and *Spaniards*, generally to the Advantage of the former; and before the End of the Month General *Brown* invested *Guastalla*, where there was a *Spanish* Garison of near 2000 Men, who at first made a Shew of being resolved to defend themselves, and made a vigorous Sally with 400 Men, but being repuls'd by Col. *Maguire* at the Head of his *Waraſdins*, and a Party of 3000 Men, which were coming to their Relief, defeated by General *Nadasti*, they surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War, to the Number of 1766 Men, amongst whom were General *Caroffa*, 2 Colonels, and a great many other Officers. After the Reduction of this Place General *Brown* marched and invested *Parma*, where the Marquis *de Castellar* was shut up with about 5000 Men, upon which the *Spanish* General, Count *Gages*, marched with his whole Army from *Pavia*, in order to relieve *Parma*, but when he came to the *Taro*, he found the opposite Banks of that River possessed by General *Brown*, who was soon after joined by General *Bernclau* with the Body of Troops under his Command, and also by Prince *Liechtenstein* with his Body of Troops, who of Course took upon himself the chief Command. In the mean Time the City of *Parma* continues invested, and the two Armies continue in Sight of each other on the opposite Banks of the *Taro*, which is impassable during the Floods, so that *Parma* must probably fall into the Hands of the *Austrians*; but by our last Accounts the Marquis *de Castellar* had found Means to send out the best Part of the Troops under his Command, by the Neglect of one of the *Austrian* Officers, who was that very Day tried and convicted, and next Morning hanged for his Neglect; so that the Garison now consists of only 2000 Regular Troops, and 7 or 8000 armed Peasants.

The City of *Bastia* in *Corsica*, which, with the Assistance of our Men of War, had been subdued by the Malcontents, is again returned to the Obedience of the *Genoese*, by the sole Means of the Citizens themselves, who, when Count *Rivarola*, the Malcontent Chief, was out upon an Expedition, and our Fleet retired, overpowered his Party in the Town, and shut the Gates against his Return, making Prisoners of most of his Partisans, some of whom have already been sent Prisoners to *Genoa*.

As not only the Diet of *Ratisbon*, but most of the Circles of the Empire have resolved upon a Neutrality, and not to allow either Side to attack the other upon the *Rhine*, we shall not probably have any War there this Campaign; but in *Flanders* the Campaign will very soon be opened, the Armies on both Sides having begun to incamp: As the *French* are by much the more numerous, it is thought, they will endeavour very soon, if possible, to attack the Allies in their Camp, which they have formed near *Merblin*, and as the *French* are forming their Camp near *Brussels*, the two Armies may soon come to an Engagement, if they have a good Stomach for it.

As the Court of *Spain* have shewed themselves very much dissatisfied with the *French*, on Account of their Conduct in *Italy*, and as it is very necessary for the latter to preserve the Friendship of *Spain* in the present Conjuncture, the Duke *de Nuailles* has been dispatched upon an extraordinary Embassy to *Madrid*; and numerous Reinforcements of Troops are ordered to march from *Alsace*, *Lyons*, *Dauphiny*, and *Provence*, to join M. *Maillebois* in *Italy*.

The King of *Prussia* is making Preparations as if he were at the Eve of beginning a fresh War; and what is still more mysterious, the *Russians* are making great Preparations upon the *Baltick*, having ordered a great Number of Troops to march that Way from the remote Parts of that vast Empire, and having likewise ordered a Fleet of 12 Men of War, and 80 Galleys to be got ready against the Middle of next Month. On the 9th of last Month, the Princess *Anne*, Consort to the Duke of *Brunswick*, and late Regent of *Russia*, died in her Exile near *Archangel*.

ENTER-

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. THE Folly, Sin, and Danger of marrying Widows and old Women. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 6*d*.

2. The Characters of the Widows and old Women vindicated. Printed for *J. Oldcastle*, price 6*d*.

3. The Female Spectator. Book 23. Printed for *T. Gardner*, price 1*s*.

4. A Hymn to God. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 1*l*.

5. The Consolation. Being the last Night-Thoughts. Printed for *G. Hawkins*.

6. The Art of Stockjobbing. A Poem. Printed for *C. Corbet*, price 1*s*.

7. The Ghost of a D—h—s to *W. P—t*, Esq; Printed for *M. Meare*, price 6*d*.

8. An Epistle to the long concealed and first Promoter of the Cambrick and Tea Bills. By Mr. *Lockman*. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 1*s*.

9. Reformation. A Poem. By *Thomas Scott*. Printed for *J. Waugh*, price 6*d*.

10. *Hermon* Prince of *Choræa*; or, the extravagant Zealot. By Dr. *Claustic*. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 1*l*.

11. Bucolica A. Popii Latine reddita. Interprete S. Barret, M. A. Printed for Mess. *Tonson*, price 2*s*.

12. Dean *Swift*'s Works. Vol. 11. to compleat the former. Printed for Mess. *Hitch* and *Davis*, price 3*s*.

13. The Soldier's Letter to the Female Volunteers. Sold by *A. Dodd*, price 6*d*.

14. A Sequel to Arms and the Man. Printed for *W. Webb*, price 6*d*.

15. An Epistle; with some Odes of Love, Virtue, *&c.* Printed for *S. Birt*, pr. 1*s*.

16. The unembarrass'd Countenance. A new Ballad, price 6*d*.

17. Past and Present; or, Times compar'd. A Satire. Sold by *A. Dodd*, pr. 1*s*.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

18. A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels. Adorned with an entire new Set of Maps, Charts and Plates. Published with his Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence. N° 119, 120, 121, and 122. Printed for *T. Astley*. To be continued, price 6*d*.

19. A Supplement to Dr. *Shaw*'s Travels. Sold by *T. Longman*, price 6*s*. the small, and 10*s*. 6*d*. the large Paper.

20. Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ Compendiarius; or, a compendious Dictionary of the *Latin* Tongue. By *Robert Ainsworth*. Edit. 2. corrected and improv'd by Dr. *Patrick*, 4to, price 1*l*. 5*s*.

21. A candid Examination of a Book lately publish'd by *Durand*, for the Use of the *French* Schools. By *Chambaud Tourville*. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 6*d*.

22. The Criterion; or, some Proposals fairly stated. By *Justitia*. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 6*d*.

MEDICINAL.

23. Dr. *Boerhaave*'s Academical Lectures on the Theory of Physick. Printed for *W. Innys*, price, 5*s*.

24. Medicina Britannica; or, a Treatise on such Physical Plants, as are generally found in the Fields and Gardens of Great Britain. By *Tho. Short*, M. D. Printed for Mess. *Cox* and *Manby*, price, 5*s*.

25. Specimen Botanicum, quo Plantarum pluris rariorum Angliæ indigenarum loci natales illustrantur. Per J. Bobart, Pharm. Lond. Printed for Mess. *Innys* and *Whiston*, price 2*s*.

26. The modern Practice of Physick. By Dr. *James*. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Printed for *J. Hodges*, price 8*s*.

27. Several Cases in Physick. By Pinn *Dodd*, M. D. Printed for *M. Cooper*, pr. 2*s*.

28. Observations on the Small Pox. Printed for *J. Brindley*, price 4*s*. 6*d*.

29. Physical Experiments upon Brutes. By *Br. Langrish*. Printed for *C. Hitch*, price 2*s*. 6*d*.

30. An authentick Narrative of the Success of Tar in divers Cures. By *Thomas Prior*, Esq; Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 2*s*.

* 31. Health's Improvement, or, Rules for preparing all Sorts of Food. By Dr. *Moffet*. Printed for *T. Osborne*, pr. 3*s*. 6*d*.

32. A Dissertation on Endemial Diseases, and those of Tradesmen. Translated by Dr. *James*. Printed for *T. Osborne*, price 3*s*. 6*d*.

* 33. The Art of Midwifry improv'd. By *H. a Deventer*. Edit. 4. Printed for Mess. *Innys*, *Hitch*, *Pemberton*, and *Hinton*, price 5*s*.

* 34. A Treatise on the Causes of most Diseases incident to human Bodies. By *W. Foster*. Edit. 2. Printed for Mess. *Clark*, *Hawkins*, and *Reeve*.

35. A Letter to Dr. *Peter Shaw*, concerning the black Epileptick Powder. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 1*s*.

POLITICAL.

36. A Letter to Sir *John Barnard*, upon his Proposal for raising three Millions of Money. Printed for *J. Hinton*, price 6*d*.

37. Remarks on the preceding Letter. Printed for *J. Hinton*, price 6*d*.

38. A Letter to a Member, on rejecting Sir *John Barnard*'s Scheme, price 6*d*.

39. Considerations on the Necessity of taxing the Annuities. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 6*d*.

40. The Spirit and Principles of the Whigs and Jacobites compar'd. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 1*s*.

41. An Appeal to *Cæsar*, on the Nature and Situation of our publick Affairs. Printed for *W. Webb*, price 1*s*.

42. Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, Power and Patriotism. *F. Stamper*, pr. 1*s*.

[*The rest in our next.*]

The LONDON MAGAZINE:

For MAY, 1746.

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II. Congratulatory ADDRESSES of the Lords, and Commons, of the City of *London*, and Convocation of *Canterbury*, &c. on the late glorious Victory over the Rebels.

III. Extracts from Major General *Bland*'s *Treatise of Military Discipline.*

IV. PLAN of the Battle of *Culloden*, and Remarks on the Dispositions of the two Armies, &c.

V. Extract of a Letter, giving an Account of the Highlands and Isles of *Scotland.*

VI. List of those attainted for the Rebellion.

VII. The surprizing Effects of TAR-WATER, in the Cure of the Small-Pox.

VIII. A Description of the City of *Antwerp.*

IX. Itinerant Observations in *America.*

X. List of Ships taken on both Sides.

XI. Experiment concerning Electricity.

XII. A Letter from a Footman to his Brethren of the Cloth.

XIII. Accounts of the Rebels, and the Motions of the King's Forces, after the Battle of *Culloden*, with the young Pretender's Escape, &c. as published by Authority.

XIV. From the WEEKLY PAPERS: Reflections occasion'd by the late Victory; Royal Virtues display'd in his Majesty, and the Branches of his Royal House; the true allegorical Mirror, &c.

XV. Character of Marshal *Saxe.*

XVI. POETRY: To Mr. *Charles Smith*; on Sir *John Barrington*'s Hermitage; on the Defeat of the Rebels; a Simile; in Praise of the antient *British* Language; on the Death of *Rose* and *Pink*; Extract from a poetical Epistle; a Song; a Ballad, &c. &c. &c.

XVII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Duke's Answers to the Thanks of the Lords and Commons; rich *Spanish* Galloon taken; Sessions at the *Old Bailey*; &c. &c. &c.

XVIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.

XIX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1746.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 173.

In the Debate upon the Negative Bill begun in your laſt, the next that ſpoke was M. Valerius Corvus, *in the Character of Sir* J—n B-rn-rd, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,
SIR,

ALTHO' I ſhould be ſorry to gain the Hatred of my Countrymen, yet I am not ſo fond of popular Applauſe, nor ſo much afraid of popular Odium, as to regulate my Conduct in this Houſe by either. I muſt indeed confeſs, that I have ſuch an Opinion of the good Senſe of my Countrymen, and have, by Experience, found them ſo often in the Right, that it is with the utmoſt Caution, and after the moſt mature Deliberation, I ever differ from what I find to be the Opinion of the Publick; and, I believe, it would be much better for the Nation, if our Miniſters of State, as well as the Members of this Houſe, had always the ſame Regard for it. With regard to the Bill now before us, whatever the Hon. Gentleman may have heard from the Citizens he has talked to upon the Subject, I can aſſure him, that it has been, and is now called for by the general Voice of the Citizens of *London*; but this I ſhall not deſire him, or any other A Gentleman, to take upon my Teſtimony, becauſe every one may be convinced of it by the Inſtructions given by the Citizens to their Members at the Beginning of this very Parliament, the laſt Article of which is to require them to perſiſt, with B unwearied Diligence, till they ſhould prevail in getting Laws paſt for reſtraining the exorbitant Power pretended to reſide in the Court of Aldermen. As theſe Inſtructions were given by a Court of Huſtings, which is a general Aſſembly of all the Citizens, and as they were agreed to C without the leaſt Oppoſition, it is an undeniable Proof, that the Citizens of *London* are generally againſt this Negative Voice, lodged by a late Statute, in the Court of Aldermen; and conſequently, the Exerciſe of this Power muſt neceſſarily produce D Jealouſies and Diſcontents among the Citizens.

In this Caſe therefore, Sir, I have the Pleaſure of finding a great Ma-

jority of my Fellow Citizens of the ſame Opinion with me; for when this Negative Voice was firſt given to the Court of Aldermen, I was of Opinion, that it would be of dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of the City, and productive of great Jealouſies, Animoſities and Diſcontents; and in this Opinion I have ſince been confirmed by Experience, as well as by the Concurrence of a great Majority, I may ſay, of all my Fellow Citizens who have a due Regard to the Privileges of the City, or the Liberties of their Country. In this, therefore, the Hon. Gentleman and I differ widely in Opinion; but in another Opinion I ſhall in Part join with him. I ſhall admit that Power, even a lawleſs Power, is graſped at, and aſſiduouſly ſought after, by too many of the Human Species; but I cannot admit that either a lawleſs, or a conſtitutional Power is graſped at by all Mankind: On the contrary, I believe, moſt Part of Men are ſo low in their Circumſtances, that Ambition, or the Luſt of Power, never ſo much as once enters their Thoughts; and a great Majority of thoſe of ſuperior Circumſtances have, I hope, as they ought, their Thoughts more taken up about guarding againſt lawleſs Power, than about the Purſuit of any conſtitutional Power. To all thoſe, therefore, that do not aim at lawleſs Power, I muſt recommend the Conſideration, that the Luſt of Riches is as vehement, and much more general than the Luſt of Power, and that this Luſt of Riches has always been the beſt Handle that could be made uſe of by thoſe who were aiming at lawleſs Power.

When we conſider this, Sir, we ſhall of courſe find, and muſt conclude, that the Complaints againſt this Negative Voice in the Court of Aldermen do not proceed from any unreaſonable Luſt of Power in the Body of the Citizens of *London*, but from a moſt juſt and reaſonable Apprehenſion, that this Negative may, by Corruption, be made uſe of by thoſe who are aiming at acquiring a lawleſs Power over their Country, and eſpecially over the City of *London*; and this is a Danger which we are in this Country, and particularly at this Time, much more expoſed to, than we are to the Danger of our Liberties being overturned by the People's aſſuming to themſelves a greater Extent of Power than they know how to make a proper Uſe of. Thoſe who have been taught and accuſtomed to vilipend the Knowledge, the Judgment, or the Diſcretion of the People in the Exerciſe of Power, may, perhaps, think, that the Liberties of a Country may be endangered by lodging too much Power in the Hands of the People, or what we in this Country call the Commons; but this can never be the Caſe, as long as the Nobles and the chief Families among the Commons preſerve ſo much as the Appearance of any Virtue or publick Spirit among them. Whilſt the Nobles and great Families of a Country are, or even ſeem to be, influenced in every Part of their publick Conduct, by Virtue, and a generous Regard for the Good of their Country, the People will always entruſt them with the Exerciſe of whatever Power may be lodged by the Conſtitution in their Hands, and the noble and great Families will always have ſo much Influence upon the Minds of the People, as to prevent their giving too much Power to any one popular Leader; but when the noble and great Families throw aſide even the Appearance of Virtue or publick Spirit: When, from every Part of their Conduct, it appears, that none of them ſeek any Thing but their own private Intereſt, and that almoſt every one of them is ready upon all Occaſions, and in Caſes of the utmoſt Importance, to ſacrifice the publick Good to his own private Advantage: When the People

find themſelves oppreſſed with Taxes in order to pay extravagant Penſions or Salaries to the Rich and Great, or to their Relations and Favourites: When thoſe intruſted with the Government conſpire to make a private Jobb of every publick Meaſure: When true Merit is diſregarded, and the publick Service in every Branch neglected or ſacrificed, by the employing of none but ſuch as are the Relations or Sycophants of the noble or great Families in a Country: I ſay, when this happens to be the Caſe in any free Country, the Nobles and great Families loſe their Influence among the People, and then it becomes eaſy for a great popular Leader, by an Affectation of ſuperior Virtue and publick Spirit, to perſuade the People to lodge ſo much Power in his Hands, as to enable him to aſſume a ſole and abſolute Rule.

In ſuch a Caſe, Sir, the People cannot properly be ſaid to be cheated out of their Liberties: They become, in ſome Meaſure, willing to put themſelves under the Government of One they have a good Opinion of, rather than continue under the Government of the Many they have a bad Opinion of, and no one can ſay their Choice is either abſurd or imprudent; for when Virtue and publick Spirit become extinct among the noble and great Families of a Country, it is impoſſible to preſerve a free Government. Their Government muſt deviate into an abſolute Monarchy, or an abſolute Oligarchy; and the firſt is the moſt eligible of the two, becauſe a ſole and abſolute Monarch cannot poſſibly have any private Intereſt to purſue; he can have no Intereſt to purſue but that of the Publick, and if he be a Man of any Capacity, he will always take as much Care as poſſible, that no one under him ſhall ſacrifice the publick to his own private Intereſt: Whereas, in an abſolute Oligarchy, every Man concerned in the Government has a private Intereſt to purſue, different, and often contrary to that of the Publick; and if any one among them ſhould be ſo honeſt as to endeavour to prevent the publick Intereſt being ſacrificed, either to his own, or any other private Intereſt, his Colleagues in Power would be alarmed at the Precedent, and, at leaſt, would take care to render his Endeavours ineffectual; probably they would combine to get ſuch a wrong-headed Member diſmiſſed their Society, if not deprived of Life. Therefore, as it is better for the People to have one Man engaged in Intereſt to take care of them, than to have none at all, I muſt conclude, that an abſolute Monarchy is better than an abſolute Oligarchy, and both may be eſtabliſhed under the Form or Appearance of a free Government; for in both there may be a Dyet or Parliament choſen by the People, but the Choice of that Parliament muſt be influenced by Corruption, and its Laws enforced by a Standing Army; ſo that by the preſerving of ſuch an Appearance, the Government will only be rendered more oppreſſive upon, and more prejudicial to the Morals of the People.

From hence, Sir, it muſt appear, that there is no Way of preſerving a free Government, but by preſerving Virtue and publick Spirit among the People, eſpecially among thoſe who are eminent for their Birth or Fortune; and that when there appears to be a general Decay of Virtue and publick Spirit, the People are in the Right to make Choice of a ſole and abſolute Government. This, Sir, will appear to have been the Caſe of the *Romans*, if we read their Hiſtory with due Attention; and in all the Diſputes that happened between the *Patricians* and *Plebeians*, we ſhall generally find the latter in the Right. All the Incroachments they made upon what the *Patricians* called their Privileges, were ſuch as they were forced to by Oppreſſion,

preſſion, or ſuch as they were intitled to by being Subjects of a free Commonwealth. Their firſt great Conteſt was about that cruel Law, which made inſolvent Debtors the Slaves of their Creditors, with a Power to the latter to uſe them in what Manner they pleaſed. We may judge of the Cruelty of this Law from the Circumſtances of the Man who made the firſt Complaint. Whilſt he was fighting for his Country, his Farm was plundered, his Houſe burnt, his Cattle drove away by the Enemy. Notwithſtanding theſe Misfortunes, he was obliged to pay his Aſſeſſment: This firſt brought him into Debt; and that Debt was ſo increaſed by Uſury, that his Land was firſt, his Goods next, and, at laſt, his Perſon taken in Execution, by, it ſeems, a Creditor, ſtill more cruel than the Law. If any Man's Misfortunes ever deſerved Compaſſion, ſurely this Man's did; but from his Creditor he was ſo far from meeting with Compaſſion, that after having almoſt ſtarved him, he had him ſeverely whipped, ſo that the Marks of the Laſh remained upon his Back. In this Condition he made his Eſcape to the Market-Place, where he raiſed ſuch a Spirit among the *Plebeians*, as firſt procured a Mitigation of that cruel Law, and afterwards, the Creation of thoſe Magiſtrates called Tribunes of the People, who were to protect the *Plebeians* from being oppreſſed by the *Patricians*.

This Incroachment therefore, Sir, which laid a Foundation for all the reſt, was, plainly, occaſioned by the Oppreſſions of the *Patricians*, who were generally the moneyed Men among the *Romans*; and it is ſurprizing to ſee, how tenaciouſly they ſtuck by the oppreſſive Power, their antient Laws gave them over the Perſons of their unfortunate Debtors. As to that relating to Marriages, it was a moſt invidious Diſtinction: A Diſtinction which ought not to have been introduced even under their Kings, and much leſs ought it to have been continued after the Eſtabliſhment of their Commonwealth: therefore the *Plebeians* had a Right to inſiſt upon its being aboliſhed. And as to the Regulation, by which a *Plebeian* was rendered incapable of being choſen into the Conſulſhip, or, indeed, into any other of thoſe they called the Senatorial Magiſtracies, it was, likewiſe, ſuch a one as ought never to have been introduced, much leſs continued in what was intended as a free Commonwealth; but this, I believe, was not the Intention of thoſe who firſt eſtabliſhed this Commonwealth: The Intention of *Brutus* was, I believe, to eſtabliſh an Ariſtocracy, and this was the Reaſon for excluding the *Plebeians* from any Share in the Magiſtracy; but after his ſurviving Colleague had introduced an Appeal to the People, and thereby rendered them ſupreme even over their Senatorial Magiſtrates, it was ridiculous to think of ſupporting this Excluſion, unleſs they had introduced a Regulation for transferring, from Time to Time, the rich and popular *Plebeians* to the Order of *Patricians*; and, indeed, it was unjuſt to eſtabliſh it as a Rule, that no Merit, no publick Service whatever, ſhould intitle a Man, or any of his Deſcendents, to any of the chief Dignities of the Commonwealth.

Theſe two Incroachments therefore, Sir, if they can be called ſuch, the *Plebeians* had a juſt Title to, both from the Laws of Nature, and from the Form of their Government, as amended by *Valerius Publicola*; and the violent Oppoſition made by the *Patricians* in theſe two Caſes, was certainly of no Service to them with regard to their Influence among the People. However, their Courage, Virtue, and publick Spirit, were ſo conſpicuous in all other Caſes, that they continued for ſome Ages to have great Influence upon the People, and while they preſerved that Influence, they continued

ued to hold the chief Part of the overnment in their Hands; but by egrees, and by the immenſe Rich- they got in the Wars of *Spain*, *frica*, *Greece*, and *Aſia*, they be- me luxurious, avaritious, oppreſſive, lfiſh, or indolent; and as they in- eaſed in Vice, their Influence di- iniſhed, and the Licentiouſneſs of e People increaſed. It was not the ncreaſe of Power that made the Peo- e grow licentious; for when they ntinued *Marius* for three Years in e Conſulſhip, they had little or no reater conſtitutional Power than they d enjoyed from the Time that *Ple- ians* were firſt rendered capable of eing choſen Conſuls, which was near oo Years before; and it was the varice and Venality of the Nobles *Patricians*, that firſt ſet the Exam- le of Corruption to the Commons, which their Liberties were un- one; for both *Marius* and *Julius æſar* ſucceeded in their Solicitations r Power, chiefly by Means of Cor- ption.

Thus, Sir, it muſt appear, that om the *Roman* Hiſtory we have a ear Proof of the Maxim I have id down, I mean that of its being mpoſſible to preſerve a Free Govern- ent, without preſerving Virtue and ublick Spirit among the People, e- ecially among thoſe that are eminent r their Birth or Fortune; and this Maxim will be further confirmed, by onſidering that Part of our own Hiſ- ry which the Hon. Gentleman was leaſed to mention. It is well known, r, that from the very Beginning of e Reign of King *Charles* I. ſuch Meaſures were purſued by the Court could not but give Offence to a ee People; and it is likewiſe well nown, that many of our noble and reat Families had joined in thoſe Meaſures: Nay, ſome of them who d before been violent Oppoſers of ch Meaſures, became ſtrenuous Ad- ocates for the Court, and made uſe their Rhetorick for juſtifying the me Sort of Meaſures, as ſoon as they found themſelves preferred to an honourable or lucrative Employ- ment. This Behaviour loſt them all Manner of Reſpect among the Peo- ple; and it was this that put it in the Power of ſome ambitious Men in the A Houſe of Commons to raiſe ſuch Mobs and Tumults as put it out of the Power of the other Houſe to make uſe of that Check upon the Proceedings of this Aſſembly, which they are intitled to by our Conſtitution. If our noble and rich Families had B in the Beginning of that Reign and End of the former, behaved as they ought to have done, they would have preſerved that Influence among the People which they were intitled to by their Birth and Fortune, and then it would not have been in the Power of C the ambitious and deſigning Men in either Houſe to poiſon the Minds of the People, or to raiſe any Mob or Tumult for peventing the other Houſe's making uſe of their Negative in every Caſe where it was neceſſary.

The Misfortunes of that Reign, D Sir, were not therefore originally owing to the People's having or get- ting too much Power into their Hands, but to moſt of our Noblemen and Gentlemens being more fond of Court Favour than of the Love or Eſteem of their Country; and the E Conſequence of this, if continued for any Time, will always end, as it did then, in the Subverſion of our Conſtitution. At that Time, indeed, it ended in the Subverſion of our Monarchy as well as the Liberties of the People; but I may venture to F propheſy, that its next End will be in the Subverſion of Liberty and Eſtabliſhment of an abſolute inſtead of a limited Monarchy; for ſhould the People be once generally convinced, that the only Deſign of Parliamen- tary Oppoſition is to recommend the G Oppoſers to Titles or Penſions, or lucrative Places in the Government, they will certainly, and, I think, moſt reaſonably join with the Crown in laying Parliaments entirely aſide;

becauſe

because Parliaments compoſed of ſuch ſelfiſh Members can ſerve only to increaſe the publick Expence, without being of any publick Advantage: Nay, ſuch Parliaments muſt always be detrimental to the People, by rendering it neceſſary for the Court to ſquander the publick Money in Bribes and Penſions, and to wink at the publick Service being in all Caſes made a Jobb of, for the private Emolument of thoſe employed in carrying it on.

I hope, I have now ſhewn, Sir, that there is no Danger to be apprehended from any Power that can be lodged in the Hands of the People, as long as the noble and rich Families among them are indued with any Virtue or publick Spirit; and that when this ceaſes to be the Caſe: When the noble and rich Families become generally ſelfiſh, corrupt and mercenary, it becomes impoſſible to preſerve the Liberties of the People: The Government muſt deviate into an abſolute Monarchy, or an abſolute Oligarchy, the former of which I have ſhewn to be preferable to the latter. We have therefore nothing to fear from any Power that may be lodged in the Hands of the People, were they more generally fond of Power than they really are. But as I have ſaid, there is another human Paſſion, a Paſſion for Riches, which is much more general among Mankind than the Love of Power. The latter affects only the Rich and Great, but the former is to be found among all Ranks of Men, and is therefore much more dangerous, eſpecially under our Form of Government. This Paſſion for Riches, like all other Paſſions, grows every Day ſtronger by Indulgence, and as it cannot be indulged without an Opportunity for indulging it, we ought to take Care, that no Man poſſeſſed with this ſordid Paſſion, ſhall ever find an Opportunity to indulge it at the Expence or Riſk of publick Liberty.

For this End, Sir, there is no Method ſo effectual, as that of lodging in as many Hands as poſſible the Exerciſe of thoſe Powers and Privileges veſted in the People for the Preſervation of their Liberties; becauſe when the Exerciſe of thoſe Powers and Privileges is lodged in a great many Hands, and thoſe Hands ſubject to frequent Changes, it becomes impoſſible for a Court or Miniſter to tempt them, by any corrupt Means, to betray the Truſt committed to their Charge; whereas, when the Exerciſe of thoſe Powers and Privileges is lodged in a few Hands for Life, a Miniſter may lay hold of that univerſal Paſſion for Riches, and much more eaſily prevail, by corrupt Means, in having all thoſe Powers and Privileges betrayed and given up to him by their Guardians. To apply this to the City of *London*, and in particular to the Caſe now under our Conſideration: The Citizens of *London* are veſted with many Powers and Privileges for the Preſervation of their Liberties, and which have upon many Occaſions been of great Service in preſerving or recovering the Liberties of the People in general. The ſupreme Exerciſe of thoſe Powers and Privileges was, before the Year 1725, lodged in the Hands of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, as an aggregate Body, the Members whereof were all upon an equal Footing, and without any Diſtinction as to the Importance of their Vote upon any Occaſion. The Lord Mayor did not vote upon any Queſtion as Lord Mayor, nor the Aldermen as Aldermen, but all voted as Members of the Court of Common Council, and the Vote of the meaneſt Common-Council-Man was as good, and of as great Importance, in deciding the Queſtion, as that of the Lord Mayor or the richeſt Alderman. As this Court conſiſts of 262 Members, whilſt it remained under this Regulation, it was hardly poſſible for a Miniſter to make

make Uſe of corrupt Methods for influencing their Proceedings, or for preventing their coming to ſuch Reſolutions as were neceſſary for preſerving their own Liberties or thoſe of their Country, eſpecially as the Trade and Buſineſs of moſt of the Common-Council-Men muſt always, in a great Meaſure, depend upon the Love and Eſteem of their Neighbours in the City; conſequently, ſuppoſing them to be governed by no Principle but Self-Intereſt, they would not forfeit the Love and Eſteem of their Neighbours, unleſs the Miniſter could give each of them a Penſion for Life, equal at leaſt to the Profits they made annually by their Buſineſs, which it will never be in the Power of any Miniſter to do.

This, Sir, a late Miniſter, whoſe Aim was to eſtabliſh a Syſtem of Corruption, was fully ſenſible of, and therefore he introduced, and what was more ſurprizing, got paſſed, a Law for giving a Negative to the Aldermen, ſo that no Queſtion could be agreed to, or become an Act or Reſolution of the City of *London*, unleſs approved of by a Majority of the Aldermen preſent. By this, 'tis true, he could not make the Common-Council do whatever he had a Mind to, but he foreſaw, that by this he might be able to prevent their doing what he had no Mind to; for as there are but 26 Aldermen, he knew that not only he, but every ſucceeding Miniſter, that purſued the ſame Syſtem, might, by Poſts or Penſions, ſecure 14 of the Aldermen in his Intereſt, as they are choſen for Life, and are for the moſt Part Gentlemen who have given over Trade, or are ſuch whoſe Buſineſs does not depend upon the Favour of their Fellow Citizens, and conſequently have nothing but Honour and Conſcience to prevent their ſacrificing the Intereſt of their City and Country to the enriching or aggrandizing themſelves and Families.

To give Countenance to thoſe who appeared as Advocates for, or Friends to this dangerous Innovation, ſeveral Arguments were then made uſe of; and as thoſe Arguments are now repeated for preventing its being repealed, I ſhall beg Leave to conſider them, and, I hope, I ſhall be able to give a ſatisfactory Anſwer to each. When I ſay a ſatisfactory Anſwer, Sir, I mean ſuch a one as will be ſatisfactory to thoſe who did not then appear as Supporters of this Innovation; for as to ſuch, tho' many of them may perhaps alter their Opinion, yet I cannot expect, that many of them will be ſo impartial as to allow themſelves to be convinced, and ſtill fewer will be ſo ingenuous as to own it.——The firſt Argument made uſe of, was a bold Aſſertion, that the giving a Negative to the Aldermen was no Innovation, becauſe it was agreeable to the ancient Conſtitution of the Government of the City, and was the antient Practice. For this no Proof was, or is now offered, either from the Charters, Records, or Hiſtory of the City of *London*; but it was ſaid, that it muſt have been ſo originally, becauſe it was analogous to the Conſtitutional Government of the Kingdom, which conſiſts of King, Lords, and Commons, every one of which Branches has a Negative upon the other two; from whence it was argued, that as the Government of the City of *London* conſiſts of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men, the Aldermen at leaſt ought to have a Negative. Does not every one ſee, that by this Argument the Lord Mayor ought to have a Negative as well as the Aldermen? Conſequently this Argument is good for nothing, or it goes too far, farther than even our late Miniſter durſt venture to puſh it, and farther, I hope, than ever any Miniſter will venture to puſh it; for that the late Miniſter would, if he durſt, have puſhed it ſo far, I make not the leaſt Doubt, becauſe it would have anſwer-

ed his Purpoſe much more effectually.

But, Sir, the Gentlemen who made uſe of this Argument do not, or will not recollect, that the Government of the City of *London* was eſtabliſhed before our national Government took that Form in which it ſubſiſts at preſent, that is to ſay, before our Parliament was divided into two Houſes, each ſitting diſtinct by itſelf, and each having a Negative upon the other. When this happened, it is not eaſy to determine, nor ſhall I enter into the Diſcuſſion of ſo dark a Piece of Hiſtory; but it is very certain, that the antient *Saxon* Parliament, or Wittenagemote, did not conſiſt of two diſtinct Houſes or Aſſemblies voting ſeparately, and each Aſſembly having a Negative; and it is as certain, that the Form of Government in the City of *London* was firſt eſtabliſhed in the Time of the *Saxons*. Therefore, if we judge from Analogy, we are to ſuppoſe, that the Common-Council of the City of *London*, conſiſts of Members who have all an equal Right of Voting in that Aſſembly; and from their ſitting all in the ſame Room or Houſe, and voting, as has been hitherto the continual Cuſtom, without any Diſtinction between thoſe who are Aldermen, and thoſe who are Common-Council-Men, we muſt be confirmed in the Suppoſition, that this was the original and antient Form of Government in the City of *London*, and that it was never in this Reſpect altered by Cuſtom or Statute, till the Law was made which is now propoſed to be repealed.

The next Argument made uſe of, Sir, is founded upon the common Topick of a numerous Aſſembly's being always factious and ſeditious. This, Sir, is the Argument that has in all Ages, and upon all Occaſions, been made uſe of by the Advocates for arbitrary Power; and has in this Country been made uſe of too often with Succeſs. But this Argument can no Way be applied to the Common-Council of the City of *London*: It is not ſo numerous as to be ſubject to Faction or Sedition; becauſe the Speakers may be plainly heard and the Votes eaſily collected, by which Means an End may be eaſily put to every Diſpute that happens among them. But the whole People of the City of *London* may, it ſeems, run into a Frenzy or Madneſs, and the Common-Council-Men are ſo much under the Influence of their Conſtituents, that their Proceedings muſt neceſſarily be directed by that Frenzy or Madneſs. I ſhall grant, Sir, that the Common-Council-Men are more under the Influence of the Citizens than the Aldermen; but if this Law continues, a Majority of the Aldermen will, I fear, be for the moſt Part under the Influence of our Miniſters of State; and I am much more afraid of our Miniſters of State falling into a Fit of Frenzy or Madneſs, than I am of the People of *London*'s falling into ſuch a Fit. Beſides, a City Fit of Madneſs, if any ſuch Thing could happen, is neither ſo dangerous to the Country in general, nor ſo ungovernable, as a miniſterial Fit of Madneſs. A wiſe and ſteady Man of Character and Merit may eaſily give a Turn or put a Stop to any popular Frenzy, as a great *Roman* Poet has beautifully told us; but few Miniſters are ever governed or governable by ſuch Men; and therefore I ſhall always chuſe to have the City of *London* expoſed to a popular rather than a miniſterial Frenzy. By a miniſterial Frenzy the Nation has often ſuffer'd, and is now ſuffering ſeverely; but, I believe, no Man can ſhew, that ever the City of *London* ſuffered by any mad or frantick Spirit in the Common-Council; for even the Hon. Gentleman himſelf allows, that their Conduct has always been wiſe and ſteady.

This, 'tis true, he attributes to the Aldermens having a Negative Voice in all the Proceedings of the Common-Council; and makes it an Argument for proving, that the Aldermen

dermen have always been veſted with this Power; but before it can ſerve him for this Purpoſe, he muſt ſhew, that before the Year 1725 the Aldermen made uſe of this Power, and that they made uſe of it to prevent ſome mad or imprudent Reſolution that had been agreed to by a Majority of the Common-Council-Men; for unleſs he can do this, the Wiſdom and Steadineſs of the City of *London*'s Conduct before the Year 1725, is a ſtrong Argument in Favour of the Common-Council-Men, and againſt their being continued under thoſe Fetters put upon them by the Law now propoſed to be repealed; and as to the Conduct of the Aldermen ſince they had this Negative given them, whatever the Hon. Gentleman may think of it, I am ſure, it was upon ſeveral Occaſions very much diſliked by the greateſt Part of the Citizens, and, I believe, by the greateſt Part of the Kingdom. Their Conduct towards a worthy Magiſtrate lately deceaſed, whom they twice put by the Chair, when according to the Cuſtom it was his Turn to be advanced to it, and their admitting him afterwards, without any Reaſon they durſt own, either for their Refuſal or Admiſſion, was a Proof, that their Conduct was not very ſteady; and as to the Uſe they made of their Negative, I join in Opinion with moſt of my Fellow Citizens, that it was never neceſſary for them to make uſe of it, that they never did make a Right uſe of it, and that upon every Occaſion their Motives for making uſe of it were ſuch as they ought to have been aſhamed of: I mean ſuch as proceeded from their having a greater Regard for the Good-Will of our then Prime Miniſter, than for the Good-Will of their Fellow-Citizens, or the Intereſt of their City or Country.

It is therefore high Time, Sir, to put an End to this Power given to the Aldermen over the Proceedings of the Common-Council, and the laſt Uſe they made of it is a Proof of the dangerous Conſequence of leaving ſuch a Power in their Hands; for by Means of their Negative they then put a Poſitive upon the Common-Council, by telling them, that they ſhould not give Thanks to their Lord Mayor, tho' juſtly due to him in the Opinion of every Man preſent, unleſs they would agree to give Thanks in ſuch Terms as the Aldermen pleaſed to direct. This is a Precedent for carrying this Negative Power much farther than was intended by the Legiſlature, whatever might be the Intention of the Miniſter who got that Law paſſed; and as nothing is more improvable than a bad Precedent, they may by ſome new Improvements be able to aſſume to themſelves and their Patron, the Prime Miniſter for the Time being, the abſolute Management of the City of *London*, which would contribute not a little towards throwing into his Hands the abſolute Management of the whole Kingdom, as muſt appear evident to every one who conſiders, what an Influence the Citizens of *London* muſt always have in Elections of Members of Parliament through the whole Kingdom, and how dangerous it would be for any Citizen to fall out with the Court, if it had the abſolute Management of the City.

To pretend, Sir, that this Negative in the Aldermen has not raiſed Jealouſies and Animoſities in the City, is to argue againſt the moſt notorious Fact, as well as againſt the cleareſt Demonſtration. We may as well ſay, that to tie a Man Neck and Heels can raiſe in his Breaſt no Animoſity, as to ſay, that to ſubject, by an expreſs Law, the Reſolutions of the Citizens of *London* to the Opinion of 14 Aldermen, can raiſe no Animoſity or Heartburnings amongſt them. Sir, if theſe 14 Aldermen were all Men of the greateſt as well as moſt unblemiſhed Character, the Citizens could not take it well to be tied down by Law to their Opinion; but ſurely, they muſt be filled with

the highest Indignation, when they find themselves obliged to submit to the Opinion of fourteen Men, whose Wisdom or Integrity, they think, they have great Reason to suspect. I shall admit, Sir, that the Aldermen have generally a greater Stake in the City, and are better Judges of its true Interest than most of the Common-Council-Men, and I know, that before they had this Negative Voice given them, their Opinion had always great Weight in the Common-Council; but since that Time, the Credit of most of them has been so much impaired, or at least was so till very lately, that tho' they had a Power to compel, they had no Power to persuade; for which a very natural Reason may be given, because those that have a Power to compel will never be at the Pains to persuade, and those that are to be persuaded, always hear with Prejudice the Reasons offered by those that have a Power to compel.

In order therefore, Sir, to restore the Credit of the Aldermen in the Common-Council, this compulsive Power ought to be abolished, that those worthy Gentlemen may be restored to their persuasive Power, by which alone they governed, I may say, the Common-Council for many Ages, and always kept them from running into any seditious or licentious Proceedings. To endeavour to prevent Sedition or Licentiousness in the Common-Council, by vesting or continuing a Negative in the Aldermen, is something like endeavouring to prevent Mobs and Riots among the People by a numerous Standing Army and a severe Riot Act. By the latter you may, indeed, prevent Mobs and Riots among the People; but if this Method be continued for any long Time, you will make your Ministers Tyrants and your People Slaves: And by the former you may, 'tis true, prevent Sedition and Licentiousness in the Common-Council; but if continued for any Time, you will make the Aldermen corrupt Dependents upon the Minister for the Time being, and the Common-Council, or rather the City of *London* insignificant, with regard to that for which it has been always famous, and by which it has often gained great Honour: I mean that of being a Check upon the Conduct of our Administration, and ready to give the Alarm to the People, when any dark Designs were formed against their Liberties, or such Measures pursued as were destructive to our Commerce, Manufactures, or Navigation. And if the City of *London* should be, by the corrupt Negative of 14 of its Aldermen, bound up in such Chains, as to prevent its petitioning against such Designs or such Measures, I should be glad to know, what City or Community in the Kingdom durst, or could, with equal Weight, represent the dangerous Consequence of them, either to King or Parliament? Would not the Silence of the City of *London* be an Example for all the other Communities in the Kingdom? And would not that general Silence be represented by our Ministers, as an Approbation of their Designs, however dangerous, of their Measures, however destructive?

It has been said, Sir, that the Aldermen would not venture to put a Negative upon any popular Proposition made in the Common-Council, because they all live in the City, and would run the Risk of being *De-Witted* by an inraged Populace. Alas! Sir, we know how the Populace of this Kingdom have been of late bridled by Standing Armies, Riot Acts, and Ministerial Slaves, called Justices of the Peace. If a Man has the Prime Minister for his Protector, he has but little to fear from an inraged Populace. Besides, there are many of the Aldermen that do not live in the City; so that when they are in their own Houses at the Court End of the Town, and in the Middle of the Guards, they are in

no Danger of a City Mob; and when they come into the City, they are there themſelves the Juſtices of the Peace, and would certainly read the Riot Act to any Crowd of People that ſhould but ſeem to attack them, after which the Guards would be ſent for, and the Mob diſperſed, perhaps many of them killed, before the Aldermen could be in any Danger. This could therefore have but little Effect in preventing the Aldermen from putting a Negative upon the moſt popular Propoſition; and ſuppoſe their Danger much greater than it is, there is nothing I am more afraid of than that ſome Negative Alderman ſhould be maſſacred by a Mob in the City. I know how tempting a Penſion or a Bribe is to ſome Men, ſo tempting that they will run any Riſk to come at it: I likewiſe know the violent Spirit of my Countrymen, ſo violent that for the Pleaſure of being revenged many of them will ruſh upon certain Death. This may ſome Time or other occaſion a Negative Alderman to be *De-Witted* by a ſudden Tumult; but what would be the Conſequence? It would furniſh a wicked Miniſter with a Pretence for introducing an armed Force into the City, and perhaps, for making it forfeit its Charter. With me therefore, this Danger is a ſtrong Argument for preventing any of my Brother Aldermen from being led into ſuch a Temptation, and for preventing my Fellow Citizens from being work'd up to ſuch a Rage.

I think, I have now anſwered all the Arguments that were ever brought in Favour of this Negative Voice in the Aldermen, except that trifling one drawn from the Stile of the Acts, Orders, or Reſolutions of the Common-Council. The Aldermen, it is ſaid, muſt have a Negative, becauſe the Words of the Acts, Orders, or Reſolutions of the Common-Council are, *Be it enacted*, or *It is reſolved, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen, and the Commons, in Common-Council aſſembled.* This, Sir, is ſo puerile, it hardly deſerves an Anſwer. By the ſame Way of Reaſoning the Lord Mayor ought to have a Negative in the Common-Council; and the Biſhops ought to have a Negative in the other Houſe of Parliament, becauſe in the Acts of the Common-Council, the Lord Mayor is as particularly named as the Aldermen; and in our late Acts of Parliament, it is always ſaid, *Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.* A Caſe may happen in the Common Council, wherein the Lord Mayor declares himſelf againſt what is agreed to by the Majority of the Aldermen, as well as the Majority of the Common-Council-Men: Would it not be as ridiculous, in ſuch a Caſe, to ſay, *Be it enacted by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor*, as it would be to ſay, *Be it enacted by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen*, in a Caſe where all the Aldermen declare againſt the Reſolution of the Majority of the Common-Council? In like Manner, a Caſe may happen, nay, a Caſe did lately happen, in the other Houſe, where all the Biſhops declared againſt what was agreed to by the Majority, and I remember, a noble Lord wittily propoſed, that the Lords Spiritual ſhould be left out of the Preamble to the Bill *, but no one thought he was ſerious, and accordingly in that Act, as in all others, it is ſaid, *Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.* In all Caſes where the Majority is to determine, the Determination of the Majority makes it the Act of the whole Aſſembly, and conſequently of every Man and every Body of Men who are Members of that Aſſembly; therefore it may be properly ſaid, *Be it enacted*, even by thoſe who

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1744, *p.* 61.

who declared themſelves againſt it; becauſe when we ſpeak of a collective Body's enacting or reſolving upon any Thing, we always mean the Majority of that collective Body; otherwiſe we could never ſay, that any Thing is ordered or reſolved on by a collective Body, except when it is agreed to *Nemine contradicente*.

I ſhall conclude, Sir, with returning my Thanks to the Hon. Gentleman, for the good Opinion he has of the Judgment as well as Integrity of our City Aldermen. He was pleaſed to tell us, that he ſhould not believe any Propoſition to be for the Advantage or Benefit of the City, if fourteen Aldermen declared againſt it. I ſhould, perhaps, be of his Opinion, if there were no Place, Penſion or miniſterial Bribe in the Way; but when a Salary or Penſion of 1000*l.* a Year, or a valuable Bank Note is thrown in the Way of a covetous or expenſive Alderman, if it does not warp his Integrity, it may bias his Judgment, or ſo blind his Underſtanding as to prevent his ſeeing the moſt evident Advantage that may accrue to the City from a Propoſition's being agreed to, which our Prime Miniſter, for the Time being, has declared himſelf againſt. Therefore, if the Bill now before us be rejected, and the Aldermens Negative continued, I hope, this Houſe will be ſo good as to allow the City a Place Bill, and as effectual a Penſion Bill as can be contrived, for incapacitating every Alderman that ſhall accept of Place, Penſion, or Bribe from the Crown, and for chuſing a new one in his Stead. If this were done, Sir, I ſhould be much more eaſy about the Aldermens Negative than I am at preſent; and till this is done, I ſhall be for abolishing their Negative, and reſtoring the City to its antient Conſtitution.

The next that ſpoke was L. Valerius Flaccus, *in the Character of Sir* W——m Y——ge, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AMONG Foreigners we have long had the Character of being a turbulent, inconſtant, and unſteady People; and if the Bill now before us ſhould be paſſed into a Law, it will not only be a Step towards confirming that Character, but a Step towards making us continue to deſerve it. I know that our Turbulence and Inconſtancy is by many attributed to the Nature of our Climate, which is, I believe, more turbulent and variable than the Climate of any Country upon the Continent: This may, perhaps, be one Cauſe; but, in my Opinion, the chief Cauſe proceeds from the Nature of our Government; for under a popular Government, the People will always be turbulent, inconſtant, and unſteady, let the Climate of their Country be what it will; and the more popular the Form of Government is, the more turbulent the People will be, the more inconſtant and unſteady their publick Meaſures. When the People have the Government in their Hands, they will be always flying from one Extreme to the other; for as there is no perfect Happineſs in human Affairs, nor any Form of Government, or publick Regulation, but what is attended with Inconveniencies, a great Majority of Mankind think only of the Inconveniencies they feel, and to get free of them, they fly to the contrary Extreme, though to every conſiderate, thinking Man it be evident, that they will there meet many more, and more inſufferable Inconveniences. It is for this Reaſon, that abſolute Monarchies are more ſteady in their Purſuits, and more fix'd in their publick Regulations, than popular Governments; and of all Sorts of Governments, thoſe called Ariſtocracies are the moſt ſteady and conſtant

ſtant, eſpecially, if the Number of their Nobles be but ſmall, and but a very few of them entruſted with the ſupreme Direction of publick Affairs; for if their Nobility be very numerous, and all have a Share in the ſupreme Government of their Country, they fall under the ſame Inconveniencies, to which a popular Government lies expoſed.

Of the firſt Sort of Ariſtocracies, the Government of *Venice* furniſhes us with an Example, where, indeed, their Nobility are pretty numerous, conſidering the Extent of their Territory; but then the ſupreme Government may properly be ſaid to be lodged in their Council of Ten, for all their other Councils generally follow their Direction; and no State in *Europe* has been more ſteady and conſtant in all their publick Meaſures and Regulations than the *Venetians* have been, ever ſince their preſent Form of Government was eſtabliſhed, which is above 400 Years ago. The Form of Government in *Holland* likewiſe is now become a Sort of Ariſtocracy; for in moſt of their Towns the People have no Share in the Government, nor have they any popular Elections, the whole Government of each City being now center'd in a certain Number of Families, from amongſt whom the Magiſtrates of the City are choſen, as alſo their Deputies or Repreſentatives in the States of the Province, and from them the Members of the States General are choſen, who have the ſupreme Direction of the Affairs of the Republick. This is, therefore, an Ariſtocracy where none but the chief Families have any Share in the Government, and where but few, even of them, are intruſted with the ſupreme Direction of publick Affairs; and we have, by late Experience, found the Government in *Holland* to be very ſteady in their Reſolutions; for let their Reſolutions be right or wrong, which I have no Occaſion at preſent to inquire into, their purſuing them with Steadineſs is ſome Sort of Virtue.

On the other Hand, Sir, we have in *Poland* an Example of that Sort of Ariſtocracies, where there is too great a Number of Nobility, and where all of them have a Share in the ſupreme Government of their Country. In that Kingdom, there has never been any Steadineſs in their Councils, Order in their Aſſemblies, or Tranquillity among the People. They are continually embroiled with Factions; and have, by Turns, been made the Dupes of all the intriguing Courts in *Europe*. Yet, nevertheleſs, they are ſtill fond of what they call their antient Conſtitution, and exceſſively proud of that Privilege they call their *Veto*; for in their Dyet, or Parliament, all their Reſolutions muſt be unanimous, every Member having a Negative Voice, or a Power by his *Veto* to prevent the Reſolution's becoming a Reſolution of the Dyet, and this, notwithſtanding the Number of their Members being, I may ſay, almoſt infinite; which is certainly a very ridiculous Conſtitution, becauſe it prevents its being poſſible for them to come regularly to any Reſolution, and, indeed, they very ſeldom or never do; for the only Way they have of coming to any Reſolution is, by the Majority's drawing their Sabres, and driving thoſe that are againſt it out of the Aſſembly.

In ſhort, Sir, in all Countries where their Form of Government is too popular, they are never at Peace within themſelves, nor ſteady either in their publick Meaſures or Regulations; and this is, as I have ſaid, the chief Cauſe of our having always been deemed ſo turbulent, inconſtant, and unſteady. The Truth is, there has been but too much Ground for this Imputation, and if this Bill ſhould paſs, there will be more Ground for it than ever. The very repealing of a Law of ſuch Conſequence within twenty Years after it was firſt enacted, will ſhew an

Inconſtancy

Inconſtancy in our Proceedings; and as the Law was contrived and enacted for amending what was thought too popular in the Form of Government of our capital City, the Repeal of it will expoſe that City at leaſt, again, to all the Inconveniencies of a too popular Form of Government. What the Conſequences of this may be, I ſhall not pretend to foretel; but, I think, we have Reaſon to apprehend that the Common-Council of the City of *London* will become more ſeditious, and more licentious than ever they were heretofore. When a Man has been for any Time confined, it is very natural for him to make too much, and too free an Uſe of his Liberty after he has regained it; and Aſſemblies of Men are, in their collective Capacity, ſubject to the very ſame Paſſions and Prejudices that Men are in their disjunctive or private Capacity. Now, as the Common-Council-Men of the City of *London* have been for twenty Years confined, and in ſome of their Reſolutions reſtrained by the Negative Voice of the Aldermen, it is very natural to ſuppoſe, that if you ſet them again at Liberty, they will make ſo free an Uſe of it, as may be very much to the Prejudice of the City, as well as the Nation in general; and this is the more to be apprehended, becauſe it is natural to ſuppoſe, that they have conceived an Averſion to the Court of Aldermen, by which they have been ſo long kept in Confinement; and, conſequently, will not be ſo ready to give Ear to their ſalutary Advice, as they were before the making of the Act, which is now propoſed to be repealed.

I ſhall not now, Sir, enter into the Reaſons that were made uſe of, and ſucceſsfully made uſe of, in Favour of that Act when it was paſſed; becauſe, I think, there is not the leaſt Occaſion for ſo doing: The Reaſons prevailed at that Time; and no Act ought to be repealed without ſhewing very good Reaſons for the Repeal, none of which I have heard as yet advanced; for as to the Reaſons made uſe of in the Petition, they were fully anſwered by my Hon. Friend who ſpoke firſt in the Debate; and as to the Majority of the Citizens of *London* being againſt the Act, that is to ſay, againſt the Aldermens having a Negative in the Common-Council, this is rather an Argument in Favour of, than againſt, the Act, unleſs it could be ſhewn that the Aldermen have made a bad Uſe of that Power, by obſtructing any Thing that was for the Advantage of the City, or for the Benefit of their Country; for if the Citizens have never, in twenty Years Experience, ſuffered the leaſt Prejudice by the Power which is by that Act lodged in the Aldermen, it is to me a Proof, that their Diſſatisfaction with that Act, and their preſent Petition againſt it, proceed from a Spirit of Licentiouſneſs, which ought to be kept under ſome Curb; and the more violent, the more general that Spirit appears to be, the more neceſſary it is for us to keep it under the Reſtraint of the Aldermens Negative,

Now, Sir, I ſhould be glad to hear from ſome of the Advocates for this Bill, when, or upon what Occaſion, the Aldermen, by Means of their Negative, obſtructed any Thing that would have been for the Advantage of the City, or the Benefit of the Nation. I am ſure, the Inſtance that has been mentioned can be no Proof of this, becauſe it would have been ridiculouſly mean in the Aldermen to have agreed to that Motion without an Amendment; and whether the Motion was agreed to or not, was of no Manner of Signification, either to the City or the Nation. For explaining and proving what I ſay, Sir, I muſt give a ſhort Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the City of *London* about that Time. The late Convention between us and *Spain* having

having been laid before this House for our Approbation, an Alderman of the City of *London*, and a Member of this House, was one of those that voted in its Favour. The *Michaelmas* following it was this Gentleman's Turn to be advanced to the Chair, that is to say, chosen Lord Mayor: I say his Turn; for tho' the Citizens are free to chuse any two they please for that Office, who have served the Office of Sheriff, and the Court of Aldermen are as free to chuse either of these two, yet by a Custom that had continued without Interruption for many Years, the Citizens had always chosen the two senior Aldermen below the Chair, that is to say, the two senior Aldermen who had never served the Office of Lord Mayor, and these two they presented to the Court of Aldermen, who always chose the Senior of the two. As this Custom, I say, had continued for many Years, therefore it came to be a common Way of Speaking, that it was the Turn of the senior Alderman below the Chair to be chosen Lord Mayor. But upon this Occasion, a Spirit was industriously rais'd in the City against this Gentleman's Election, merely on Account of his having voted in Favour of the Convention; and tho' he was no Member for the City, but for a Country Borough, yet this Spirit run so high, that the Citizens departed from their established Custom, and passing by this Gentleman, returned his two next Juniors to the Court of Aldermen, who chose the Senior of the two.

This, it seems, Sir, they did not think a sufficient Testimony of their Resentment; for the next following Year, they put a new Indignity upon him, by passing by him, and chusing the two next Juniors to him, the Eldest of whom had been very instrumental in raising this Spirit against him; and as the Majority of the Aldermen rightly thought, that the Citizens of *London* had no Business to take Notice of this Gentleman's Behaviour in Parliament, especially as he was not one of their own Members, and that therefore this Spirit was unjustly raised, they likewise made use of this Opportunity to depart from the old Custom, and exert their Power, by chusing the Junior of the two Aldermen chosen and returned to them by the Citizens, because, I suppose, the Senior of the two was, as I have said, one of the Persons chiefly concerned in getting the Indignity put by the Citizens upon the Gentleman who had voted for the Convention. I need not mention particularly every Step of the future Proceedings of the Citizens and Aldermen in relation to this Affair: I shall only take Notice, that by Means of this Dispute, a Gentleman came at last to be chosen Lord Mayor, who had before served that Office; and he having acquainted the Court, that he was ready to take that Office upon him a second Time, in order to put an End to the Heats and Divisions in the City, a Motion was made, *To give him the Thanks of the Court for accepting a second Time the Office of the Mayoralty; and thereby in some Measure restoring the Peace and Tranquillity of the City, which had been greatly disturbed by a late extraordinary and unusual Proceeding.*

As the latter Part of this Motion, Sir, was evidently designed by Way of Reflection upon the Aldermen, a Motion was made for leaving it out, and the Aldermen very honestly, and most reasonably told the Common-Council-Men, that unless this Amendment was agreed to, they would put their Negative upon the whole Motion, which was the only Way they could take to prevent their being made Accomplices in throwing an unjust Reflection upon themselves. I say, Sir, an unjust Reflection; for there was nothing more extraordinary or unusual in the Aldermens chusing the Junior, and passing by the Senior of the two Aldermen returned to them, than there was in the Citizens passing by the Senior of

the Aldermen below the Chair, and returning his two Juniors to the Court of Aldermen. Both were a Departure from that Cuſtom which, for the Sake of preſerving the Peace of the City, had been long obſerved, and both the Aldermen and Citizens had an equal Right to exert the Power lodged in them, but both had not an equal Reaſon; for, in my Opinion, the Citizens had no Reaſon for departing from the antient Cuſtom, and thereby putting an Indignity upon the Senior Alderman below the Chair. It was, I think, a very high Preſumption in them to take Notice of, and much more to reſent in ſuch a Manner, a Gentleman's Way of Voting in this Aſſembly, where every Man ought to be free to give his Vote whatever Way his Conſcience may direct; and whoever was inſtrumental in prevailing with them to be guilty of ſuch a Piece of Preſumption, could be no Friend to our Conſtitution, nor to the Peace and Quiet of the City of *London*; therefore, if the Gentleman ſet aſide by the Court of Aldermen, was one of the chief Inſtruments in this Affair, as I have ſaid, and as I have always heard, he was, the Court of Aldermen had a moſt ſubſtantial Reaſon, and deſerved the Thanks of the Citizens, for making him ſenſible of his Error, by ſetting him aſide, when by the partial Return of the Citizens, and the uſual Cuſtom of the Court of Aldermen, it came to his Turn to be advanced to the Honour of the Mayoralty.

The Conduct of the Aldermen upon this Occaſion is therefore ſo far from being an Argument for the Repeal of that Law by which their Negative was eſtabliſhed, that it is an Argument for the Continuance of it; and as I was fully convinced of the Utility and even Neceſſity of ſuch Regulation when the Law was enacted, and have heard no one Reaſon offered for its Repeal, but what has been ſufficiently anſwered by the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke firſt againſt committing the Bill now before us, I ſhall, without the leaſt Heſitation, give my Negative to the Motion.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *May* 14, 1746.

ALTHO' the Rebellion is now in a great Meaſure ſuppreſs'd, yet, I hope, that warlike Spirit and Deſire to learn military Diſcipline, with which Providence ſeemed to inſpire all Ranks of Men upon that Occaſion, will no Way ſubſide. Our Danger is not yet over, nor indeed can ever be over, as long as we have a foreign Enemy that may invade us, or a ſtanding Army, that may, ſome Time or other, conſpire with their chief Commander to rob us of our Conſtitution and Liberties. The rapid and ſurprizing Progreſs of the Rebels, and the little Oppoſition they met with any where, except from the regular Troops, muſt ſhew our foreign Enemies how eaſy it would be to conquer us, unleſs we keep a numerous ſtanding Army always within the Iſland; and if we chuſe this as the only Method for our Defence, that very Army will, by this late Experience, be encouraged to make Slaves of the People, and ſet themſelves up as our Maſters, inſtead of being, as they are at preſent, our Servants.

Therefore, tho' our preſent Danger be over, yet our future Danger will, by this Accident, be very much increaſed, unleſs ſome new and effectual Methods be taken to revive the antient warlike Spirit of the Inhabitants of this Iſland, and to render the People in general compleat Maſters of all Sorts of military Exerciſes and Diſcipline. You have already, in ſome Meaſure, contributed to this ſalutary End, by giving your Readers the Manual Exerciſe of the Firelock *; and, I hope, you will add to this the following Extracts from Major-General *Bland*'s *Treatiſe of Military Diſcipline*, viz.

To ſhew how the Companies are to draw up in Battalion, his Words are as follow:

"When the Companies come to the Parade, or Place where they are to form into Battalion, they are to draw up according to Seniority, thus: The Colonel's Company on the Right, the Lieutenant-Colonel's on the

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* Jan. Feb. March *and* April, *laſt.*

the Left, the Major's on the Left of the Colonel's, the eldeſt Captain's on the Right of the Lieutenant-Colonel's, and ſo on from Right to Left, till the youngeſt comes in the Center.

As the Companies draw up, the Subalterns are to move up to the Front, the Lieutenants placing themſelves on the Right of their Captains, and the Enſigns on their Left, towards the Flanks of their Companies. The Serjeants are to form themſelves in the Rear of the Rear-rank, and the Drummers are to march about thirty Paces in the Front, where the Drum-major is to form them into a Rank entire, oppoſite to the Center, and facing the Battalion; in which Poſition the Whole are to remain, till the Major, or Officer who is to exerciſe the Battalion, orders the Officers to their Poſts. But before I proceed to this Part of the Ceremony, I ſhall lay down ſome Rules, whereby that tedious, and, in my Opinion, unſoldier-like Method of compleating the Files of the whole Battalion to the Right and Left may be avoided.

Let it be a ſtanding Rule for the Companies to leave an Interval of a Pace between them, when they draw up in Battalion, and to march in with their Files compleat, ordering their odd Men, if they have any, to fall in the Rear of the Rear-rank, where the Adjutant, or the Serjeant-major, ſhould immediately join them together, form them into Files, and draw them up in the Intervals between the Companies, which they may do in an Inſtant, by beginning on the Right, and joining thoſe of two or three Companies, or as many as will make a File, and then placing them in the firſt Interval; and ſo on till they are all form'd.

As the Companies draw up, the Captains or Officers who command them, ſhould immediately face their Men, and order them to cover their File-leaders, and ſee that they do it; after which, they are to face to their proper Front.

If this Method be duly obſerv'd (which, from its being ſo eaſy and plain, can admit of no Difficulty) it will effectually anſwer the End propos'd, that of ſaving both the Trouble and Time, which the other will of courſe take up; a Fault which ought to be avoided, that the Soldiers may not be kept too long under Arms, before they proceed to the Exerciſe, in order to have it well perform'd. Beſides, the old Method of compleating the Files of the whole Battalion to the Right and Left, has, in my Opinion, more the Air of Militia than Soldiers.

The Intervals which remain between the Companies, after the odd Men are form'd, may be cloſed by facing the Companies to the Right and Left inwards, or by ordering the Flank Men of thoſe Companies where the Intervals happen, to divide the Ground between them, which is by much the eaſieſt and ſhorteſt Way.

A The Company of Granadiers is always to draw up on the Right of the Colonel's, and to leave an Interval between them equal to the Front of the Company, that when the Files are opened, they may join the Battalion.

When the Battalion draws up ſix deep, the Granadiers are to do the ſame; and when the Battalion is drawn up four deep, for the Puniſhing of the Soldiers, by making them run the Gauntlet, the Granadiers B are to do ſo too; but if the Battalion does it on Account of its being weak, then the Granadiers generally draw up three deep.

As ſoon as the odd Men are formed, and the Intervals clos'd, the Major is to order the Officers to take their Poſts in Battalion; which is done by Seniority of Commiſſion, C thus: The eldeſt Captain is to place himſelf on the Right of the Battalion, the ſecond Captain on the Left, the third Captain on the Left of the eldeſt, the fourth on the Right of the ſecond Captain, and ſo on till the youngeſt Enſign comes in the Center.

The Captains and Subalterns are to dreſs in the ſame Line, about two good Paces D before the Front-rank of Men, and to divide the Ground equally between them, ſo as to cover the Front of the Battalion.

There muſt be a Serjeant placed on the Right and Left Flank of each Rank, who are to dreſs them as often as there is an Occaſion; the reſt of the Serjeants are to range themſelves in the Rear of the Bat- E talion, about four Paces from the Rear-rank of Men.

When a good many Serjeants are abſent, or wanting, they ſhould place but three on the right Wing, and three on the left, giving to each Serjeant an entire Rank to dreſs. Thus, to thoſe on the Right, the firſt, third, and fifth Ranks; and to thoſe on the Left, the ſecond, fourth, and ſixth F Ranks.

The Drummers are to be divided into three Diviſions, the Drum-major with the firſt Diviſion are to poſt themſelves on the Right of the Colonel's Company, the ſecond Diviſion on the Left of the Lieutenant-Colonel's, and both to dreſs in a Line with the Front-rank of Men. The third G Diviſion of Drummers and the Hautboys are to poſt themſelves in the Rear of the Enſigns in the Center.

The Officers of Granadiers, with the Serjeants and Drummers, remain with their own Company, and the Officers and Ser-

jeants dreſs with thoſe of the Battalion. The Captain poſts himſelf in the Center, the eldeſt Lieutenant on the Right, and the ſecond Lieutenant on the Left of the Company. The Drummers place themſelves on the Right, and in a Line with the Front-rank of Granadiers.

When the Battalion is drawn up, the Colonel's Poſt is in the Center, and about four Paces before the Enſigns with the Colours. The Lieutenant-Colonel's Poſt is a little to the Left of the Colonel's, and about three Paces from the Rank of Officers, that the Colonel may be a Pace advanced before him.

When there is no General, or ſuperior Officer preſent to ſee the Exerciſe perform'd, the Colonel does not take his Poſt at the Head of the Battalion, but remains in the Front, without taking his Half-pike in his Hand, to give the Major the neceſſary Orders about the Exerciſe, *&c.* In this Caſe the Lieutenant Colonel is to poſt himſelf at the Head of the Battalion with his Half-pike in his Hand; but if the Colonel is abſent, he then remains in the Front in the ſame Manner as before mentioned for the Colonel, the ſole Command then devolving on the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Whenever the Regiment is drawn out, no Officer muſt be abſent without Leave from the Commanding Officer; but each ſtand at the Poſt aſſign'd him in the Rules of Exerciſe, with his Arms in his Hand, expecting ſuch Orders as he may receive, either to exerciſe the whole Battalion, a Part of it, or a ſingle Company, as the Commanding Officer ſhall direct; which he is always to perform with his Half-pike or Partiſan in his Hand."

The Diſtances of Ranks and Files are thus explained by the ſame Gentleman.

The ſeveral Diſtances of Ranks.

"In the Drawing up of a Battalion for Exerciſe, or a Review, the Ranks are to be at four ordinary Paces Diſtance from one another.

When they are to fire, either by Ranks, Platoons, the whole Battalion, or in the Square, the Ranks are to be moved up to half Diſtance, which is two Paces.

In all Wheelings, either by Diviſion or the whole Battalion, the Ranks are to be cloſed forward to cloſe Order, which is to one Pace Diſtance."

Diſtances of Files.

"When a Regiment is to exrciſe, or to be reviewed, the Files are to be opened, the Diſtance of which between one another, is one Pace, or the Length of an out-ſtretch'd Arm; but that this may appear more plain, as ſoon as the Files are open'd, and the Men faced to their proper Front, order thoſe of the Front-rank to ſtretch out their Right-Arms to the Right, and if they can touch the left Shoulders of their Right-hand Men, they have then their true Diſtance; the doing of which now and then, will give them a juſt Notion of the proper Diſtance. As the Men of the Rear-ranks are to be governed by, and dreſs with thoſe in the Front, who are called their File-leaders, there is no Occaſion for their doing it.

When they are to fire, the Files are to be at half a Pace Diſtance, that the Men may have Room to handle their Arms in firing and loading; which Diſtance is the Half of an out-ſtretch'd Arm; that is, when the Hand is ſet bent againſt the Side, the Elbow is to touch the Right-hand Man.

In Marching or Wheeling, the Files muſt be ſo cloſe, that the Men almoſt touch one another with their Shoulders."

The firſt Article of his ſixth Chapter, conſiſting of Directions for the different Firings of the Foot, *ought, likewiſe, to be known by every Gentleman, and is as follows*, viz.

"As ſoon as the Exerciſe is over, and the Officers returned to the Front, the next Thing which they generally proceed to, is the different Firings; for which End, the following Particulars are to be firſt performed.

Firſt, The Rear-half-files are to be doubled to the Left.

Secondly, The Granadiers are to be divided on the Right and Left of the Battalion, in the following Manner:

The Company of Granadiers is to be divided into two Platoons, the Captain and ſecond Lieutenant placing themſelves at the Head of that on the Right, and the firſt Lieutenant on that on the Left. One Serjeant and one Drummer are to remain with the right Platoon, the other two Serjeants and Drummer are to march with the left Platoon.

When the Company of Granadiers is thus divided, and the Officers, Serjeants, and Drummers, have poſted themſelves on the Right and Left Platoons, according to the above Directions, they are to face to the Left on their right Heels, and to march to the Left, beginning with the Feet they faced on. The firſt Lieutenant with his Platoon of Granadiers is to march along the Ranks of the Battalion, till the Right-hand File of his Platoon has got one Pace beyond the Left-hand File of the Battalion, and then halt, and make them dreſs with the Battalion. What is meant by Marching along the Ranks, is this: The Front Rank of Granadiers marches between the Officers and the Front-rank of the Battalion, the Center-rank of Grana-

diers

diers between the Front and Center-ranks, and the Rear-rank of Granadiers between the Center and Rear-ranks of the Battalion.

As ſoon as the Left-hand File of the Right Platoon of Granadiers comes within a Pace of the Right-hand File of the Battalion, the Captain is to order them to halt, and make them dreſs with the others.

Thirdly, The Major is to order the Men to fix their Bayonets, it being the Cuſtom to perform the Firings with the Bayonets fix'd on the Muzzle; which, however, may be omitted in common Exerciſe, if the Commanding Officer thinks proper; but never in Service.

Fourthly, When the Bayonets are fixed, the Battalion is to be divided into Platoons; the Number of which muſt depend upon the Strength of the Battalion, and the particular Firings you intend to perform. Neither is a Platoon compoſed of any fixed Number of Files; (I mean thoſe of three deep, which are commonly called Half-files, becauſe a File of Men are taken for ſix, in the ordinary Way of Speaking; whereas the true Meaning of the Word *File*, ſignifies all thoſe Men who ſtand in a direct Line behind one another, or, in the Military Phraſe, all thoſe who ſtand in direct Line from Front to Rear: So that their being three, four, or ſix deep, does not alter the Senſe, or change it from being a File) but may be more or leſs, according as the Battalion will allow of it: However, a Platoon is ſeldom compoſed of leſs than 10 Files, which are 30 Men, or more than 16 Files, which are 48 Men; becauſe a Platoon compoſed of leſs than 10 Files would not be of Weight enough to do any conſiderable Execution; and thoſe above 16 Files would be too great a Body of Men for an Officer to manage upon Service.

In dividing the Battalion into Platoons, they ſhould be compoſed of an equal Number of Files; or at leaſt not above one File ſtronger than another, and thoſe ſhould be the Flanks and Colour Platoons.

As ſoon as the Platoons are told off, there muſt be an Officer appointed to each, to command them; taking an equal Proportion of Captains, Lieutenants and Enſigns for that Purpoſe.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, with the remaining Part of the Officers, are to march, and poſt themſelves in the Rear of the Battalion, in the ſame Manner as they do at Exerciſe, the Captains, Lieutenants, and Enſigns drawing up into one Rank in the Rear of the Serjeants, and the Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rear of the Officers, and oppoſite to the Colour Platoon.

The Serjeants ſhould be divided to the ſeveral Platoons, and poſted in the Rear of them.

The Colonel, and the Enſigns with the Colours, remain in the former Poſts, at the Head of the Battalion.

The Reaſons for Officers being poſted in the Rear, are as follows: *Firſt*, As the Interval between each Platoon ſhould be but one Pace, the Officer who commands the Platoon is to fall into it when they fire; therefore, ſhould any more Officers remain in the Front, than one to each Platoon, it would only embarraſs and expoſe them to their own Fire.

Secondly, It is of great Uſe to have experienced Officers in the Rear, to keep the Men up, and ſee that they do their Duty in Action; as alſo to lead the Battalion off in Order, when they are commanded to retire; for which Reaſon they place a Proportion of each Rank there. And *laſtly*, ſhould there be no Officers in the Rear when the Battalion is ordered to the Right about, the Men would be apt to march off too faſt, and by that Means break their Ranks, and fall into Confuſion, or not halt in due Time; which Inconveniencies are prevented by Officers being poſted there.

The Method which is now practis'd, and which, by Experience, is found to be the moſt uſeful, is, the dividing of the Platoons into ſeveral Firings; each Firing being ſeldom compoſed of leſs than four Platoons, or more than five; which Firings are not kept together in any one Part of the Battalion; but the Platoons of each Firing diſtributed, or diſpoſed into different Parts of the Regiment; the Reaſons for diſpoſing of them into different Parts, are theſe:

Firſt, The Diſpoſing of the Platoons of each Firing into different Parts of the Battalion, will extend your Fire in ſuch a Manner, as to do Execution in different Parts of the oppoſite Regiment; the Conſequence of which, may either diſable or diſhearten them ſo much, as, upon a nearer Approach, to oblige them to give Way, or make but a faint Reſiſtance.

Secondly, Their being divided in this Manner, ſhould the Enemy and you join before thoſe Platoons have Time to load, not any one Part of your Battalion is very much weakened by it; however, when the Commanding Officer apprehends that this may be the Caſe, he muſt avoid it, by leaving off after the firſt or ſecond Firings, that they may be all loaded by the Time they join the Enemy, in order to throw in their Whole upon them at once.

Thirdly, Should the Platoons of each Firing be together, too great a Part of the Battalion would be expoſed in one Place before the Men could load, particularly the Flank Firings.

Fourthly,

Fourthly and *Laſtly*, The Firings being thus diſpoſed of, it makes the Exerciſe appear the more beautiful, and accuſtoms the Men to hear Firing on their Right and Left, without touching their Arms till they have Orders for it, which the *Engliſh* are with Difficulty brought to, from a natural Deſire and Eagerneſs to enter ſoon into Action; a Quality in ſome Caſes extremely commendable, but in others the contrary; for which Reaſon the Men muſt be taught to rely entirely on the Conduct of their Officers; and to wait with Patience for their Orders, before they perform any Motion; the due Performance of which, both their Safety and Honour depend on.

If the Platoons of Granadiers are too weak, they may add from the Right and Left of the Battalion, ſome Files of Muſketeers to them, before the Platoons are told off."

Theſe Extracts, Sir, will give your Readers ſome Notion how a Regiment or Battalion is to be drawn up, and how the Officers are to take their Poſts; and your publiſhing of this may increaſe that Fondneſs for military Diſcipline, which has lately appeared among our young Gentlemen, and which ought to be encouraged as much as poſſible, becauſe it is our beſt Safeguard againſt the foreign, and our only Safeguard againſt the domeſtick Invaders of our Liberties; and no one knows how ſoon our Liberties may be expoſed to the Danger of being ſwallowed up either by the one or the other.

I am, &c.

The LORDS ADDRESS, *preſented on* Tueſday, April 29, 1746, *on Occaſion of the* VICTORY *obtained over the Rebels near* Culloden-Houſe. (See p. 199, &c.)

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave, with Hearts full of the moſt unfeigned Joy, to congratulate your Majeſty on the happy Succeſs with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs your Arms againſt the Rebels.

When we conſider the Value and Extent of that Happineſs which this execrable Rebellion was formed to take from us, our holy Religion, our Laws and Liberties, and the great Support of them all, your Majeſty's mild and gracious Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe; when on the other Hand we conſider the inſupportable Miſeries deſigned by the wicked Authors of this deteſtable Scheme to be brought upon this Nation, our Thankfulneſs to Heaven, and the Tranſports we feel in our Breaſts on this Occaſion, are raiſed beyond the Power of Words to expreſs.

The juſt and wiſe Uſe which your Majeſty has made of thoſe neceſſary Meaſures which were taken to ſtrengthen your Hands in this Conjuncture, for the Defence of your Majeſty's Crown, and the Protection of your People, demands all the Return of Gratitude, Zeal, and Affection, which the moſt faithful Subjects can pay to the beſt of Kings; and the unprovoked Treaſon and Perfidy with which this Rebellion has been begun, and obſtinately carried on, as well as the many Calamities this Nation has ſuffered from it, call for exemplary Juſtice againſt thoſe Diſturbers of our Peace.

It is with the greateſt Pleaſure and Admiration we behold in how eminent a Manner this ſignal Victory has been owing to the Valour and Conduct of his Royal Highneſs the Duke. If any Thing can add to our Joy on ſuch an Event, it is to ſee a Prince of your Majeſty's Blood, form'd by your Example, and imitating your Virtues, the glorious Inſtrument of it. And happy ſhould we be in any Opportunity of teſtifying the high Senſe we have of ſuch illuſtrious Merit.

The Bravery, Fidelity, and Firmneſs, by which the Officers and Soldiers of your Majeſty's Army have diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this Occaſion, give us the utmoſt Satisfaction; and will, we doubt not, convince your Enemies, how much they have to fear from ſuch Troops led on by ſuch a Commander.

May the Divine Providence continue to preſerve your Majeſty's precious Life, and to proſper your Councils and Arms with Succeſs; and permit us, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, to renew the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances to your Majeſty of our moſt zealous and vigorous Support and Aſſiſtance entirely to extinguiſh this Rebellion, abſolutely to cruſh this laſt deſperate Effort of a Popiſh abjured Pretender, and to improve the Conſequences of it to add Stability to your Throne.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

THE Succeſs of my Arms againſt the Rebels is the more agreeable to me, as it gives ſuch univerſal Satisfaction to all my loving Subjects. Your Joy on this Occaſion is a freſh Mark of your Zeal and Affection for me, and my Family; and the Approbation you expreſs of the Services of my Son the Duke, gives me great Pleaſure. You may depend on

my utmoſt Care to improve this Succeſs, to re-eſtabliſh the Tranquillity and Security of my Kingdoms.

The COMMONS ADDRESS, *preſented on* April 30.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's Moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to congratulate Your Majeſty on the great and important Succeſs, with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs Your Majeſty's Arms, under the Command of His Royal Highneſs the Duke, againſt the Rebels.

It is with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, We acknowledge Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and paternal Attention to the Intereſt and Welfare of your People, ſo ſtrongly expreſſed by your Majeſty, in the Choice of that General, whoſe Birth, and tried Abilities, mark'd him out to defend the Liberties and Conſtitution of *Great Britain*, and ſo ſenſibly felt by your People, in the happy Conſequences of that Choice.

And as we think the Defeat given to the Rebels, an Event, which muſt immediately produce the moſt deſirable Effects upon the whole State of our Affairs, at Home and Abroad; ſo We doubt not, but, in its remoter Conſequences, it will tend to the future Peace and Tranquillity of Your Majeſty's Reign, to the firm Eſtabliſhment of Your Majeſty, and Your Royal Poſterity, upon the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, and to the effectual Security of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of *Great Britain*.

Thus, by a Fate, not uncommon to the Devices of Rebels, and Traitors, thoſe wicked Attempts which have been levelled againſt the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the happy Conſtitution of this Country, will, under the Bleſſing of Providence, prove, in the Reſult, the moſt effectual Means of confirming both.

We beg leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that Your faithful Commons, truly ſenſible of the great Benefits, this Nation has received from the eminent Courage and Conduct of His Royal Highneſs the Duke, upon this Occaſion, are deſirous, and will be ready to give His Royal Highneſs ſuch diſtinguiſhing Marks of publick Gratitude, as ſhall be moſt agreeable to Your Majeſty, and are juſtly due to his ſuperior Merit.

The KING's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, ſo full of Affection to me and my Family. The Satisfaction I feel, at the Succeſs of my Arms againſt the Rebels, is greatly increas'd by your kind Expreſſions towards my Son the Duke, and your Approbation of his Services on this Occaſion.

I will not fail to improve this Advantage to the utmoſt of my Power, towards eſtabliſhing, upon a laſting Foundation, the future Security and Happineſs of my People.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of* London, *in Common-Council aſſembled.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council aſſembled, beg Leave to approach your ſacred Perſon with our moſt ſincere and hearty Congratulations upon the late glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms; which, under the Command of His Royal Highneſs the Duke, has defeated the rebellious Attempts of your deluded Subjects, aſſiſted by the moſt inveterate Enemies to the *Britiſh* Conſtitution.

Permit us, Sir, to return our moſt unfeigned Thanks to your Majeſty, for the Appointment of his Royal Highneſs the Duke to this important Service; whoſe Conduct and Bravery ſo early conſpicuous, have, by the Bleſſing of the Almighty, produced this our happy Deliverance; a Glory reſerv'd for one of your illuſtrious Family, endow'd with thoſe princely Qualities, which render him amiable to thoſe under his Command, and formidable to his Enemies.

As Diſgrace and Ruin have fallen on the Heads of thoſe wicked Perſons, who have been Confederates in this abhorred and deteſted Rebellion for the Subverſion of our happy Conſtitution, and depriving us of all that is dear and valuable to us; ſo (we truſt) that by Divine Providence, from their Diſappointment and Deſtruction, Stability will redound to your Majeſty's Throne, Unity of Affection to your Royal Perſon and Family, and Glory to your Government over a free and happy People.

May a Series of Succeſs attend your Majeſty's Arms, until Tranquillity be reſtor'd to *Europe*; and your Subjects firmly eſtabliſh'd in the Poſſeſſion of their juſt Rights of Trade and Navigation.

Give us Leave to add, that it ſhall be always our firm Reſolution, as it is our indiſpenſable Duty, to oppoſe every Attempt of the common Diſturbers of the Peace of *Europe*, againſt the Rights of your Crown, and that Happineſs which we hope this Nation will ever enjoy under a Succeſſion of Proteſtant

Proteſtant Princes of your Majeſty's Royal Houſe.

To which his Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Thank you for this affectionate Addreſs. The Satisfaction you ſhew in the Succeſs of my Arms againſt the Enemies of our happy Conſtitution, and in the Conduct of my Son the Duke, is a freſh and moſt agreeable Mark of your Duty to me, and Zeal for my Government.

They were graciouſly receiv'd, and had all the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

Weſtminſter Journal, May 3. N° 231.

Some REFLECTIONS *occaſion'd by the late glorious* VICTORY *over the* REBELS *near* Culloden Houſe. *(See p.* 199, *&c.)*

ONE may almoſt venture to date the Extinction of the *Rebellion* from the Battle of *Culloden Moor* *: Such a Shock as the mad Adherents to an abjur'd Family then receiv'd, muſt be irretrievable to People in their Circumſtances. The Friends of a Government eſtabliſh'd by Law, and upon the Intereſt of the Community, have a thouſand Chances to one againſt the Attempts of Violence from a Party that had, before rendered themſelves deteſtable. There is no Way of overcoming them but by Surprize, or great Superiority of Numbers.

Surpriz'd, indeed, we had once like to have been, and, perhaps, might had been in Fact, if the Leaders of the Rebellion had acted up to the great Character of Military Skill which their Well-wiſhers affected to give them. The ſame March that was continued to *Derby*, (ſee our *Mag.* for 1745, p. 610.) when our Forces were moſt of them at home, when we had two Armies in the Field (one of them led by the Victor of *Inverneſs*) might have been continued whither I tremble to mention, if the firſt Blow, at *Preſton-Pans*, (ibid. p. 465.) had been followed with the Diligence and Spirit uſual on ſuch Occaſions: But when that Opportunity was once let ſlip, and we had the Satisfaction to ſee our Troops about us, with Time to collect together our own Spirits, there was on their Side little Ground for Hope beſides their own Enthuſiaſm, and we had little to fear, except the Danger of being off our Guard.

Even the Diſgrace of *Falkirk*, ſhameful as it was to the Reputation of our Arms (ſee p. 41, &c.) did but very ſlightly endanger our Conſtitution at the Time when it happen'd. Armies after Armies, equal to that which then retreated *before the Wind*, were ready to take the Field in Succeſſion, if there had been a Call. Men of Property, who would have all fought upon Principle, and in Defence of *their own*, could have been brought together in Numbers ſufficient to repel that Torrent. Accordingly, we ſaw it had no fatal Conſequences. The Victors, inſtead of purſuing their Blow, perceiv'd themſelves under a Neceſſity of providing for their own Safety, by retiring into the *Highlands*. (See p. 88, *&c.*) Their Reſources were ſo few that they could not recover the Damage ſuſtain'd by a Conqueſt without this Expedient.—The King's Armies had not only Numbers, but Neceſſaries, Supplies, Recruits, Reſerves, and whatever might contribute to ſtop the bad Effects of even repeated Defeats.

But one great Defeat to *Rebels*, whoſe whole Strength is in themſelves, who are themſelves a limited Number, who can have no Addition to their Body but the few they may ſeduce or terrify, no Auxiliaries but in ſmall Parties ſent to them at great Hazard, no Supplies but what they can plunder, or receive precariouſly from abroad; to theſe, I ſay, one great Defeat, ſuch as the Rebels in *Scotland* received from his Royal Highneſs, muſt be fatal and ruinous. Ten ſuch Affairs as thoſe at *Preſton-Pans* and *Falkirk*, had they preceded the Battle of *Culloden*, could not have been of the leaſt Service in keeping up their Spirits, or engaging others to repair their Loſs. Inſurrections againſt an eſtabliſh'd Government, let them grow to ever ſo great a Head, if they once meet with a Stop, a Check, a ſingular Diſappointment, are within a little of being totally ſuppreſs'd. The Reaſon is plain: The Men of Cunning and Intereſt, who deluded others, grow mutually jealous, and think it Time for each to take Care of himſelf; and the deluded Multitude, having no Support from their Superiors againſt Misfortune, by fatal and dear-bought Experience are brought to a diſheartning Sight of their own Folly.

Such muſt be at preſent the State of Things among the Rebels in *Scotland*, who, undoubtedly, wiſh to be in no worſe Condition than their Auxiliaries the *French*. Theſe, perceiving the deſperate State of their Affairs, ſhelter'd themſelves under the Laws of War, by ſurrendering Priſoners: But for the others there is no Refuge but in the Clemency of the Sovereign.—*Rebellions* generally end thus; and in moſt of the Wars between the *Engliſh* and the *Scots*, when they were ſeparate Nations under their reſpective Monarchs, tho' the latter have been at firſt ſucceſsful in their Inroads and Skirmiſhes, the Power, Weight, Wealth, and Numbers of the *Engliſh* have at laſt prevail'd.

* *Otherwiſe called* Straghallen-Moor.

If we admit, with ſome, that the Crown of *Scotland* was always dependent on that of *England*, we muſt look upon every War made by the Northern on the Southern *Britons* as a Kind of *Rebellion*, which deſerv'd the Chaſtiſement that was generally inflicted on ſuch Occaſions. —— But let it deſerve what Name it will with reſpect to the two contiguous Nations, it is certain that the *Scots* in theſe Wars were ſeldom more than the Dupes and Tools of *France*, who ſupported them as long as ſhe could do it without much Trouble and Expence to herſelf, and uſually ſacrificed their Intereſt to her own at a general Peace.

Many Particulars might be found wherein the preſent Rebellion has reſembled former Wars: But there is one Circumſtance, glorious to the Duke and the *Engliſh* Arms, which diſtinguiſhes the *Britiſh* Campaigns of 1745 and 1746 from all others. If it be difficult to find the Time in Hiſtory when the *Scots* march'd, without Interruption, as far as *Derby* in *England*, it will not be leſs difficult to find when they were defeated ſo far in *Scotland* as *Inverneſs*.

After this Succeſs, I preſume it will become the chief Queſtion in Politicks, Whether we ought this Summer to ſend abroad a large Number of our Troops, in order to ſtrengthen the Allied Army in *Flanders*? And could we have a fair Proſpect of returning the Affront on the *French* King, and heartily beating him in one vigorous Campaign, I preſume there are few but would anſwer in the Affirmative. But till we are ſure of Allies upon their own Bottom, of having the hearty Concurrence of the *Dutch*, the Army againſt *France*, of how many Nations ſoever it may conſiſt, will be little more than the Strength of *Great Britain* alone, the general *Pay-miſtreſs*. It would indeed be the more honourable, if we could ourſelves give the *French* a Drubbing by Land, at the ſame Time that they acknowledge us their Superiors by Sea: But unleſs there be ſome Probability of ſucceeding, perhaps it may not be altogether ſo prudent to make the Attempt.

Leaving that Point, however, to be farther diſcuſs'd, there is one more important Object of Conſideration that ariſes to free-born *Britons* at this Conjuncture. —— Let us not be diverted by Foreign Concerns from thoſe which moſt nearly and intimately touch us,

—— —— *The Laws, the Rights,*
The gen'rous Plan of Power deliver'd down
From Age to Age by our renown'd Forefathers,
So dearly bought, the Price of ſo much Blood.

To be plain: The Victory of his Royal Highneſs, I take it, has thrown into the Hands of the M——y greater Power than was ever enjoy'd by any of their Predeceſſors ſince the Revolution. The inviolable Loyalty and Fidelity, ſo juſtly, ſeaſonably, and almoſt univerſally, not expreſs'd only in Words, but teſtified by Actions, to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; the great Power given to the Cr——n, by raiſing ſuch a Number of Forces, diſpenſing with certain Laws, and leaving at large the Diſpoſal of ſo much Money; the voluntary Proffer we have made of our Lives and Fortunes, and the Confidence we have repoſed in the nat——l Stewards: Theſe are Circumſtances that ſeem to have put us in a more dependent State than we would ever before acknowledge, and to have thrown us more upon that Generoſity and Candour in the Adm———n, in which we declared ourſelves ſo well ſatisfied, than we ever were before the Occaſion call'd upon us to make ſuch Declaration.— Thoſe Gentlemen have, therefore, the nobleſt Opportunity that could poſſibly be put into their Hands, of ſhewing themſelves true Friends to their Country, by making the beſt Uſe of that Power, in the Exerciſe of which they could hardly now be reſtrained, were they inclined to pervert it to the worſt Purpoſes.

With regard to the Uſe that will be made of it towards thoſe Men, on whoſe Account it was given, the State of an injur'd Nation, greatly hurt in her Trade and Credit, robb'd of much Wealth, and depriv'd of the Lives of many of her moſt valuable Members, will, doubtleſs, direct the Hand of Juſtice: But, at the ſame Time, Judgment and Humanity will teach to make Diſtinctions between the Degrees of Guilt, and it will be remember'd, that a conſiderable Sacrifice was made of common Lives in that Heat of Vengeance, which could not be prevented in Troops that had ſo much Reaſon to be enrag'd.

Whatever may be done on this Occaſion, it will always be mention'd to the Glory of his Majeſty's Reign, that almoſt 19 Years of it paſs'd before any Blood was ſpilt for Crimes againſt his Perſon and Government, and that a Rebellion actually ſubſiſted near three Quarters of a Year before an Example was made of any one Rebel.

His Majeſty was pleas'd, at the Beginning of the Seſſion, to expreſs his Aſſurance, that Good would reſult from this Rebellion to the Conſtitution it was meant to ſubvert: And if it ſhould occaſion a ſtrict Inquiry into the Cauſes that emboldened a few deſperate Men, with ſo much Confidence, to attempt the Subverſion of a Government, that has all the Laws of near 60 Years to ſupport it, and above 60 Millions of the Kingdom's Wealth

embark'd upon the ſame Bottom with it, we need not doubt of reaping very conſiderable Benefit.

Such an Inquiry, I truſt, if made without Screen or Reſerve, would lead into all the Mazes of C————n, that had inſinuated thro' every Branch of the Nation's Buſineſs, and render'd feeble all the Nerves of G————t; which had reduced us to that amazing State of Weakneſs, with 40,000 Seamen upon the Books of the Navy, and more than 50,000 Soldiers in the Rolls of the Army, that we were ſcar'd out of our Wits by 7 or 8000 Ruſſians. The Cauſe that gave the Rebellion its firſt Birth, continued it ſo long in Exiſtence, and enabled it at one Time to put on ſuch a formidable Countenance, is to be look'd for ſomewhere elſe than among the *Highlanders* and their few Auxiliaries.

SIR, *Edinburgh*, *April* 23.

I Send you a Compariſon of two Characters, drawn here by Mr. *F*——, which we think not unfit to open the Eyes of all *Jacobite* Ladies.

The PARALLEL.

In Years, Strength, and Activity they were nearly equal; both too poſſeſs'd the ſame Conſtancy of Spirit, and both courted Renown with the ſame Ardour, but in diſferent Ways. *William*, in Acts of Beneficence, had no Superior; *Charles*, in the Practice of Tyranny, had no Equal. Humanity was the diſtinguiſhing Characteriſtick of the one; and Military Execution the known Badge of the other. *William* was celebrated for his Bravery; *Charles* for his Chaſtity. The former look'd Danger in the Face like a true Hero; the latter hid himſelf from it like his Father's Son. The latter we admire as a fine Runner; the former as an excellent Purſuer. *William*, in ſhort, had a Sweetneſs of Diſpoſition, an innate Courage, a Fund of Good-Senſe and Good-Nature, which made him ador'd by the Soldiers and eſteem'd by all others; with a noble Love of Glory, which he purſued only in the Paths of Virtue and Honour: His chief Ambition was to command at the Head of Armies, there to ſignalize his Military Virtue, as the Scourge of Tyranny and unrighteous Power. The ruling Paſſion of *Charles* was to gain a Crown, and avoid a Coffin: He vied not in Honour with the Worthy, nor in Courage with the Brave; but was not inferior in Pride to the moſt Haughty, in Plunder to the moſt Rapacious, or in Falſhood to the moſt Perfidious: He lov'd the Men better than the Women; and yet, which is wonderful, the leſs he courted the Ladies, the faſter they followed him.

True Patriot, *May* 6, N° 27.

ROYAL VIRTUES *diſplay'd in his* MAJESTY, *and the Branches of his* ROYAL HOUSE.

AS we have endeavoured during the late curſed Rebellion, in common with the reſt of our loyal Fellow-Subjects, to lend all the Aſſiſtance in our Power, to the Subverſion of Traytors and Rebels, againſt the beſt King, and the beſt Conſtitution with which any People were ever bleſs'd; we hope it will not be deemed an unpardonable Preſumption in us, if we now venture to approach, with others, the Steps of the Royal Throne with Congratulation, and preſume to offer up our little Salver of Incenſe, together with thoſe who are truly ſenſible of the great Deliverance we owe to the Conduct and Courage of the victorious Duke of *Cumberland*.

And here, when we contemplate the ſacred Perſon, whoſe Throne was attack'd by theſe impious Miſcreants, we are ſtruck with as profound an Awe and Reverence, as the greateſt Eaſtern Monarchs inſpire into the Minds of their loweſt Subjects, when they approach them. Thoſe Monarchs indeed owe all that Reſpect to the outward Splendor and Magnificence of their Thrones, while our Sovereign wants not that Pomp to add to the Reſpect commanded by his Princely Virtues; and it is not barely by being ſeen, but by being known, that he becomes the Object of Admiration and Reverence.

If Juſtice be a Quality of this Kind, there is no Man, however tinctured with the Principles of *Jacobitiſm*, but muſt be obliged to confeſs, that his preſent Majeſty poſſeſſes this Virtue in the moſt eminent Degree. His whole Reign cannot produce one ſingle Inſtance of Injuſtice, which can be derived from the Throne againſt the Properties of the meaneſt Perſon in *Great Britain*, nor indeed which hath been ſuffered or winked at by our ſacred Sovereign. When the Oppreſſed can once reach his Ears, they are certain of obtaining immediate Redreſs; and if any have failed of this, it hath been owing to others, and not to the King himſelf; indeed to that Misfortune inſeparable from the Conſtitution of all Government, in large Countries, where the Way to the Throne can never poſſibly lie open to every Subject: But this I will aver, and I do it not only from many publick

publick Examples, but from the Relation of those who have had the Honour to live within the nearest Sight of their Sovereign, that no Monarch, nay, no Man hath ever been more inflexibly just, and that as well in the Distribution of Rewards as Punishments.

Again, if in the latter Instance, to temper the Rigour and Severity of Justice with Mercy, be most amiable in the Character of a Prince, as this is a Quality of all others, in which it is in the Power of the human to imitate the divine Majesty, this is known to reside so absolutely in the Breast of our Royal Sovereign, that with Regard to military Punishments, which in this Kingdom can never be inflicted without the King's signing the Sentence, the Officers of the Army have been often known to lament this merciful Disposition, that makes it always difficult to obtain the Royal Warrant for inflicting Death on Deserters: But this is so apparent from the very rare Examples of this Kind, that it was scarce necessary even to mention it.

This is a Quality which can never exist separate from Benevolence, nay, in Fact, it is no other than a Branch of it, or may be perhaps more properly called Benevolence in Authority. We shall therefore not be surprized to find numberless other Marks of this excellent Temper in our Sovereign. But how effectually must it endear him to his whole People, when it is publickly known, that the late glorious Victory conveyed but little Joy to the Throne, compared with what flowed thither from the Contemplation of the great Delight, with which it was received by all Ranks of People. To find the Safety of his Throne established by the Strength of his Arms must have given Satisfaction to our Sovereign; but it was to find it established in the Hearts of his Subjects which gave Raptures. How excellent must be the Mind of a Prince who could declare, *It was the greatest Happiness he ever felt, to find he was so belov'd by his People!*

And as no Prince ever could more deserve this Happiness, so I am convinced none was ever more certain of maintaining it. Infinitely the greatest Part of us have long been sensible of the Blessings we enjoy under his Reign; and even the few whose Principles have been misled by Education and Prejudice, begin now to open their Eyes, to see thro' and abhor the Designs of their Enemies, and more and more universally to acknowledge, that the Preservation of the present Royal Family is the Preservation of every Thing dear to *Britons*.

His Majesty therefore, whose great and princely Qualities are here so faintly touched, is first truly happy in himself: I say, faintly touched; for that Courage, of which he hath given so many Proofs, would alone furnish Instances sufficient to fill this Paper, I will mention but one, as it is the latest, and must be recent in the Memory of all who live within the Precincts of the Court. When that *Scotch* Banditti had, by their Approach to *Derby*, filled this whole City and Suburbs with Terror, his Majesty alone maintained his Courage and Constancy, and spoke of them with that Contempt and Defiance which it now appears they deserved.

In the next Place, his Majesty may be truly called happy in the Love of his People: A Love which, I believe, no Prince hath ever enjoyed in a greater Extent.

Thirdly, and what may indeed be considered as the highest Instance of human Felicity; our Sovereign may be truly said to be happy in his Royal Family, some Instances of which I shall slightly mention, with that Caution which becomes a Man who hath no other Apprehension but of doing Violence to a Subject so extremely delicate.

And here how joyful a Contemplation must it be to this sacred Person, to observe all his Virtues descending to the eldest Branch of his Royal House; and to consider that People, for whom he hath so paternal an Affection, in the fairest Prospect of transmitting their own Freedom to their Posterity, under a Succession of Princes sprung from his own Royal Loins. His Royal Highness hath never yet had a single Opportunity of carrying any great political or martial Quality into Act; and I am justified in saying, it is owing to the Want of such an Opportunity only, that the World do not see the most shining Examples of both, when I speak first from the Testimony of those who have the Honour to be near his Person, and to be admitted to his Conversation; and secondly, from his exemplary Conduct in his own Family, the Knowledge of which extends to all within what is called the polite Circle: For it is no more than the strictest Truth to aver, that whoever would discover in one Man an Example of the tenderest Husband, the fondest Father, the sincerest Friend, and the kindest Master, may see those Characters all at once exemplified in this Royal Person.

Again, what Raptures must that blooming Hero convey to the Heart of a Father, who hath already received from Fortune such Opportunities of shewing the greatest Martial Virtues, and hath so nobly improved them; that at an Age when few Princes have scarce seen an Army, he hath acquired to himself the noblest Lawrels, and hath almost outstripp'd all his Competitors for Glory, among the most warlike Princes in *Europe!* To omit the Fields

of *Dettingen* and *Fontenoy*, where he ſhewed the moſt heroick Contempt of Danger, in the firſt of which our Soldiers ſaw him receive a dangerous Wound, and in the latter began almoſt to conclude him invulnerable; let us ſurvey him at home, fighting more immediately in the Protection of his Country; let us behold him braving Danger, and deſpiſing Fatigue; driving a moſt deſperate Banditti like a Flock of Sheep before him; and at laſt, with the moſt exquiſite Conduct, teaching Forces who had twice given Way to the Fury of their Enemies, to ſtand, to defy, and totally to ſubdue a ſuperior Number *, with a Loſs incredibly ſmall on his own Side.

If we were diſpoſed to diſhonour this brave, victorious Prince with a Compariſon, where could we find a baſer than that of his pitiful Adverſary; who, to ſay no worſe of him, having the Proſpect of a Crown in his View, and having obtained, (what it would have been Impudence to have aſked of Fortune,) an Opportunity of fighting on advantageous Terms, did not dare expoſe his worthleſs Life to the leaſt Hazard, in order to improve the Opportunity. He ſaw before him one of our beſt Bodies of Troops, under our beſt and greateſt General, in whom our whole Confidence was placed, and who, he well knew, would not fail on any Emergency to expoſe his moſt valuable erſon to the greateſt Danger. He ſaw this Body inferior in Number to his own, and yet baſely (tho' his All was at Stake, and ſo fairly ſtaked too) conſulted not Victory, but his own Safety and Retreat from the Bginning, whilſt the brave Duke of *Cumberland* forwardly puſhed to that Place where the greateſt Danger and Diſtreſs was apprehended. *Charles* ſtood an idle Spectator of the Battle, at a ſafe Diſtance, and took the firſt Occaſion to preſerve, by Flight, a Life perhaps more worthleſs and miſerable than that of the meaneſt of thoſe Wretches who had been the Followers of his Fortune, and were now, at a great Diſtance, the Followers of his Flight.

Thus hath he given a better Evidence than hath yet been produc'd by any Writer in his Favour, of his Legitimacy. It ſeems indeed hard any longer to deny that he is truly deſcended from *James* the IId, and is the third of his Family who hath baſely deſerted his own Cauſe, after having ſacrificed the Blood of Thouſands of deluded Wretches to ſupport it. A Conſideration which is alone ſufficient to prevent any but the moſt obſtinate Madman from ever hereafter engaging on his Side; eſpecially when they reflect, that under the Banner of theſe Poltrons, they are to oppoſe Princes of the BRAVE and ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF HANOVER.

A DESCRIPTION *of the City of* ANTWERP.

A *ANTWERP* is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Malines* (or *Mechlin.*) It was formerly one of the richeſt and moſt beautiful Cities in the World, ſeated in a ſpacious Plain upon the right Side of the *Scheld*, where the River divides the Duchy of *Brabant* from the County of *Flanders*. It was enlarg'd by *John* I. *John* B III. and *Charles* V. The Figure of it is like a Creſcent, and it is ſaid to contain 213 Streets, with 22 publick Piazzas. It lies in a low ſenny Ground, the *Scheld* being 20 Feet deep there, and riſing 12 Feet more at High Water. *Antwerp* is about 7 Miles in Circumference, and ſurrounded with a beautiful Wall, not leſs than 100 Feet broad, having Baſtions faced with Stone. C Here are 13 noble Gates, 8 of which ſtand to the Water, and have their ſeveral Keys near them.

The Houſes are all neat and faſhionable, and many of them magnificent: In a Word, all the Structures both ſacred and prophane are admirable. Our Lady's Church, the Cathedral, is a Piece of incomparable Workmanſhip: It is about 500 Feet long, 240 D broad, and 340 high; contains 66 Chapels, embelliſh'd with Marble Pillars, all different in Shape, and adorn'd with curious Pictures, as well as the Body of the Church: The Tower is one of the higheſt and fairеſt in *Europe*, built of white Stone, wherein are 33 large Bells: The three chief Doors are caſed with Marble, and gilt with Gold. E This fine Church was almoſt burnt down to the Ground in the Year 1533, and after that pillag'd, during the Civil Wars for Religion. It was erected into a Cathedral by *Paul* IV. in 1559. There are 4 other Pariſh Churches, viz. *St. George*, *St. James*, *St. Andrew*, and *St. Nalburge*; beſides 25 Colleges, Nunneries and Religious Houſes, F among which the Jeſuits Church is very magnificent. It is pav'd with Marble on the two lower Sides one above another, which are ſupported by 56 Marble Columns: The 4 Roofs are hung with 31 large Pictures of *Ruben's*, in Gold Frames, and the Walls pierced with 40 croſs Windows lin'd with Marble: The chief Altar is all of Marble, Jaſper, Porphyry and G Gold. The Jeſuits Treaſury was long ago valued at two Millions. The Town-Houſe conſiſts of 4 Apartments; and the *Eaſterlings* Houſe, the Exchange and the Galle-

ries

* *The Rebel Army was ſaid to have been above* 8000, *and the King's Troops not above* 7000. *But we were afterwards told, that theſe latter were* 8811.

ties that ſurround it, deſerve to be ſeen. The Citadel, one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt regular, is of an exact Pentagon Figure, and ſtands on the *South* Side of the City, upon the Banks of the *Scheld*, commanding the City, the River, and the neighbouring Country. The Building of this Citadel in 1567, by the Duke of *Alva*, purſuant to the Orders of *Philip* II. was the firſt Check of the Trade and Greatneſs of this Port, which before was free. The Citadel is about a Mile in Compaſs, at ſome Diſtance from the City, and contains large Repoſitories for Ammunition and Proviſions, with Quarters for above 3000 Soldiers. It encloſes two little Hills that give a Proſpect all over the Country. The City lies 18 Leagues from the Main Sea. The Harbour is very lovely, and moſt convenient, there being no leſs than 8 Channels cut from the *Scheld*, for Ships to come up by to the City, in the chief of which 100 may ride together. On theſe Canals there are 74 Bridges.

Antwerp has for Beauty been compared with *Florence*, which ſome People think it even excels: But the Luſtre it once bore is quite decay'd by the Loſs of its Trade, their fine Exchange being now unfrequented, except for Pleaſure and common Converſation. When the Trade of this City was at its Height, before the Erection of the Citadel, it was ſuppoſed to contain 200,000 Inhabitants: But the *Dutch* revolting, and forming their State ſoon after, they made themſelves Maſters of the Iſlands of *Zealand*; which lying at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, they turn'd the Current of Trade to *Amſterdam*, and other Cities of *Holland*, thereby compleating what the King of *Spain* had arbitrarily begun: To which we may add, that Queen *Elizabeth* being at War with *Spain*, ſhe drew away her Subjects from *Antwerp*, who carry'd on a great Part of the Trade of that City. *Antwerp* ſuffer'd much in the Revolt of the *Low Countries* from the *Spaniards*, who plunder'd it three Days together, burnt above 600 Houſes, and kill'd and drown'd above 10,000 of the Inhabitants. The Confederates repair'd it, but it was afterwards retaken by the Prince of *Parma*, after a Year's Siege, memorable for the many Machines and Devices uſed in it. It ſurrender'd to the Duke of *Marlborough*, after ſome Heſitation, in 1706, tho' it had then a ſtrong Gariſon, and has remain'd ever ſince in the Hands of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. This City ſtands 24 Miles North of *Bruſſels*, 24 almoſt North-Eaſt of *Ghent*, 80 South of *Amſterdam*, 110 Weſt of *Cologne*, 170 North-Eaſt of *Paris*, and 184 Eaſt of *London*.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Miles's *Account of firing* Phoſphorus *by* ELECTRICITY, *in a Letter to Mr.* Henry Baker, *F. R. S.*

HAVING been uſing my Glaſs Tube for the Sake of a little Exerciſe, I took a ſmall Bit of *Phoſphorus*, a Quarter of an Inch long, which has lain by me theſe ten Years; and having nothing at Hand convenient for holding it, I roll'd it up in a ſmall Piece of white Paper; and applying it to the excited Tube, it immediately took Fire, emitting a conſiderable Quantity of Flame and Smoak: After ſome Time I quench'd it, by dipping it into Water, which was ready for that Purpoſe; and taking it out again, without ſtaying any longer than to be ſatisfied it was not on Fire, I apply'd it as before, when it ſuddenly took Fire, as at firſt: This I repeated in the ſame Manner, for ſix or ſeven Times, with the like Effect; tho' the *Phoſphorus* could not be drained of the Water, eſpecially as the Paper about it was wet.

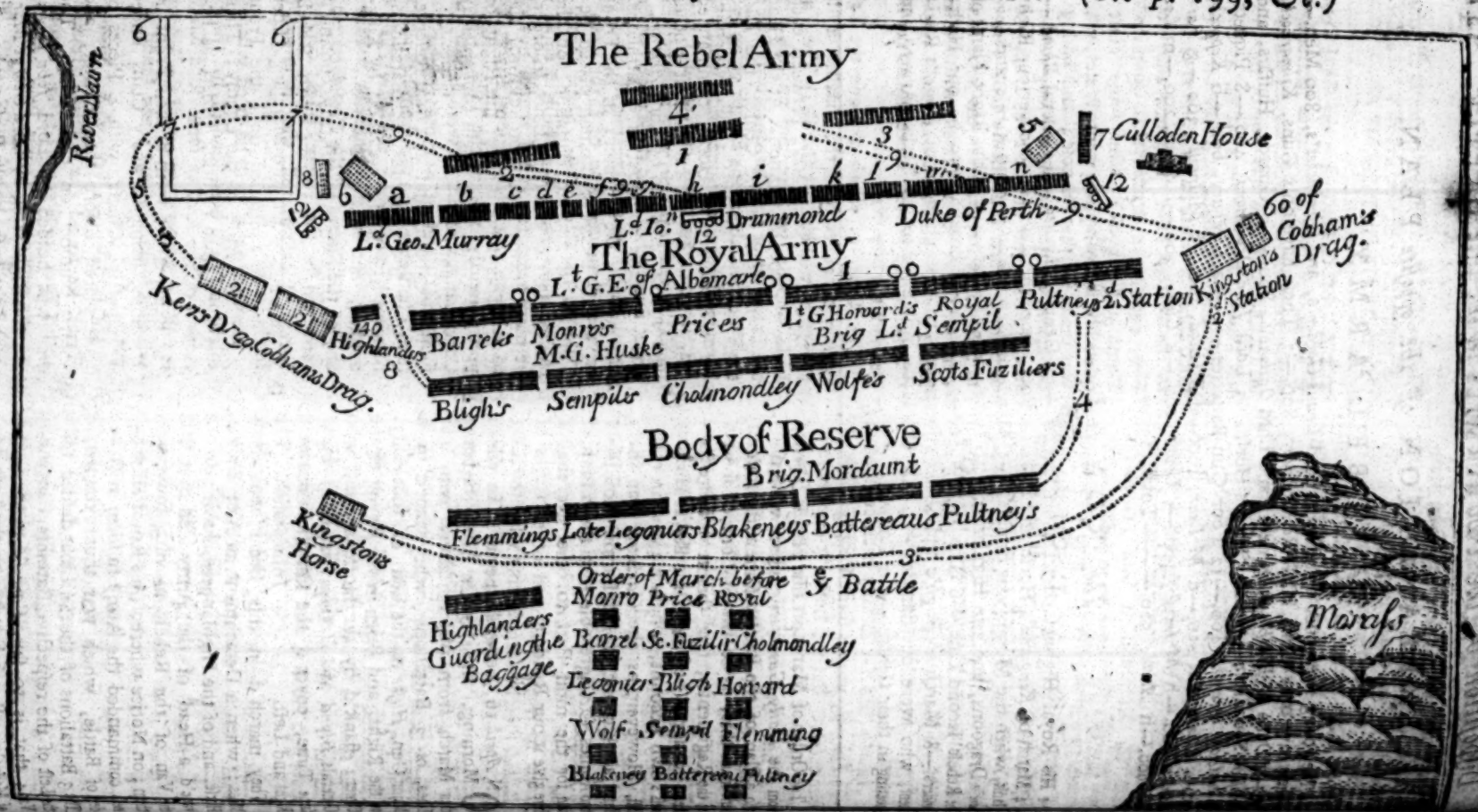
The Room in which I made the Trial was not abſolutely dark, having a dull Fire (tho' without any Candle:) The Tube I uſe is about two Feet and an half long, the Diameter of the Bore nearly one Inch, the Thickneſs about one Eighth of an Inch, hermetically ſealed at one End (which Sort are, by the way, moſt convenient for rubbing:) The *Phoſphorus* was held generally about five Inches from the Tube; but once or twice bringing it nearer, I could perceive a continued Ray of Light from the Tube to the *Phoſphorus*. Some Occaſions calling me away in the Midſt, I could not be more accurate; but I would not omit to tell you one Obſervation I made, upon pretty ſmartly exciting the Tube, that the Corruſcations of Light were larger, more ſubſtantial, and of a more regular Form than I had ever obſerved them before. This happened, not when the *Phoſphorus* was applied, but in the Intervals. Whether any of the Fumes of the *Phoſphorus*, which remained in the Room, might contribute hereto, I cannot tell, tho' it is not very likely.

He then ſays, that he tried whether it might not have been kindled by the mere Action of the Air, as ſome ſolid Kinds of it will be, when taken out of the Water, in which it is uſually kept; and found it was not.

He farther obſerves, that, during this Trial, he found the *Effluvia* troubleſome to his Eyes to a great Degree, occaſioning a very ſenſible ſmarting Pain, which did not go off for ſome Time; tho' he never deſignedly brought the Tube near his Face.

PLAN

PLAN *of the* BATTLE *of* CULLODEN. (See p. 199, &c.)



EXPLANATION *of the opposite* PLAN.

The REBEL ARMY.

1 The young Pretender's Station; Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s, and *Glenbucket*'s, 800 Men.—2 These have only Guns, Col. *Roy Stewart*, 800.—3 These have only Guns, *Kilmarnock*, 800.—4 Duke of *Perth*'s Regiment, and Lord *Ogilvie*'s, 800.—5 Guards, Hussars, and *Perthshire* Squadron.—6 *Fitz James*'s Horse. 7 Lord *John Drummond*, 400.—8 Piquets, by *Stapleton*, *French*, 400.—12 Four-Gun Batteries.———a *Glengary*, 600.—b *Keppoch*, 300.—c *Clanronald*, 250.—d *M'Lean*, 100.—e *M'Leod*, 100.—f *M'Intosh*, 300.—g *Farquharson*, 200.—h *M'Intosh*, 400.—i *Lovat*, 500.—k *Cluny*, 300.—l *Appin*, 200.—m *Lochiel*, 600.—n *Athol*, 500.———Total, 8350.

The ROYAL ARMY.

1 His Royal Highness the Duke's Station.—2 General *Hawley* and General *Bland*.—3 4 March of *Kingston*'s Horse and *Pultney*'s Foot, from the Reserve, to cover our Right Flank, when the Morass was finished.—5 March of Gen. *Hawley*, with *Kerr*'s and *Cobham*'s Dragoons, and 140 Highlanders, to the two Walls that cover'd the Right Flank of the Rebels second Line.—6 The two Walls.—7 The Walls broke down by our Highlanders.—8 March of *Bligh*'s and *Sempil*'s Regiments to the Assistance of *Barrel*'s Regiment, who were out-flank'd.—9 All our Horse driving thro' the Rebel Army, and meeting in their Centre.—0 0 Cannon.

The Order of March in this Plan is taken from the *Daily Gazetteer*, where we have also a Plan of the Battle, somewhat different from this, as to the Stations of some of the Regiments; tho' this in all Respects seems to agree best with his Royal Highness's own Account, which we gave in our last. However, as the *Gazetteer* has inserted an Account of the Forming of the two Armies, *&c.* agreeable to his own Plan, and for the most Part to ours, we shall here give it our Readers.

ON *April* 16, between 4 and 5 in the Morning, the King's Army began their March from *Nairn*, form'd into 5 Lines, of 3 Battalions each, headed by Major Gen. *Huske* on the Left, Lord *Sempil* on the Right, and Brig. *Mordaunt* in the Center; flank'd by the Horse under the Generals *Bland* and *Hawley*; who, at the same Time, cover'd the Cannon on the Right and Left.

They march'd in this Order about 8 Miles; when a Detachment of *Kingston*'s Horse, and of the Highlanders, having advanc'd a-Head of the Army, discover'd the Van of the Rebels moving towards them; on Notice whereof, his Royal Highness commanded the Army to form in Order of Battle, which was thus executed. The 3 Battalions of the 2d Line defiled to the Left of the respective Battalions in the Van; that is to say, *Barrel*'s to the Left of *Monro*'s; *Scotch Fuzileers* to the Left of *Price*'s; and *Cholmondeley*'s on the Left of the *Royal*: Then marching up, form'd the front Line of 6 Battalions; between each of them 2 Pieces of Cannon. At the Head of this Line, and in the Center, the Earl of *Albemarle* commanded, on the Right Wing 3 Squadrons of Horse, commanded by Major Gen. *Bland*; on the Left 3 other Squadrons, commanded by Lord *Ancram*.

A The 2d Line consisted of 5 Battalions, placed to face the Openings of the Front Line, with 3 Pieces of Cannon placed between the 1st and 2d Battalion, on the Right and Left of the same Line, in order, that if the Enemy either broke thro' the Center, or out-flank'd either the Right or Left of the Front, they might conveniently play upon them.

B To support both, and as a final Reserve, was plac'd the remainder 4 Battalions, wing'd on the Right and Left by *Kingston*'s Horse.

In this Disposition the Army continu'd some Time; but the Body of the Rebels not advancing, it fell into Marching-Order again; which continued until the Front C were within a Mile of the Enemy: Then form'd again into Fighting-Order, as before.

The Rebel Army form'd their Front in 13 Divisions, being so many Clans under their respective Chiefs, with 4 Pieces of Cannon placed before their Center, and the same Number on each Wing. The Center was headed by Lord *John Drummond*; the Right Wing by Lord *George Murray*; and the Left, by the Person who calls himself Duke of *Perth*. To support the D Front Line occasionally, and cover'd by some

some Stone Walls, on the Right was disposed *Fitz James*'s Horse, and 4 Companies of *French* Pickets; on the Left one Body of Horse, made up with the young *Italian*'s [Pretender's] Guards, some Hussars, and the *Perthshire* Squadron; and 5 Companies of Lord *John Drummond*'s Foot. Open to the Center of the Front Line was the young *Italian*, placed with his Body-Guards. In his Rear a Line of Reserve, consisting of 3 Columns: The first, on the Left, commanded by Lord *Kilmarnock*; the Center Column by Lord *Lewis Gordon* and *Glenbucket*; and the Right by *Roy Stuart*. Next, and directly in the Rear of *Glenbucket*, was the Regiment of *Perth* and *Ogilvie* station'd, as the final Reserve.

In this Order, the Rebels began firing on the King's Army, about Two o'Clock, with their Cannon; which being ill serv'd, did little Execution. The Firing was return'd by the King's Army with such Success, as put the Rebels in great Disorder. They dislik'd this Way of Fighting, and therefore made a Push on the Right of the King's Army; when his Royal Highness waited to receive them in Person. This they did in a Kind of Bravado, to draw the King's Troops forward; but finding themselves deceiv'd, they turn'd their whole Force to the Left; and the Weight of their Fury fell chiefly on *Barrel*'s and *Monro*'s Regiments, where they attempted to flank the King's Front Line; but *Wolfe*'s Regiment advancing, entirely defeated their Design: In the mean Time, the Cannon kept playing upon them with Cartridge Shot. Gen. *Hawley*, with some Highlanders, had opened a Passage through some Stone Walls on their Right, for the Horse, which advanced on that Side, while the Horse on the King's Right wheeled off upon their Left, dispers'd their Body of Reserve, and met in the Center of their Front Line in their Rear; when being repuls'd in the Front, and Numbers cut off, they fell into an universal Confusion. The Horse on their Backs made a dreadful Carnage; the Foot moved only in due Order; but *Kingston*'s Horse, from the Reserve, gallop'd up briskly, and falling in with the Fugitives, did excellent Execution; the rest the Reader is to guess: Having only left to observe, that on the Appearance of the two Bodies of Horse and Dragoons advancing from the King's Right and Left, upon the Rebels Body of Reserve; the young *Italian* never made the least Motion to oppose them; but instantly wheel'd off with his Guards to the Right, and rode full gallop thro', between *Glenbucket*'s and *Stuart*'s Columns; and, as we are credibly informed, never look'd back till he arrived at *Aird*.

The different Dispositions of these two Armies were in some Measure [illegible] their respective Situations. The King's Army was to fight uncover'd; the Rebels covered behind Walls: But when their Impatience to get out of the Way of the King's Cannon, push'd them on attacking, they necessarily, either lost the Benefit of their Reserve, or the Reserve must lose the Benefit of the Cover; which they not chusing to do, the Impetuosity of the Front carried them too far from their Reserve; and these having no Guard in their Rear, the Horse from the King's Right and Left easily did their Business.

On the other Hand, the Disposition of the King's Army was, perhaps, as just as the Mind of Man was capable of contriving. If one fail'd, a second supported; and if that fail'd, a third. The Enemy could no Way take 2 Pieces of Cannon, but 3 must play directly upon them; nor break one Regiment, but two were ready to supply the Place. If the Rebels were repuls'd, they were routed; if any Part of the King's Army broke, they rallied and were supported. Had the King's Army attacked, it might not have been so well; because then the Rebels would have been close and cover'd; and, consequently, the breaking of them more difficult.

Success is sometimes the Effect of Accident; but in this Case, chiefly of Skill. If his Royal Highness did not form the Whole himself, it is immaterial; he that knows when he is well advised, is a Judge of what's right: And to pursue good Advice, is one of the distinguishing Characteristicks of a great General.

N. B. The *Spontoon* (mention'd in the Duke's Account of the Battle, p. 200,) is a Weapon used of late Years by the Officers of Foot instead of the Half-Pike. It has a longer and larger Blade at the End of the Staff than that, and is render'd more fit for Execution by a cross Stop, which makes it easily recover'd when thrust into an Enemy, whereas the Pike usually runs so far, as to be often lost or broken on those Occasions.

True Patriot, May 13. N° 28.

(Contendere noli)
Stultitiam patiuntur opes. Tibi parvula res
Hor.

THO' the Fact which occasioned the following Letter hath been pretty much obliterated out of the Minds of Men by an Event of such mighty Consequence as the late Victory in *Scotland*, it is, however, so recent in our Memory, that it is scarce necessary to hint, that this Letter

owes its Birth to the Execution of *Matthew Henderson*; (see p. 208.) and is *An Address from a Footman in a great Family to his Brethren of the Cloth.*

Gentlemen,

IT was with great Sorrow that I Yesterday saw a young Man, who had the Honour to be of our Order, brought to the most condign Punishment, for one of the most flagitious Crimes which it ever entered into the wicked Heart of Man to commit. And tho' the World hath been more merciful in this Instance than it generally is, by not casting any invidious Reflection on our Cloth for the Offence of one who wore it, you will pardon me if I take this Occasion of offering some wholesome Advice to all my Brethren. I am far from thinking that there is a single Man among us capable of imitating the Wretch, who hath so lately been made a just Example for his Sins; yet give me Leave to say, Immorality hath of late Years taken very large Strides in our Fraternity, and if not speedily put a Stop to, it is to be feared may in Time produce among us such Vices as must end in the Destruction of many.

I have given myself some Pains to search into the true Cause and Original of this Evil, and I am much mistaken if it be any other than a Desire in us to imitate our Masters. A Folly in which we have made such a Progress, that whoever frequents the publick Assemblies of this Town, must be obliged to confess, that we are very near as bad as *our Betters*; and as those have done us the Honour, especially in their Morning Dress to imitate us, it may very often puzzle People to distinguish the Man from the Master.

Some of us, I know, who do not sufficiently see into the Bottom of Things, and are consequently misled by an ill-judging Ambition, may flatter their Vanity with such Mistakes: But to be serious, there are few, I hope, among us, who, upon a fair State of the Case, will be found to have any Reason for their Triumph; since, I think, we can envy our Masters little more than their Fortune.

Besides, we are to consider, that what may become one Station in Life, may very ill suit with another. The Vices of our Masters sit as improperly on us as their Cloaths, and we shall be laughed at for what is admired in them.

But if nothing worse than being ridiculous was to happen to us from this Imitation, it might perhaps give us little Apprehension; nay, some of us might be advantaged by it, since Men may as reasonably chuse Buffoons for Servants, as for Friends, which we who live in great Families see happen every Day.

This, therefore, is the least Misfortune that will accrue to us. If we [illegible] Characters, we shall lose our Places, and never after be received into any other Family. Herein our Situation differs from that of our Betters; against whom no Profligacy is any Objection. And if by Treachery they happen to be discarded in one Place, (for that is the only Crime they can be guilty of) they are nevertheless received with open Arms in another. How many Men of Fashion do we all know, whose Characters would prevent any Person from taking them into his Family as Footmen, who are well received, caressed and promoted by the Great, as Gentlemen! We see therefore how highly it imports us, and us only, to preserve our Reputation, since our Bread depends upon it. And we must be honest or starve, unless we will venture on Actions which may prove the Words of a late wicked Wit true, *viz.* That Hanging is the natural Death of a Footman.

For we are to consider, that we live in a Nation where there are Laws provided against little Men making their Fortunes by Knavery and Thieving! Another Circumstance which should deter us from walking in the Steps of our Betters, whom those Laws do not reach. We have but one Way to get a Livelihood with Safety, and if our bad Character exclude us from that, we have no Resource. As to the several Professions, (tho' our Sons have sometimes thrived very well in them) yet the Door is, *for the most Part*, shut on ourselves. And with Regard to the genteel Arts of living, such as Pimping, V——ing, Gaming, &c. the first alone is open to the Gentlemen of our Cloth. And even here, with how much Hazard, and how little Advantage do we carry on this Business, compared to the Safety and Emoluments which attend our Betters, who engage in the same! Horse-Ponds, Duckings, and Blanketings are what we are constantly liable to, and even when we succeed best, how paultry are our Rewards! Many of us have spent their whole Lives in this Calling, to less Profit than hath sometimes accrued to our Betters by assisting in a single Prostitution.

And tho' some of us have got a poor beggarly Livelihood this Way, yet when we reflect what Numbers of our Betters are of this Profession, it will appear too full to admit many of our Order, even to that pitiful Provision which *it affords* us. So that in Reality, there is no Way of living open to a Footman who hath lost his Character, but what directly leads to *Tyburn*; which very few of us (except our Relations have Interest in B——gh) will have Interest enough to escape, if the Law sentences us to it. There will be no hushing up the Matter

ter in our Case; for no Man will concern himself to preserve the Honour of a Footman, when it is known he hath no Honesty.

These Considerations therefore ought to deter us from any longer following the Example, and imitating the Morals of Men of Fashion. We must content ourselves with being only what Gentlemen should be, instead of being what they are. As I was bred at a Charity-School, I remember a Proverb which my Master used often to repeat to us: *It is not lawful for every one to go to* Corinth. By which, as he explained to us, was meant, that the Vices of High Life would be the Ruin of Men in a low Condition. To which I will add another Proverb better known among you: *That it is safer for one Man to steal a Horse, than for another to look over the Hedge.*

It is not my Intention in this Epistle to abuse our Masters, and therefore, I shall not attempt to say the least in discredit of their Morals. They may perhaps be very proper and becoming to Persons in their Situation; nay, if Religion be a Jest, and Honour and Virtue only Words, with which sensible People cheat and impose on the Vulgar, as I have often heard at my Master's Table, surely Gentlemen are in the Right not to sacrifice their Interest to such *chimerical Goods*. And if we could with the same Safety and Advantage throw them off, I should not have troubled you with writing in their Defence. You will not therefore consider me as a Pimp of a Parson, (as my Master calls them) nor as one who is canting to you about the Good of your Souls, since I am well persuaded, you all believe, as well as your Masters, that you have none. Your worldly Interest is what I recommend to your Attention, and I would, by this Application, dissuade you, my worthy Brethren, from imitating your Masters, for this plain Reason only; *because you will certainly be hanged if you do*; for, as it is very wisely said in the *Beggar's Opera*, *If little Men will have their Vices, as well as the Great, they will be punished for it.*

Let us content ourselves with that low State of Life to which it has pleased God to call us; and not conclude, when we see our Masters grow great, high, and honourable by their Rogueries, that it would succeed with us in the same Manner: For tho' I have heard my Master and his Company at Table often laugh at the old Maxim, *Honesty is the best Policy*, yet I am sure *this will always hold true in a* Footman.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your affectionate Brother and Servant,

April 26, 1746. TOM SKIPTON.

Westminster Journal, May 17, 1746.

Badness of Heart, the Source of all Misfortunes in Government: With the true Political MIRROR.

IF in the Promotion of a General, an Admiral, an Ambassador, any Officer upon whom depends much of the Reputation and Influence of his Country, or perhaps the Lives of Thousands of his Countrymen, Regard be not had to real Merit, but to some partial Consideration, the *wicked Heart* that can prompt to this Disposition ought to be accountable for all the Mischiefs ensuing from it. It is the same in its Degree, with the General or Admiral who shall dispose of an inferior Commission upon the like Motives, or that shall not revoke a Commission bestow'd, thro' Mistake, upon Proof that the Person has not the Merit he was at the Time of bestowing supposed to possess.

Admiral *Blake*, one of the bravest as well as honestest Men that ever commanded an *English* Fleet, had procured a Ship for his own Brother, upon the Supposition that he was a Man of Courage as well as himself, and would acquit himself valiantly in the Service. But when this Brother, whom he dearly loved, behaved with Cowardice in the first Trial he was put to, the Admiral immediately broke and sent him home, as unworthy of the Nation's Pay. *Blake* would, no doubt, have been glad to see his Brother a Man of true Courage, even if he had not intended to make him his Heir: But after having formed that Intention, the Want of Military Virtue did not lessen the Ties of fraternal Affection, and he left this Brother to enjoy the Estate, which he could now have won under the best Opportunities. This is one of the noblest Instances of Justice to his Country, and at the same Time Tenderness of Nature to a Friend and Relation, that can be met with in ancient or modern History.

He that is intrusted with the Care of an Army, a Fleet, a Regiment, or a Ship, and does not at first know the Extent of his own Courage and Skill, may fairly accept, as his Patrons ignorantly bestow, the important Charge: But if, upon Trial, he finds a Deficiency of those Qualifications that are necessary to such a Command, *Honesty of Heart* should oblige him to resign, as much as it should oblige his Promoters to turn him out, if they made the Discovery. —— Marshal *Villeroi*, the *French* General, did forty Years ago show an Instance of this Kind of Honesty. After the Battle of *Ramillies*, in which he was totally defeated by

by the Duke of *Marlborough*, he wrote to *Lewis* XIV. a Request to be recalled, as unequal to the Task of commanding against so great a Captain, praying that some more able Commander might be sent in his Room. The King complied with his Petition, and sent for *Vendôme* out of *Italy*, where his Abscence contributed much to the rapid Progress of Prince *Eugene* in 1706, as his Presence in the *Low Countries* did not a little embarrass the great *English* General.

And yet, 'tis unaccountable to think of, but true, this great *Vendôme*, the best General *France* had in that Age, and a Prince of the Blood besides, was not so frequently employed, nor so fully trusted, as *Villeroi* might have been, if his own Honesty had not prevented it. Even *Marsin*, one of the poorest Creatures that ever in *France* was honoured with a Truncheon, had more Interest at Court than *Vendôme*, because he was a Favourite there of the favourite Lady. Such is the Temper of Courts, and such are the Chances of real Merit.

It is a famous Saying of Dr. *South*, that many a Man breaks his Head against a Pulpit, who might have done excellent Service at a Plough-tail; and that many starve in *Westminster-Hall*, who might have got a good Living at *Westminster-Stairs*. This may be thro' the ill Judgment of Parents, and is rather a Misfortune than a Crime in the poor Wretches who are condemn'd to be thus despised, because they know no other Way of getting a Livelihood: But the Profession of Arms depends, or ought to depend, upon Experience, not altogether upon Education; tho' indeed, to observe some Officers both in the Army and the Fleet, one would be tempted to take Regiments and Ships, not only for Schools, in the literal Sense, but even for Nurseries.—But nobody will argue that this is the true Constitution of Fleets and Armies, or that Commanders in either ought to be promoted for any Thing but tried and approved Merit.

If those who give Commissions can be so mistaken, or are so dishonest, as to think they can answer to their Country the Disposal of them in such Manner, the Lads themselves, if they had *honest Hearts*, would cry, 'Dear Sir,—but I shall be frighted; I cannot bear the Smell of Gunpowder.' Or their Fathers should answer for them, 'Sir, or my Lord, my Child is but a Boy, and has never yet been out of his Mother's Care: It is impossible he should do his Country any Service for the Money she is to give him. Let me keep him a few Years longer first, and then——' This would be fair Dealing, and the Lad would deserve at least to be tried when he came to Years of Maturity.——But I never heard that one of these Objections was made with regard to the lowest Military Trust.——What *Hearts* then must those have who accept of the highest, after having known their own Disqualifications in passing thro' the lower? —— Ought not C—— to have said, when he was told, 'Do thou head an Army, *My Lord, I am not sufficient even to head a small Party; I have neither Skill to set in Order, nor Courage to animate a Battle?*——Ought not certain other Commanders, when the Honour of the Nation was entrusted to them jointly, to have cried with united Voice, 'My Lords, we shall quarrel: We shall 'hurt the Cause of our Country more by 'our private Animosities, than we shall 'serve it by our Courage or Experience?' ——If they did cry in this Manner, and their Voice was not attended to, what *Hearts* must those have who could venture our Reputation upon so suspicious a Bottom?

Were *Goodness of Heart* alone to direct us, I was thinking what a Number of Changes and Resignations we should soon have in all the Branches of the Establishment, and how many Offices that are now lucrative *Sine-Cures*, would be entirely aboliſhed: At last the Pursuit of this Thought furnish'd me with such a Number and Confusion of Ideas, that, either in a Dream or a Trance, Imagination pictured out the following Scene.

Methought I beheld the Genius of *Britain*, such as we see her depicted, sitting on a Throne of Justice, holding in her Left Hand a Mirror that reflected the true Disposition of every *Heart*, and in her Right a drawn Sword, ready to be sheath'd in every Breast that did not present itself fairly and openly. Before this Tribunal appear'd all those Men, whom Favour or Office had distinguished with the Title of *Great*, and it surprized me to observe how few of them were really worthy of that honourable Appellation.

The first Set that approach'd were adorned with Ribbands, Stars, Wands, Seals, Keys, and divers other Ensigns that I had before seen as Badges of the highest Honour. On the Outside of each Breast was written—*Love to my Country*,—*My Country's Service*,—*Loyalty and Patriotism*,—*I am all devoted*,—or some other Motto of like virtuous Import: But when they came near the Mirror, they saw reflected *Self-Interest*, —*Vain Ambition*,—*Treachery both to King and People*,—*To the highest Bidder*,—or some Brand of Infamy quite opposite to the Sentence assumed.—Upon this their Honours vanish'd away, and they departed in the utmost Shame and Confusion.——Out of 50, only about 3 returned with their Mot-

for unvaried, and these, I observ'd, were not near so bright in the Reflection as upon the Outside of the Person.

Courage,—*Experience*,—*Conduct*,—*For Religion and Liberty*,—*Military Skill*,—and several more Expressions becoming the Character of a good Soldier, which I saw embroider'd upon some hundred of laced Coats, made way, before the Mirror, for —*Cowardice*,— *Boasting*,— *Effeminacy*,— *Mercenary Dependence*,—*Slavery*,— and other Opposites.

I had more Hopes from another Order of Men in long black Gowns, some of which had a Mixture of White. Those bore on their Breasts — *Devotion*,— *Learning*,— *Piety*,— *Zeal*,— *Truth*,— *Charity*: —But were most of them obliged to go back again, after having been before the Glass, with—*Hypocrisy*,—*Ignorance*,—*Indifference*,—*Deceit*,—*Worldly Wishes*,— *Avarice*.—Some Exceptions there were in this, as well as in every other Order.

Another Set of Gownmen appear'd with — *Justice* — *Uprightness*, — *Penetration*, — *Knowledge*,—*Purity of Heart*: Which I saw transformed, almost in an Instant, into— —*Partiality*,—*Instability*,—*Misapprehension*, —*Darkness*,—*Corruption*,—and other Terms of like Import.

When the distinct Classes had all passed the Trial, I saw a confused Multitude, of both Sexes, every Age, and seemingly of all Vocations, who had every one some good Word without, as — *Honesty*,—*Fair-dealing*,—*Generosity*,—*Benevolence*,—*Dutifulness*,— *Charity*,— *Sobriety*,—*Constancy*— But very few carried off any Thing better than—*Craft*,— *Over-reaching*,— *Malice*,— *Envy*,—*Oppression*,— *Disobedience*,—*Lasciviousness*,—*Drunkenness*,—*Hatred*,—*Infidelity*. —The great Clamour made by these, at seeing themselves exposed, roused me from my *Reverie* to my natural Way of Thinking.

But tho' I lost the Sight of my general *allegorical Mirror*, I did not forget that every Man has it in his Power to hold up something like it to his own Heart; the doing of which, universally, will be an effectual Means to our Reformation, as this will be to our national Grandeur and Happiness.

Extract of a Letter printed in 1739, *giving an Account of the Rise and Progress of the Society in* Scotland, *for propagating Christian Knowledge.*

THE Extent of the *Highlands* of *Scotland* is much greater than has commonly been imagined: From the *Mull* of *Kintyre* to *Farbead* in *Strathnaver*, is more than 200 Miles in a straight Line, from South to North; and from *Farbead* to *John-a-Groat's* House, is above 60 more, along the North and Northern Coasts of the Continent; besides, there is a vast Number of inhabited Islands, of which some are both large and populous: As Instance, *Jura* is 24 Miles long; *Ila*, *Mull* 24; *Sky* 48; *Long-Island*, extending *Barra*, *Southuist*, and *Lewis*, 130; and many others from 2 to 12 Miles in Length. The Isles of *Orkney* and *Zetland* are to be considered by themselves; for in *Orkney* alone belong 33 inhabited Islands, one of which is 24 Miles, and another 12 in Length. In *Zetland* there are about 30 inhabited Islands, some of which are 24, others 7 Miles long. Many of these Islands lie at considerable Distances from the Continent, and from one another, and are in Extent about one Half of *Scotland*.

In this great Extent of Country, Ignorance and Superstition greatly prevail; and in some Places the Remains even of *Paganism* are to be found, and in many others the Reformation from Popery has never yet obtain'd. The Parishes where Ministers are settled, are commonly of very great Extent, some 30, 40, 50 Miles long, and generally divided by unpassable Mountains and Lakes; so that most of the Inhabitants being destitute of all Means of Knowledge, and without any Schools to educate their Children, are entirely ignorant of the Principles of Religion and Virtue, live in Idleness and Poverty, have no Notion of Industry, nor Sense of Liberty, are subject to the Will and Command of their Popish disaffected Chieftains, who have always oppos'd the propagating Christian Knowledge, and the *English* Tongue, that they might with less Difficulty keep their miserable Vassals in a slavish Dependence.

The poorer Sort have only the *Irish* Tongue, and little Correspondence with the civiliz'd Part of the Nation, and only come among them to pillage the more industrious Inhabitants; they are brought up in Principles of Tyranny and arbitrary Government, depend upon foreign Popish as their main Support, and the native *Irish* as their best Correspondents and Allies. This has been the Source of all the Rebellions and Insurrections, in that Country, since the Revolution.

On the other Hand, they are naturally of a quick Genius, of great bodily Strength, and inur'd to Hardship. Their Country is commodiously situated for the noblest Fishery in the World, of which our Neighbours have made immense Profit. They have Mines and Woods, and great Quantities of Black Cattle, and vast Tracts of improvable

able Land, which lie waſte for want of Induſtry in the People, and of conſidering the Advantage of their Situation. They are a numerous and prolifick People; and, if reform'd in their Principles and Manners, and uſefully employ'd, might be made a conſiderable Acceſſion of Power and Wealth to *Great Britain*. Some Clans of *Highlanders*, well inſtructed in the Arts of War, and well affected to the Government, would make as able and formidable a Body for their Country's Defence, as *Great Britain* or *Switzerland*, or any Part of *Europe*, are able to produce.

LIST *of thoſe attainted for* REBELLION.

ALEXANDER, Earl of Kellie.—William, Viſcount of Strathallan.—Alexander, Lord Pitſligo.—David Wemyſs, Eſq; called Lord Elcho.—James Drummond, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Lord Strathallan.—Simon Fraſer, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Lord Lovat.—George Murray, Eſq; Brother to the Duke of Athol.—Lewis Gordon, Eſq; Brother to the Duke of Gordon.—James Drummond, called Duke of Perth.—James Graham, called Viſcount of Dundee.—John Nairn, called Lord Nairn.—David Ogilvie, called Lord Ogilvie.—John Drummond, called Lord Drummond.—Robert Mercer, Eſq;—Sir William Gordon, of Park.—John Murray, of Brougton, Eſq;—John Gordon, the Elder, of Glenbucket.—Donald Cameron, the Younger, of Lochiel.—Dr. Archibald Cameron, of Lochiel.—Ludovick Cameron, of Tor Caſtle.—Alexander Cameron, of Dungallon.—Donald Mac Donald, of Clanronald, Junior.—Donald Mac Donald, of Lochgarie.—Alexander Mac Donald, of Keppoch.—Alexander Mac Donald, of Barriſdale.—Alexander Mac Donald, of Glencoe.—Evan Mac Pherſon, of Clunie.—Lauchlan Mac Lauchlan, of Caſtle Lauchlan.—John Mac Kinnon, of Mac Kinnon.—Charles Stewart, of Ardſheil.—George Lockhart, Son of George Lockhart, of Carnwath.—Laurence Oliphant, the Elder, of Gaſk.—Laurence Oliphant, the Younger, of Gaſk.—James Graham, of Airth.—John Stuart, called John Roy Stuart.—Francis Farquarſon, of Monaltrye.—Alexander Mac Gilivrae, of Drumaglaſh.—Lauchlan Mac Intoſh, Merchant.—Malcom Roſs, of Pitcalny.—Alexander Mac Leod.—John Ray, of Reſtaling.—Andrew Lunſdale, otherwiſe Lumſdain.—William Fidler, Clerk in the Auditor's Office.

The ſurprizing Effects of Tar-Water *in the Cure of the* Small-Pox: *Extracted from Mr.* Prior's Authentick Narrative of the Succeſs of Tar-Water, *in above* 200 *Caſes, in the* Aſthma, Fevers, Gout, Scurvy, Small-Pox, *and a great many other Diſeaſes.**

HAVING received ſeveral Letters from *Liverpool*, giving an Account of the extraordinary Virtues of Tar-Water, in the Cure of a great Number of Negroes in the Small-Pox, on board the *Little Foſter* of *Liverpool*, Capt. *Drape* Commander, on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, I ſhall here mention the Particulars of my Information. The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Hayward* of *Warington* in *Lancaſhire*, in a Letter dated *Oct.* 18, 1744. writes, that having received from a Friend an Account of this ſurprizing Cure of the Negroes, he made a Journey on Purpoſe to *Liverpool*, to be fully informed of the Particulars of the Fact; and there was thoroughly ſatisfied of the Truth thereof by Mr. *Conliff*, Mr. *Armitage*, Mr. *Reed*, and Mr. *John Atherton*, Perſons of the beſt Credit, and the moſt conſiderable Merchants of the Place, the three firſt Owners of the ſaid Ship; and they all aſſured him, that they received the Account from Capt. *Drape* himſelf, who was ready and willing to make an Affidavit of the Truth thereof at any Time, when deſired. And as ſo new and extraordinary a Cure in a diſtant Country required the beſt Proof and Evidence, which the Nature of the Caſe could afford to ſupport the Credit thereof, Mr. *Atherton* was afterwards pleaſed to tranſmit to me, at my Requeſt, Capt. *Drape*'s Narrative, and his Affidavit ſworn before the Mayor of *Liverpool*, at the publick Seſſions, where Mr. *Conliff*, and the other Gentlemen were preſent, and who were ſatisfied of the Truth of the Particulars, before it was confirmed by Oath; which Narrative and Affidavit, I here publiſh, for the Satisfaction of the Publick, in the Words of the Original now in my Poſſeſſion, which are as follow.

The *Little Foſter* of *Liverpool*, Capt. *Drape* Maſter, in the Year 1742, made a Voyage to *Guinea*; and having taken in 216 Negroes, before he left the Coaſt, he had the Misfortune to ſee the Small-Pox break out amongſt them: In a very ſhort Time there were no leſs than 170 ill of that Diſtemper all at once.

The Captain was under great Concern, and fully expected, that for Want of Room and other Neceſſaries, he muſt infallibly loſe the greateſt Part of them. A Perſon on board adviſed the Maſter to infuſe a Quantity of Tar in Water, and give it the Slaves to drink, ſaying it was practiſed in the ſame Caſe with good Succeſs. The Tar-

* *See a full Account of it, from the Biſhop of* Cloyne's *Treatiſe, in our Magazine for* 1744, *p.* 236—244.

Tar-Water was prepared, but the firſt, to whom it was offered, obſtinately refuſed it, and ſo did many more; that Man died in two or three Days; which the reſt ſeeing, were more eaſily brought to Compliance; ſo that partly by Perſuaſion, partly by Force, the reſt were all brought to drink. The good Effects followed ſoon after, and were ſo plainly perceived by the poor Creatures themſelves, that they came upon Deck, and crowding about a Tub of Tar-Water, that was ſet there for them, drank plentifully of it, from Time to Time, of their own Accord.

This had an Effect that could hardly be expected under the moſt commodious Circumſtances; for of thoſe 170 (moſt of them grown Perſons) not one died, except that one Man, that could not be brought to drink the Tar-Water. Capt. *Drape* ſays farther, that the Negroes continued drinking Tar-Water after their Recovery, which they found ſo much Relief from, that they could hardly be brought to drink any other; and that from the Time of their Departure from *Guinea*, to their Arrival in *Jamaica*, he verily believes they did not drink above a Hogſhead of Water, that was not impregnated with Tar, tho' the ordinary Conſumption of Water for ſo many Slaves, could not be leſs than a Hogſhead a Day.

I do hereby certify upon Oath, that the Contents of the above Narrative are actually and *bona fide* true,

Liverpool, Jan. 14, 1744.

JOSEPH DRAPE.

Taken and ſworn before me,

Owen Prichard, Mayor of *Liverpool*.

OBSERVATIONS *in ſeveral* VOYAGES *and* TRAVELS *in* America: *Continued from* p. 128.

THUS then we found ourſelves, to our exceſſive Satisfaction, free from thoſe dire Apprehenſions that had ſo long diſturb'd our Minds, and thoſe Fatigues that had jaded our Bodies, in this little, uncommonly difficult Voyage. As ſoon as we had dropp'd Anchor, we ſaw ſeveral Flats * full of Men, whom we perceived to be our Countrymen; but how was our Joy rais'd into Admiration, when we were inform'd, that the Place we were in, and had ſo miraculouſly lighted on, was *Alcatraque* Inlet to *Senequaxen!* We ador'd the Goodneſs of Providence, and return'd unfeigned Thanks for our Deliverance; and now we had Time to contemplate the Beauties of the Scene, and to indulge this new Satisfaction. The Bay we were in, was open to the Sea on the Eaſtward, and on every Side elſe, landlock'd. We could plainly now diſcover the Cries of the induſtrious Hind, tending his improving Flock; and on every Side, the Lowing of Kine, the Bleating of the fleecy Charge, and the Neighing of the generous Steed ſtruck our Ears; and we exchanged for the new Muſick, the Jargon of bellowing Winds, the burſting Rains, and the roaring Thunder. The Beach all glittering with conchous Riches, and white as the driven Snow, attracted our Eyes on every Side; the green Marſhes and Savannahs, even at this Time, appear'd in freſh Verdure; and the Woods, from the great Quantities of Ever-greens, ſeemed to wear a Summer Hue. Up the Country, the Creeks, whoſe Meanders we could diſcern, form'd to the Fancy regular Canals, rufhing Torrents, headlong Caſcades, and ſhining Mirrors; but to moderate our Satisfaction, and to take off from our too great and preſumptuous Exultation, on the Larboard Shore lay the melancholy Wreck of a large *Briſtol* Man, which had ſtranded in this Place ſome Years before. 'Tis impoſſible to deſcribe the Tortures this Sight gave us, which indeed forc'd Tears from our Eyes, by Compariſon with what we had been to ſuffer ourſelves.

We now examin'd our Cabin Aſſociates, and found only the inanimate Remains of three of them. The others had ſome Sign of Life, and were convey'd on Shore by the Planters who viſited us, and were their Neighbours. A thouſand Times they lifted their Eyes up with Aſtoniſhment at their forlorn Condition. Our Negroes were our next Concern, and here only two were found alive, and ſuch a Stench of Putrefaction in the Hold, as made it neceſſary to have Recourſe to the uſual Preſervatives from infectious Smells. Ourſelves now were to be conſider'd, and as ſoon as the Relations of our Owner came down to the Sloop to take Charge of her, we embark'd in a Flat for *Golden Quarter*. And now, as if our Ability held out only ſo long as our Neceſſity ſubſiſted, we ſoon felt the bitter Effects of our late Troubles: Froſt-bitten from Head to Foot, and feveriſhly diſtracted from ſo long a Privation of downy Repoſe, we now were almoſt unable to move any Thing but our deploring Eyes; yet,—Misfortune on Misfortune!—our Barge ran aground, about a Mile from the Sloop, at low Water, Eleven o'Clock at Night, and we were forced to lie open and expoſed till the enſuing Morning, ſhe was loaden ſo deep; and then, with ſome Difficulty, we hove her off the Shelve: And this, in an extreme piercing Froſt, finiſhed our Diſaſters, and ſerved almoſt to rob us entirely of the little Life remaining.

[*To be continued.*]

* *Theſe are large flat-bottom'd Boats, capable of carrying ſome Tons of Goods, and uſed in the Tobacco Countries to unlade Veſſels with. They have alſo a Kind of Sloops, clumſily built, which may be called* Tobacco Druggers, *of* 70 *or* 80 *Tons Burden.*

SHIPS

(Continued from p. 148.)

SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH *from the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

TWO Spaniſh Ships, taken by the Betſey and Bonetta Privateers, carried to Jamaica.

A ſmall French Privateer carried into Liſbon by the Trial Sloop of War.

A French Man of War, taken by one of Admiral Warren's Squadron.

A ſmall Spaniſh Privateer taken by the Ferret Sloop of War, and ſent into Oporto.

The L'Eſperance, Theullier, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, taken by the Cheſterfield, and Boyne Privateers, and carried into Bantry Bay.

The Fortune Privateer of St. Malo's, by the Prince Frederick Man of War, and ſent to Plymouth.

A Spaniſh Ship of great Value, by the Roſe in June, near the Bermudas Iſlands.

A Ship from the Havanna to Curacao, by a Privateer of Jamaica.

A Spaniſh Ship, with Effects regiſtered at 30,000*l.* Value, by a Privateer of Philadelphia.

A Spaniſh Privateer, which had landed Money, *&c.* for the Rebels, by the Bridgwater Man of War.

A large French Ship, from Toulon for Havre de Grace, by the Blandford Privateer.

The Bourbon and la Charite. (See p. 100.)

Two Spaniſh Privateers taken by the Drake Snow Man of War, and carried into Jamaica.

The Auguſt Man of War. (See p. 100.)

The St. Matthew, Truant, from St. Malo's for St. Domingo, taken by the Phœnix Man of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

A Brigantine from the Havanna, with dry Goods, and ſome Thouſands of Dollars, taken by a Weſt-India Privateer.

The Victoire, taken by the Blandford Privateer of Briſtol.

A Spaniſh Ship, laden with Cotton, Wool, and Tallow, taken by an American Privateer, and ſent into Rhode-Iſland.

A ſmall French Privateer, of 4 Guns, and 18 Men, taken by the Eagle Privateer.

A French Ship, from Bayonne for Cadiz, with Proviſions, carried into Gibraltar.

The Aurora, a large French Ship, from Hiſpaniola for France, taken by the Heſſer Privateer of New-York, and carried into New-England.

Four French Store-Ships, and an armed Veſſel, taken by the Warren Galley and Saltaſh Privateers, who burnt two others. (See p. 153.)

A French Privateer of 14 Guns, taken by a Man of War of Admiral Martin's Squadron.

A French Ship from Marſeilles for St. Malo's, with Cotton, Soap, *&c.* taken by the Kouli Kan Privateer, and carried into Gibraltar.

The La Victoire, Plaſeliere, of 36 Guns, and 145 Men, with 110 Cheſts of Silver, from Cape Francois for Port Lewis; and the Le Gloire, of 20 Guns, from France for Guinea; taken by the London and Garland Privateers.

A ſmall Spaniſh Privateer, of 2 Guns, and 15 Men, taken by the King-Fiſher Sloop.

A Ship of St. Malo's, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, carried into Barbadoes.

A French Turkey Ship, with Cotton and Oil, brought into Plymouth by the Hampton Court.

Several trading Veſſels on the Spaniſh Main, and a French Sloop, with Sugar, Rum, Hides, *&c.* taken by two New-England Privateers.

A French Snow, with 150 Hogſheads of Sugar, *&c.* taken by the ſame Privateers, and carried into New-Providence. [*To be continued.*]

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

HIS Majeſty's Snow the Blaſt, Capt. Shoulden, taken by two Spaniſh Xebeques, on the South-Side of Jamaica, after a bloody Engagement of four Hours.

The Experiment, Carr, from Jamaica for London, taken by the ſame.

The Alexander, Arthur, from Madeira for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Chance, Guther, and the Chambers, from Africa for America, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The ——, Parrott, from St. Kitt's, carried into Martinico.

The Albarnos, Bryant, from New York for London, carried into Dieppe.

The Welcome, Leith, from Liſbon to Cork, carried into St. Malo's.

The Gamington, Nichols, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.

The Francis, Skinner, from Newfoundland for London, carried into St. Sebaſtian's.

The Mary, Smee; the Elizabeth, Bedlow; the Wanton, Cunningham; the Jane and Sarah,

Sarah, Atkins; and the St. Philip, Leary; all from Jamaica for the Spaniſh Main, taken by four Spaniſh Privateers.

The Membland, Tutt, from Plymouth for London, taken by a French Privateer.

The Trevillian, Axford, from Briſtol for Jamaica, and a Ship from London, carried into Martinico.

The ——— Privateer, Capt. Hyder, of Antigua, taken by a French Privateer.

The Tryal, Jefferies, from Carolina for Oporto, taken and carried into Vigo.

The Queen of Hungary, Hefferman, from Jamaica for the Spaniſh Main, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer.

A Ship of 200 Tons, bound for Gallipoli, taken by a French Man of War, and carried into Toulon.

The Humphry and Jane, Wilſon, from Rhode-Iſland for Jamaica, carried into Martinico.

Two Schooners of New England, taken by a French Sloop of War.

The American Merchant, Haſlam, from London for New England; the Speedwell, Iriſh, from Antigua for London; the Lyme, Swin, from Plymouth for Carolina; the Lady Elizabeth, Arhoult, from Cork for Bremen; the Milford, Rowe; the Fortune, Marſhal, both from Antigua for London; and the Heathcote, Spencer, from Jamaica for London; all carried into St. Malo's.

The Mary, Woodrope, from London for Madeira, taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Roebuck, Davis, from Newfoundland, carried into St. Juan de Luz.

The Friendſhip, Ouchterlony, carried into Bayonne.

The Chaldow, Olive, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.

The Two Siſters, Bracken, from Lancaſter for Antigua; and the Roſe, Clark, from Barbadoes for Virginia; both carried into Martinico.

The Hannibal Privateer of Briſtol, ſunk by a French Man of War.

The Scarborough, Macky, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Prize Frigate, Maſham, from Virginia for London, carried into St. Jago de Cuba.

The Italian Merchant, Douglas; and the Wager, James, both from Virginia for London, carried into St. Malo's; the Privateer who took them was loſt, with the whole Crew.

The Surprize, Gammon, from Jamaica for London, taken by a French Privateer.

The Planters Friendſhip, Hooper, from Maryland for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Swift, Hayman; and the Speedwell, Potter, from Newfoundland for England, both carried into St. Malo's.

The Zant, Kirby, from the Streights for Briſtol, carried into Nantz.

The Martha and Elizabeth, Hedger, from Chicheſter for Dublin, ſent into St. Malo's.

The Proſperous, Neal, from New-England for Portugal, carried into Bayonne.

The Juſtitia, Johnſon, from Maryland for London, carried into St. Jean de Luz.

The Bohemia, Harding, from Maryland for Biddiford, carried into Bayonne.

The Farnley, Gibſon, taken by a French Privateer 10 Leagues from the Iſle of Wight.

The Diligence, Hodſon, from Carolina for New-England, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Daniel, Tyſhurſt; and the Delight, Lyde, both from Carolina for Oporto, carried into a Port of Gallicia.

The Concord, Ball, from London for Liſbon, carried into Breſt.

The Induſtry, Colley, from Boſton to Jamaica, carried into Cadiz.

The William and Sarah, Glegg, from London for Oporto, carried into St. Juan de Luz.

The Bonetta, Turner, from Feverſham for Lyme, taken off Portland.

The Warminſter, Holbrook; and the King David, Moor, from Jamaica for Briſtol; the Tartar Privateer, and the Poſtillion, from Carolina, carried into the Havanna.

The James and Elizabeth, Harper, from Dublin for the Weſt-Indies, carried into St. Malo's.

The Seaflower, from Rotterdam for St. Euſtatia, carried into Port-Paſſage.

The Amaryllis, Doyle, from London, laſt from Madeira for St. Kitts, carried into Martinico.

A Sloop of Boſton, Capt. Burgill, taken by the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras.

The John Galley, Blandy, from Virginia for London, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, and carried into St. Andero.

The Thomas and Elizabeth, Oſborne, from Shoreham for Dublin, carried into Cherbourg.

The Society, Major, from Guernſey for Madeira and Barbadoes, carried into Breſt.

The Lucy, Purchas, from Oporto for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Atkins, Doubt, from Briſtol for Jamaica; and the Nancy, Martin, from Barbadoes for Carolina, both carried into Martinico.

The Cleveland, Robinſon, from Virgina for Liverpool, carried into Bayonne.

The Cheſter, Roſe, from Cheſter for Oporto, carried into Gallicia.

A Veſſel from St. Kit's, the Rover Privateer of Briſtol of 14 Guns, and the Priſcilla, Reeve, from South-Carolina for London, all carried into Breſt.

The Swift, Bartholomew, from Maryland for London, taken by a French Man of War of 50 Guns.

The St. David, Hutchins, from South-Carolina for Liſbon, taken by the French.

The Florimella, from Briſtol to Antigua, taken by the French in Sight of that Iſland.

The John, Seabrook, from Virginia for London, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer.

The Earl of Derby, Penkett, from Liverpool to Jamaica; and the Jane, Jenkins, from Ireland to Liſbon, carried into Bilboa.

The Agnes and Betty, Brame, from Maryland for London, carried into Bilboa.

The Frederick, Hall, and another Ship with Guns, from Virginia to London, carried into Port Paſſage.

A Briſtol Snow, Murray, carried into Port Louis.

The Charles, Randolph, from Virginia, taken by a French Privateer, and ranſom'd for 1500*l.*

The St. John, Whaley, from Liſbon, carried into St. Malo's.

The Endeavour, Hope, bound up the Mediterranean, taken by an open Boat, in the Gut of Gibraltar.

The Webſter, Stevens; the Dakins, Taylor; the Friendſhip, Parry, from London for Dublin; and the Leaven, Brade, from Plymouth for Oporto; all carried into Breſt.

The Charming Nancy, Davidſon, from St. Kit's for London; the Simpſon, Ragg, from London for Antigua; the Fortune, Gardiner, from London for Liverpool; the Bleſſed Gally, Perry; and the Mary-Anne, Ludlow, from London for Dublin; all carried into St. Malo's.

The Sarah, Roberts, from London for Dublin, carried into St. Valery.

The James, Hoar, from Maryland for London, carried into Havre-de-Grace.

The Penguin, Morris, from Cork for Madeira, carried into Nantz.

The Olive, Jones, from New England for Antigua, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer.

The Maynard, Brooke, from Virginia for London, carried into Port Louis.

The Plain-dealer, Dobbins, from London for Maryland, with Convicts, taken after a Fight of near 3 Hours, in which 40 of the Convicts fought with great Courage. After the Surrender the Man of War took the Captain, moſt of his Men, and ſome of the Convicts on board him, and ſent the Ship, with about 35 of the Men Convicts, and all the Women, for ſome Port in France; but ſhe was loſt near Breſt, and all periſhed except 7 Frenchmen.

The Nancy, Murray, from Faro for Cork, taken by a French Man of War, and carried into Breſt.

The Priſcilla, Shea, from London for Antigua; the Prophet Samuel, Sweard, from Briſtol for Antigua; the Friendſhip, Edwards, from Swanſey for Dublin; the Modbury, Laurence, from Portſmouth for Liſbon; and the Induſtry, Taylor, from Swanſey; all carried into Breſt.

The Frederickſburg, Yeates, from Yarmouth for the Streights, laden with Pilchards, taken by the Spaniards.

The Pelham, Tomlinſon, from Virginia for London, taken by the French.

The Cyrus, Copythorn, from Briſtol, carried into Port Paſſage.

The William, Jenkins, from Carolina for Briſtol, taken by a French Privateer, and loſt going into Uſhant.

[*To be continued.*]

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of* Canterbury, *in Convocation aſſembled.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, unanimouſly beg Leave to profeſs, in your ſacred preſence, our moſt unfeigned and devout thankfulneſs to Almighty God, for the compleat and important Victory vouchſafed to your Majeſty's Forces over your rebellious Subjects, ſupported by the avowed and implacable Enemies of your Royal Dignity, and theſe your Kingdoms.

A It is evident to all the World, that on the Stability of your Majeſty's Throne, and on the Succeſſion of the Crown in your auguſt Family, depend, under Divine Providence, the Security of our holy Religion, and of all our Civil Rights, and even our Being as a Proteſtant and free People. Never, therefore, was there any Joy more tranſporting and univerſal, than every

every where appeared among all Orders and Degrees of Men, on the happy Defeat of the late wicked and traiterous Attempts.

Your faithful Clergy, always the devoted Objects of Popiſh Malice and Cruelty, humbly deſire to preſent, from grateful Hearts, their dutiful Acknowledgments to your moſt gracious Majeſty, their chief human Defence, as for your conſtant Protection and Favour, ſo for your wiſe and ſeaſonable Care of the publick Safety, in committing the Conduct of your Armies to that illuſtrious Prince, who, through the Bleſſing of Heaven on his heroick Virtues, early copied from your Royal Example, hath been the glorious Inſtrument of this great and ever memorable Deliverance.

May the watchful Providence of God ſtill continue to guard and preſerve your ſacred Life: May it pleaſe him to bleſs your Arms and Counſels with freſh and conſtant Succeſſes againſt all your domeſtick and foreign Enemies; and, after a long and happy Reign over an obedient and grateful People, may you be rewarded with an immortal Crown of Glory.

To which his Majeſty returned this moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords, and the reſt of the Clergy,

I thank you for this affectionate Addreſs, and your Congratulations on the Succeſs of my Arms, under the Command of my Son the Duke, againſt the Rebels. The Zeal, which you ſo early and ſo remarkably ſhew'd throughout the Kingdom, againſt theſe Attempts of our Enemies, did not fail to have the beſt Effect; of which I have a juſt Senſe. You may depend upon my firm Reſolution, to ſupport and protect the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed.*

His MAJESTY's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, preſented on *May* 14.

I thank you for this affectionate Addreſs. Your Congratulations on the Succeſs of my Arms, under the Command of my Son the Duke, againſt the Rebels, are very agreeable to me, and are a freſh Mark of your Duty and Affection to my Perſon and Government. The Univerſity may always depend upon my Favour and Protection.

The KING's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, was as follows.

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs; and for the Satisfaction you expreſs on the Succeſs of my Arms, under the Command of my Son the Duke, againſt the Rebels. The Aſſurances of your Attachment to my Perſon and Government, and your Zeal for the Preſervation of our happy Conſtitution, are very agreeable to me. The Univerſity may depend upon the Continuance of my Favour and Protection.

ACCOUNTS *of the* REBELS, *and of the* MOTIONS *of the* KING's FORCES, *after the Battle of* CULLODEN; *as publiſhed by Authority: Continued from p.* 202.

From the London Gazette, April 29.

Whitehall, April 29. THIS Day an Expreſs arrived from *Edinburgh* with the following Advices.

Edinburgh, April 26. The Victory obtained over the Rebels by his Royal Highneſs the Duke, appears every Day to be more and more compleat and deciſive.

Thurſday Morning about 3 o'Clock, being the Day after the Battle, the Pretender's Son, with *Sheridan* and *Sullivan*, and no other Attendants or Servants, was ſeen paſſing *Fort Auguſtus* in his Way to *Glengary*. *Fort Auguſtus* is burnt and blown up, and there is neither Gariſon nor Proviſions there.

On *Saturday* the 19th, Lord *Perth*, and his Brother called Lord *John Drummond*, were at *Garrickmore*, within 12 Miles of *Fort Auguſtus*, on their Way to *Lochabar*, attended only by their Servants. The latter ordered the *French* Horſe of *Fitz James*'s Regiment, who had followed the Pretender's Son and him out of the Battle, to return to *Inverneſs*, and ſurrender themſelves Priſoners: And the general and laſt Order given by the Rebel Officers to their Men, was to ſhift for themſelves.

The *Macphersons* were not at the Battle, but were that Day on their March to *Inverneſs*, and upon meeting the Rebels running away from the Action, they returned to their own Country.

Lord *Elcho* was at the Battle, and went off with the Pretender's Son, but afterwards they ſeparated.

Orders are given along the Coaſt to prevent any of the Rebels from making their Eſcape by Sea.

The Illuminations and publick Rejoicing here, on occaſion of his Royal Highneſs's Victory, exceeded all that were ever ſeen in theſe Parts.

From the London Gazette, *May* 3.

Whitehall, April 29. This Day an Expreſs arriv'd from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Advices.

Inverneſs, April 23. On *Monday* Mr. *Grant*, with 600 of his Followers, came to join

s, and for the preſent they are ordered to e quarter'd in the *M'Intoſhes* Country. The *Grants* having taken the Lord *Balmerino*, delivered him up to his Royal Highneſs: He is the Perſon who, after the Battle of *Dunblain*, in the laſt Rebellion, deſerted to the Rebels at *Perth*. He was then Capt. *Elphingſton*, of *Shannon*'s Regiment of Foot.

All the *French* Officers and Soldiers who were left here, are now Priſoners; and Yeſterday 310 of them were ſhipp'd off for *Newcaſtle*. Almoſt all the Pretender's Son's Servants are come in, and as they were all *French*, and had not been with him before he came to *France*, his Royal Highneſs has given them Paſſports to go home. Lord *Sutherland* is with 8 or 900 of his People in the Head of the *Fraſers* Country, and near the *Chiſolms* of *Strathglaſs*. Lord *Loudoun*, who is at preſent with 300 Men in the Iſle of *Skye*, is ordered by his Royal Highneſs to land in the Country of the *Glentonalds*, and to march up to *Fort Auguſtus*. Lord *Cobham*'s Regiment this Day marched for *Montroſe*, to guard the Sea Coaſt.

From the London Gazette, May 6.

Whiteball, May 6. Yeſterday a Meſſenger arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Advices.

Inverneſs, April 30. Lieut. Col. *Leighton*, of Major Gen. *Blakeney*'s Regiment, is ordered to take the Command of the Caſtle of *Stirling*; and Major Gen. *Blakeney* is to come hither, to take that of the Troops which will be left here.

Lord *Ancram* is marched to-day, with Lord *Mark Kerr*'s Regiment, for the Eaſtern Coaſt.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke has iſſued a Proclamation for ſeizing all Rebels and their Arms.

The greateſt Diligence is uſing to get a ſufficient Number of Boats upon *Loch Neſs*; and as ſoon as that is done, his Royal Highneſs propoſes to march, with 15 Battalions and *Kingſton*'s Horſe, to *Fort Auguſtus*, in two Marches; and Lord *Loudoun*, with the *Argyllſhire* Militia and the Independent Companies, will march thro' the Hills on the Right and Left, in Purſuit of the Rebels.

Lord *Rea*'s People are ſent back to their own Country, and Lord *Sutherland*'s return home to-day.

The Pretender's Son, Lord *Perth*, and a Perſon calling himſelf Lord *John Drummond*, are moving about in the *Camerons* Country, with young *Lochiel*, who was wounded again in the laſt Battle, and have but above 20 or 30 Men with them.

Whiteball, May 4. An Expreſs arriv'd from *Edinburgh* with the following Advices.

Edinburgh, April 30. By Letters from *Inverneſs* of the 25th, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* continued there, and the Lord Preſident of the Seſſion arrived that Day. The Number of Priſoners increaſes at *Inverneſs*. The Priſons at *Aberdeen*, *Montroſe*, and *Stirling* are filled, and Priſoners are continually brought into *Perth*, *Dumferling*, *Dundee*, *Irwine*, and *Dumfreis*. By Expreſs from *Dumbarton* we have an Account, that the Marquiſs of *Tullibardine*, and an *Italian* who calls himſelf *Mitchell*, and ſays he has been 30 Years in the Service of the Pretender, having ſurrendred themſelves to Mr. *Buchannan* of *Drumakill*, a Juſtice of the Peace, were by him committed to the Caſtle of *Dumbarton*. Detachments of the *Edinburgh* Regiment were ſent out ſome Days ago along the South Side of the *Firth*, in order to intercept Rebels; and Yeſterday at the *Queen's Ferry* they ſeized one *Robert Murray*, a Writer in *Edinburgh*, a Life-Guard Man in the late Rebel Army, and ſent him hither. Laſt Night one *James Hay*, a *Scotchman*, who calls himſelf a Captain and Paymaſter of Lord *John Drummond*'s Regiment, ſurrender'd himſelf to the Lord Juſtice Clerk, and was by his Lordſhip committed to our Caſtle. This Man ſays, that the *French*, viz. *Drummond*'s Regiment, the *Iriſh* Picquets, and *Fitz-James*'s Horſe, at the Time of the late Battle, amounted to between 6 and 700 Men; that of the firſt 50 were killed in the Battle, and of the ſecond about 100. He further ſays, that he parted from the Perſon called Lord *John Drummond* at *Ruthven*, who took the Money belonging to the Regiment from him, and divided it amongſt his Officers, deſiring every one to ſhift for himſelf, as he intended to do; that the Rebels had not received any Pay for ſome Weeks before the Battle; that their Magazine of Proviſions being very low, they were forced to try a Battle; that the Night before they were extremely haraſſed by marching and countermarching, and before they could get any Refreſhment, they were ſurprized by the Duke's quick March. General *Campbell* is marched towards *Lochabar*, in order to clear that Country of the Rebels, who are at preſent diſperſed all over it, and are beginning to rob and plunder. On *Wedneſday* laſt *Glengyle*, with about 120 Men well armed, in their Retreat from *Sutherland*, paſſed the *Tay* near *Finlayrig* on their Way home to *Balwhidder*. We have Advices here, that Lord *Pitſligo*, with many of the Foot that followed him, are lurking about the Coaſt of *Buchan*, in hopes of finding an Opportunity to make their Eſcape to *France*.

From the London Gazette, May 13.

Inverneſs, May 5. It is thought that our Stay here will not be long, from the Diſpoſitions which are making for carrying forward Proviſions, of which a very conſiderable Quantity has been amaſs'd here.

Sir *James Kinloch*, two of his Brothers, A and ſome others, are taken by Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*'s Huſſars.

Commodore *Smith* receiv'd Advice Yeſterdary from Capt. *Jefferys* of the *Scarborough*, dated *Deer Sound*, in the *Orkneys*, the 27th paſt, That every Thing was quiet in thoſe Parts, the Rebels having been gone above a Fortnight from thence. [*The Captain's Advice, at the ſame Time, about the taking of a* Spaniſh *Galleon, ſee in the* Occurrences.] B

From the London Gazette, May 17.

Whitehall, May 15. By Letters from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, dated at *Inverneſs* the 8th Inſtant, we are inform'd, that his Royal Highneſs had order'd the Tranſport Ships to *Shields* to revictual, in order for the embarking of the *Heſſian* Troops for *Flanders*, with all poſſible Expedition. C

Lord *Loudoun* was to march on the 8th Inſtant to *Fort Auguſtus*, with 18 Independent Companies.

The Earls of *Cromarty* and *Kilmarnock*, and Lord *Balmerino*, were to ſet out the next Day for *London*. His Royal Highneſs propos'd in five or ſix Days to move forwards from *Inverneſs* toward *Fort Auguſtus*, and to detach Brigadier General *Mordaunt* with a Body of Troops to *Perth*, to replace the *Heſſians*. D

Edinburgh, May 9. By Expreſs from the Sheriff of *Argyll*, the following Account E from Capt. *Noel*, of the *Greyhound* Man of War, to Major General *Campbell*, has been receiv'd here.

Greyhound, in Alroſs Bay, May 4. Upon my Arrival here from *Ireland*, I was inform'd of Lord *Loudoun*'s being at *Skey*, whither I went to offer him my Aſſiſtance. I attempted getting to the Northward, but F Wind and Weather would not permit. Upon the 1ſt Inſtant I had an Account of two large Ships being at *Loch Noua*. The next Morning at Day-light I weigh'd, in Company with the *Baltimore*, and kept plying, the Wind being contrary. In the Evening, the *Terror* join'd me. Next Morning at Day-break we ſtood in for the *Loch*, and a little after Four I croſs'd cloſe to the G Commodore, gave him a Broadſide and then ſtood to the other. The Sloops follow'd my Example, and we were engag'd till Nine o'Clock, when our Maſts and Rigging were ſo much ſhatter'd, that the Sloops were not capable of keeping under Sail, which was the only Means we could propoſe to annoy them by, as we were inferior to them in Strength. One of the French Ships carried 34 Guns, 24 of which were Nine-Pounders. The other carry'd 32, 22 of which were Nine-Pounders. Wherefore after lying at Anchor ſome Time, and having repair'd our Damages as well as we could, we made Sail and left them, and are now refitting. I have ſent to the *Furnace* and *Raven* to join me as ſoon as poſſible, and hope we ſhall ſoon have it in our Power to give a better Account of them. We all have ſuffer'd pretty much in our Maſts, Yards, Rigging and Sails, and I believe we have not left them in a Condition of putting to Sea immediately. We ſaw ſeveral Chests and Barrels on Shore, which we judg'd to be Arms and Ammunition, and landed from theſe Ships; and we alſo perceiv'd many People in Arms by the Water-ſide.

James Stirling of *Kier*, and *Hugh Stirling* his Son, one of the Pretender's Son's Life-Guards, and *James Stirling* of *Craigbarnet*, have been apprehended on board a *Dutch* Ship employ'd to carry Tobacco from the *Clyde* to *Holland*.

From the London Gazette, May 24.

Edinburgh, May 13. By a Letter dated the 6th Inſtant at *Aros Bay*, in the Iſland of *Mull*, we hear, that the *Greyhound* Man of War, with the *Terror*, *Baltimore*, and *Raven* Sloops, were ſailed from thence for *Lochnanuach* in *Ariſaig*, to renew their Attack on the two *French* Ships, and expected to be joined by Captain *Ferguſon* in the *Furnace* Sloop, for whom they had ſent an Expreſs, as they had done for the *Serpent*, but doubted whether the laſt could be with them in Time. The ſaid two *French* Ships came to *Ariſaig* on the 29th of *April*, and on the 1ſt of *May* in the Evening, the Pretender's Son came thither from *M'Donald* of *Bariſdale*'s Houſe in *Moydart*, with ſuch as remained with him; whereupon the Ships began immediately to unload. They brought nothing, as yet appears, but Arms and Ammunition. Upon their Arrival however, 70 or 80 of the *M'Leans* went from *Mull* to *Ariſaig*. Beef, and that very poor, is the only Support that the Pretender's Son and Company have had ſince they came to that Country, excepting 30 Bolls of Meal from *Kenloch* of *Moydart*'s Houſe, which had lain there ever ſince *Auguſt* laſt, and is all the Meal they have at *Ariſaig*. The Marqueſs of *Tullibardine* was put on board the *Elthan* this Night; it was well for him that he had a ſtrong Guard to defend him againſt the People of *Glaſgow*, who were greatly exaſperated againſt him; he did not paſs through this City, but was carried di-

rectly

fly to *Leith*, where likewiſe a ſtrong guard protected him from the Reſentment of the Populace.

Edinburgh, *May* 19. We have credible advices from *Old Rock* in *Ardnamurchan*, that the Pretender's Son, with the Perſons commonly called the Duke of *Perth*, and Lord *John Drummond*, as alſo Lord *Elcho*, *Sheridan*, *O'Sullivan*, and Mr. *Buchannan*, with many others, whoſe Names were not known, made their Eſcape on *Sunday* the 4th on board of two *French* Men of War from *Ariſaig*; and that their Secretary *Murray* remained to take Care of the Money and Stores landed. In the Engagement on *Saturday* the 3d, one of the *French* Ships had 48 Men killed, the other eight Men, among whom, one Major *Hales* of the Picquets, beſides a great many wounded. During the Action, the Country People, particularly *Bariſdale*, and the *M'Donalds* belonging to him, carried off 240 Caſks of Brandy, and about 800*l.* in Caſh. The *M'Leans*, who came from *Mull*, went off on *Saturday* Night after the Engagement, and carried with them one of the *French* Long-boats, loaded with Brandy, and ſome Caſh. When the Action was over, the Captain would land no more Stores, finding that thoſe which he had ſet on Shore were plundered. They talk of aſſembling at *Stranban* in *Sunart*, and to keep a Body moving to harraſs our Troops, in Hopes to obtain Terms, and try to perſuade the People, that the Pretender's Son is to return with a greater Force; but this gains no Credit even amongſt the Rebels themſelves. By the Ship the *Glaſgow*, *Alexander Montgomery*, Maſter, now lying in *Kelburn* Road, there is Advice, that on the 5th the ſaid Ship, being off *Dunvegan* Sound in the Iſle of *Skye*, turning with the Wind at S. W. made two large Ships coming down upon her, and ſteering to the N.W. but the *Glaſgow* making from them, they did not purſue. On the 6th Inſtant, a *Dutch* Ship, bound for *Liverpool*, which was a little aſtern of the *Glaſgow* when the two large Ships paſſed, informed the *Glaſgow* that they had ſpoke with him, and were two *French* Men of War. The Wind continued for ſome Days S.W. and has ſince been Eaſterly, ſo poſſibly they may not have yet got round the North of *Scotland*.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, May 24.

SIR,

THE great and ſignal Mercy of God in delivering us from thoſe who came to deſtroy or enſlave us, has cauſed an univerſal Joy to ſpread throughout the Land, ſome expreſſing it one Way, and ſome another; but *all* join in extolling the Duke of *Cumberland* as the principal Deliverer of his Country under God Almighty. Amidſt all theſe Acclamations, how beautiful a Scene it muſt be to behold his Highneſs modeſtly attributing all the Glory to God! That this ſeems to be the Caſe, I think, plainly appears from a worthy *Ejaculation* of the Duke's a little after the late Engagement, which I had from good Authority.

His Highneſs, when the Battle was over, retired for Refreſhment to a Place near the Field. Soon after, he took a ſerious Walk by himſelf among the Multitude of Slain. He was followed by ſome of his Attendants, who obſerved him in deep Meditation.—He laid his Hand upon his Breaſt, and with Eyes lifted up to Heaven, was heard to ſay, *Lord! what am I! that I ſhould be ſpared, when ſo many brave Men lie dead upon the Spot.*

This Expreſſion of *deep Humility* towards God, and *Compaſſion* towards Man, is indeed worthy the greateſt Man alive.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* MAY, 1746.

To Mr. CHARLES SMITH, *of* Dungarvan, *on his* Hiſtory of the ancient and preſent State of the County of WATERFORD, *now publiſhing by Subſcription in* Dublin. *Wrote by* JOHN MARESHALL, *Aſſiſtant Secretary of the* Phyſico-Hiſtorical Society.

Fœlix qui rerum potuit cognoſcere cauſas.
Ovid.

WHILE you the ſeat of nature's pow'rs explore,
Or the long fame of ages paſt, reſtore;
Whether you trace the ſilver-volum'd ſtream,
Or ſearch for *Newton*'s laws, the morning beam;
Whether you ſeek where mines imboſom'd glow,
Or catch philoſophy in falling ſnow;
Or dream where cloud-rob'd rocks the heart appal,
Or where uxorious ivy claſps the wall;
Hunt for inſcriptions in the ſullen ſhade,
Where o'er his twinkling lamp the hermit pray'd;
Let the free Muſe her friendly tribute bring,
Who ſcorns a proſtitute for praiſe to ſing.
How bleſt the taſk! to nature when confin'd,
You ſhew the benefactor of mankind,
From the gay plume, that wings the *May*-born fly,
To the bright beam, that glads the noon-day ſky;

To

To all his works, our thanks, our wonder raiſe,
Bind us to love, and make deſcription praiſe.
Fond of inſtruction, as I read thee o'er,
Fancy reviſits ſcenes, long loſt before;
And, eager ſtill to try the poet's flame,
While you deſcribe, I moralize the theme.
The *bow*, ſun-pencil'd from ætherial dyes,
And every fleeting meteor of the ſkies,
Preſents the courtier's fluctuating ſtate,
And makes me bleſs the humbler gifts of fate;
That lot, which gives all nature to thy eye,
While half mankind ſcarce know what they enjoy.
By *Stanhope*'s * influence then thy taſk purſue,
Till pleas'd *Ierne* learn her bliſs from you:
Nor ſcorn the Muſe, who thus thy toil approves,
The man who ſeeks his country's good, ſhe loves.

SONG.

IN your bright eyes,
Let comfort riſe;
And hope's kind ray,
Chace grief away:
When dark they roll,
Sunk is my ſoul.
Ah! well you know,
Or bliſs or woe
Your glances dart,
In my fond heart.

[*The other Song in our next.*]

Another EXTRACT *from Mr.* LOCKMAN's EPISTLE to the long-conceal'd firſt Promoter of the Cambrick and Tea-Bills. (See p. 205.)

Verſe 335, *the Author (who ſatyrizes the Smugglers at large) thus deſcribes a very extraordinary lower Order of thoſe Ruffians, who lived but a few Miles from* Saliſbury.

THE leſſer fry of *miſcreants* ſhall no more,
Deep in the groves, the fruitful ſpot explore;
(Own'd by ſome *lord*, whoſe taſte in *London* lies,
And thence ne'er leaves its fog, for purer ſkies)
Chuſe there their ſeat; with fellow-ruffian aid,
Drag rude materials to the forfeit-ſhade;
And ſcreen'd by night, all blithſome and alive,
Add a new cell to the far-poiſoning hive;
Where, in his rounds next morn, the ſteward ſees
The half-built hovel, ſtarting 'mid the trees;
Next ſpies the fence, the deſtin'd orchard bound,
Like the mad ocean, ſwallowing up the ground;
The fence which, yearly, like a ſorcerer's wand,
Gives freſh dominion, as its whirls expand;
Th' audacious wretch thus fix'd in his eſtate,
Howe'er diminutive, in fancy great,
Lords it, with tyrant airs, o'er beaſt and man,
Exact epitome of *Kouli-Kan*;
Bequeaths, expiring (ſo the *fiat* runs)
His lands and chattels to his hopeful ſons.

An EPILOGUE,

On the BIRTH-DAY *of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* CUMBERLAND, April 15. *Wrote by the Perſon ſtiling himſelf the* FARMER, *and ſpoke by Mr.* GARRICK, *at* Dublin.

'TIS not a birth to titles, pomp or ſtate,
That forms the brave, or conſtitutes the great.
To be the ſon of GEORGE is juſt renown,
And brother to the heir of *Britain*'s crown:
Tho' proud theſe claims, at beſt, they but adorn;
For heroes cannot be, like princes, born:
Valour and worth muſt conſecrate their name,
And virtue give them to the rolls of fame.
Hail to the youth, whoſe actions mark this year!
And in whoſe honour you aſſemble here:
'Tis not to grace his natal-day we meet,
His birth of glory is the birth we greet.
How quick does his progreſſive virtue run!
How ſwift aſcend to its meridian ſun!
Before its beams the northern ſtorms retire,
And *Britons* catch the animating fire.

* *The Hiſtory of the County of* Waterford *is inſcribed to his Excellency the Earl of* Cheſterfield, *Preſident of the* Phyſico-Hiſtorical Society, *which is compoſed of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and moſt Gentlemen of Figure in* Ireland, *in order to publiſh the antient and preſent State of the ſeveral Counties of that Kingdom, in Deſcriptions, Natural, Civil, Eccleſiaſtical, Hiſtorical, Chorographical, &c. And to ſhew how that Country has been miſrepreſented by the Writers of other Countries, and to encourage Agriculture by the Diſcovery of Minerals or Materials for manuring the Land, &c.*

Mr. Smith *has ſo well performed the Hiſtory of the County of* Waterford, *that the Society not only named, but requeſted of him to draw up the antient and preſent State of the County of* Cork, *and he has been prevailed on to undertake it, which will appear next Winter.*

† *Theſe Banditti uſed to widen their Fence every Year, and conſequently took in more Land.—This Epiſtle conſiſts of near 430 Lines.*

Yet,

, ruſh not too precipitate, for know,
e fate you urge would prove our greateſt woe;
ligion, law, and liberty's at ſtake!
preſs your ardour, for your country's ſake.
e life you prize not, *Britain* may deplore, [reſtore.
d chance may take, what ages can't
Oh! may the gallant CUMBERLAND but head [led!
ch troops as here our glorious WILLIAM
d names, in *Britain*'s hiſtory renown'd,
no fix'd her freedom on *Hibernian* ground;
ll death, imbattled, for their country ſtood,
d made the *Boyne* immortal by their blood.
ch were your ſires, who ſtill ſurvive in fame, [ſame.
ch are the ſons, who would atchieve the
Young WILLIAM, then, ſhould rival trophies raiſe,
d emulate our great deliv'rer's days;
equal actions, win the like applauſe,
ke their name, their glory, and their cauſe.
May heav'n's peculiar angel ſhield the youth,
no draws the ſword of liberty and truth!
him *Britannia*'s injuries redreſs,
d crown his toil, his virtue, with ſucceſs;
ke him the ſcourge of *France*, the dread of *Rome*,
e patriot's bleſſing, and the rebel's doom.
Then ſeize, *Hibernia*, ſeize the preſent joy,
is day is ſacred to the martial boy;
e morrow ſhall a different ſtrain require,
en, with thy *Stanhope*, all delights retire,
d (a long polar night of grief begun)
y ſoul ſhall ſigh for its returning ſun.

the DEFEAT *of the* REBELS *by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Cumberland, April 16, 1746.

S his worm-eaten volumes old *Time* tumbled o'er, [of yore,
review the great actions which happen'd
en the names of young *Ammon* and *Cæſar* he ſaw, [*Naſſau*.
ſmil'd, but ſoon turn'd to a *Churchill*,
h a ſigh then he ſaid, 'What has *Brit-*
'*tain* no friend! [have end!'
ith theſe muſt her long race of heroes
en inſtant a blaſt on her trumpet *Fame* blew, [he ſcarce knew;
ich ſo long had been ſilent, the ſound
confeſs'd to his ſight, then the goddeſs appear'd, [have you heard?
half out of breath cry'd, 'The news
ther *Time*, I've one hero to add to
'your ſtore; [*lion*'s no more!'
ave WILLIAM has conquer'd—*Rebel-*
l pleas'd, in his annals *Time* wrote down the name, [to *Fame*.
e the record authentick, and gave it

A SIMILE,

Suggeſted by the Grand STAGE-BATTLE *between the* Macedonians *and* Indians, *in the new* OPERA *of* Alexander in India.

WHILST by the magick force of blended dyes, [eyes,
A ſplendid camp attracts our wond'ring
From the deluſive bridge whilſt *Greeks* deſcend,
And *Indians* for th'important paſs contend;
With ſword and target, dangers theſe defy;
And menace death in their far-red'ning eye:
When *Philip*'s dauntleſs SON, with graceful pride,
Bids his brave hoſt their boaſted arms deride.— [yields,
They charge.—To ſkill ſoon artleſs fury
And breathleſs *Indians* ſtrew the tented fields. [rage,
So with like weapons, like enthuſiaſt
When *Quixote-Charles* bade highlanders engage; [fill,
Th'adjacent vales with mighty ſhrieks they
And ſwore each broad-ſword ſhou'd ten ſoldiers kill: [gions arm;
But WILLIAM ſhouting, his dread le-
And inſtantly diſſolve, in blood, the charm!

Wrote Extempore in Sir JOHN BARRINGTON's HERMITAGE, *in the* ISLE OF WIGHT.

——*Me ſylva, cavuſque*
Tutus ab inſidiis, tenui ſolabitur ævo.
HOR.

HAIL dim receſſes! hail thou green retreat! [ſeat!
Fit haunt of gods—of gods the bliſsful
All hail ye ſacred, ſolitary bow'rs,
Where contemplation ſpends her happieſt hours!
More bleſt than paradiſe, or *Eden*'s grove,
For here's no ſerpent, no—not that of love:
Nor *Cælia*'s beauty, nor her frowns I dread,
Whilſt *Philomela* warbles round my head.
Fly hence ambition, fly ye dreams of pow'r,
Ye plagues of life, diſeaſes of an hour,
Unfit companions in this moſſy cell,
Where roſy health, and gay contentment dwell. [thy charms!
And thou, vain world, how fruitleſs are
Thy help I aſk not, nor yet fear thy harms.
The gifts of fortune be the worldling's fate,
The low concerns of a leſs happy ſtate.
Here would I chuſe to ſpend my peaceful days,
Invoke the Muſes, and reſound their praiſe;
Purſue the paths, which poets, patriarchs, trod,
In love with nature, and with nature's God.

No

No wasteful rage of war, no hostile wrong,
Should interrupt my pleasure, or my song;
Pleasure exceeding what the world beguiles,
Rejoicing Muses, and applauding smiles!
Here *Barrington*, illustriously retir'd,
Too just for pow'r, too noble to be hir'd;
Blest with each virtue, crown'd with ev'ry art,
The courtier's manners and the patriot's heart,
From busy senates finds a safe retreat,
Much more in merit, than in fortune great.
April 14, 1746.

On the DEATH *of* ROSE *and* PINK.

1.

ENCOMPASS'D with mould,
Two creatures, both old,
Lie deep in the bosom of earth;
Who living maintain'd
A name ne'er disdain'd,
But caress'd for their *care**, and their *mirth**.

2.

So spotless the dames,
Enjoy'd their own flames,
Yet never but under command:
The master, when present,
Wou'd make the one pleasant,
Whilst t'other would lick Miss's hand.

3.

Oh! reader, cou'd'st guess
The grief and distress
Their owners are under, you'd think
Nothing less cou'd avail,
But that living and hale,
And e'en dead, they're a *Rose* and a *Pink*.

4.

Best known to each other,
Nor sister, nor brother,
By parent was better belov'd,
Than *Rose* by friend *Jolly*,
And *Pink* by Miss *Polly*,
Then sighs, tears, and moans be remov'd:

5.

For since they both have
One spot for their grave,
In a garden as sweet as their name;
Let mistress and master
Forget their disaster,
And each of their friends do the same.

EPITAPH.

Mortals, your eyes forbear to close,
Since dogs are turn'd to *Pink* and *Rose*;
Their fragrance lasts; forbear to wink,
Till you surpass both *Rose* and *Pink*.

The merry Month of MAY.

NATURE loos'd from icy chains,
Now around in triumph reigns;
From the earth's prolifick womb,
Phœbus charms the vernal bloom.
Sweetning odours, springing flowers,
Ornament the shady bowers;
All in prospects bright and gay:
Pretty ladies, this is *May*.
Verdant cloathing gracing, see,
Herb and flow'r, and field and tree;
All competitors to be;
In the vernal livery.
Mark the pretty songsters stray,
Hopping round from spray to spray,
In tuneful chorus seem to say,
Pretty ladies, this is *May*.
Daphnis mark, fair *Chloe* smiles;
Pleasure hence your care beguiles:
See him courting, praying, praising,
Soothing, loving, bending, gazing;
Rapt'rous joys are seated here,
Welcoming the rising year:
Mark his eyes in transports say,
Charming *Chloe*, this is *May*.
Scenes of gaiety abound;
Life and spirit all around;
Blooming nymphs and swains are seen,
Tripping on the checker'd green:
Move in sportive dance along,
Beating measure to the song;
Fondly smiling, as would say,
Join the chorus, this is *May*.
See the poor industrious bee
Gain'd his precious liberty;
Who from flower to flower doth roam,
To recruit his honey-comb:
His full bag with riches fraught,
Sets the idle world at nought;
Intimating he would say,
Ladies, if you will, you may.
Happy, happy, happy time,
When to love appear'd no crime,
Unconfin'd, eternal spring,
Ever gaily circling:
Ever chearful, ever bright;
Ever happy, ever right;
Endless joys, without allay:
Pretty ladies, this is *May*.
Hoary head, be gone away;
Leave us here to sing and play:
Grisly-bearded winter fly,
With all thy tort'ring tyranny.
Sylvia's been too long a maid,
Buried in thy freezing shade:
We defy thee now, and say,
We'll be happy, since it's *May*.

A BALLAD *on a certain Lord's altering his Chapel at* GROVE *into a Kitchen.*

BY *Ovid* 'mongst many more wonders we're told,
What chanc'd to *Philemon* and *Baucis* of old,
How their cot to a temple was conjur'd by *Jove*;
So a chapel was chang'd to a kitchen at *Grove*.
Derry down, &c.

* *The one a House-Dog, the other a Lap-Dog.*

he lord of the manſion moſt rightly conceiting, [leſs than good eating;
hat his gueſts lov'd good prayers much
nd poſſeſs'd by the Devil, as ſome folks will tell you, [the belly.
hat was meant for the ſoul, he aſſign'd to
Derry down, &c.

he word was ſcarce given, but down dropt the clock, [jack:
nd ſtrait was ſeen fix'd in the form of a
hen, ſhameful to ſay! pulpit, benches and pews, [ſaucepans and ſtews.
orm'd cupboards and ſhelves for plates,
Derry down, &c.

rayer-books turn'd into platters; nor think it a fable, [table:
dreſſer ſprung out of the communion-
hich, inſtead of the uſual repaſt, bread and wine, [ſurloin.
ſtor'd with rich ſoup, and good *Engliſh*
Derry down, &c.

o fires, but what pure devotion could raiſe, [to blaze:
ill now, had been known in this temple
ut, good Lord! how the neighbours around did admire, [a ſpire.
hen a chimney roſe up in the room of
Derry down, &c.

or a *Jew* many people the maſter miſtook,
hoſe *Levites* were ſcullions, whoſe high-prieſt a cook; [alter,
nd thought that he meant our religion to
hen they ſaw the burnt-offerings ſmoak at the altar. *Derry down*, &c.

he bell's ſolemn ſound which was heard far and near, [prayer;
nd oft rouz'd the chaplain, unwilling, to
o more to good ſermons now ſummons the ſinner, [dinner.
ut blaſphemous rings in the county to
Derry down, &c.

hen my good lord the biſhop had heard the ſtrange ſtory, [to God's glory;
ow the place was profan'd that was built
ith zeal he cry'd out, — O how impious the deed! [the creed.
o cram Chriſtians with pudding inſtead of
Derry down, &c.

hen away to the *Grove* hy'd the church's protector,
eſolving to read his lay-brother a lecture;
ut he ſcarce had begun, when he ſaw plac'd before 'em, [*Sanctorum*.
haunch piping hot, from the *Sanctum*
Derry down, &c.

roth, quoth he,—I find no great ſin in the plan, [man;
hat was uſeleſs to God, to make uſeful to
eſides, 'tis a true Chriſtian duty, we read,
he poor and the hungry with good things to feed. *Derry down*, &c.

hen again on the walls he beſtow'd conſecration, [tation:
ut reſerv'd the full rights of a free viſi-

Thus 'tis ſtill the Lord's, only varied the treat; [was grace without meat:
Now there's meat without grace, where
Derry down, &c.

In Praiſe of the ancient BRITISH, *or* WELCH *Language.*

IF honour to an ancient name be due,
Or riches challenge it for one that's new;
The *Britiſh* language claims, in either ſenſe,
Both for its age, and for its opulence.
But, all great things muſt be from us remov'd,
To be with higher reverence belov'd:
So landſkips, which in proſpects diſtant lie,
With greater wonder draw the pleaſed eye.
Is not great *Troy* to one dark ruin hurl'd,
Once the fam'd ſcene of all the fighting world?
And as the *Roman* and the *Grecian* ſtate,
The *Britiſh* fell, the ſpoil of time and fate.
But tho' the language hath the beauty loſt,
Yet ſhe has ſtill ſome great remains to boaſt:
For 'twas in that the ſacred *bards* of old
In deathleſs numbers did their thoughts unfold;
In groves, by rivers, and on fertile plains,
They civiliz'd and taught the liſt'ning ſwains; [ſucceſs,
Whilſt with high raptures, and as great
Virtue they cloth'd in muſick's charming dreſs. [learning owes,
Where *Athens* now? to whom *Rome*
And the fam'd laurels that adorn'd her brows?
A ſtrange reverſe of fate ſhe did endure,
Never once greater than ſhe's now obſcure:
And *Rome* herſelf can but ſome footſteps ſhew
Of *Scipio*'s fame, or that of *Cicero*.

On the DEATH *of Mrs.* ACKERS.

(See p. 263.)

WHAT means this ſable pomp of woe,
Theſe grievous groans, continu'd ſighs,
Theſe tears that thus perpetual flow,
Theſe penſive looks and down-bent eyes?
Maria, ah! reſigns her breath,
Soars from theſe tainted plains away;
Bows to the awful ſtroke of death,
Forſakes, caſts off, this wretched clay.

No more her ev'ry action charms,
No more the ſympathizing breaſt!
Friendſhip no more her boſom warms,
No more ſhe views the hearts ſhe bleſt.

But worth like hers, ſublimely clear,
Unmix'd with vanity or pride,
Flies far this dark, corrupted ſphere;
With heav'n it only can reſide.

Then ceaſe to mourn her bliſsful flight,
But mourn our virtue's ſad decay;
Unworthy ſuch reſplendent light,
That beams around refulgent day.

Monthly Chronologer.

BY Letters from *Scotland* we were inform'd, That during the whole of the late Engagement near *Culloden-House*, his Royal Highneſs the Duke rode thro' the Ranks, encouraged the Men, and expos'd his Perſon in a moſt extraordinary Manner; and ſeveral Balls did Execution within a Yard of him: That at the Beginning of the Engagement, the Duke came up to *Cobham*'s Dragoons, and clapping ſome of them on the Shoulders, called out, *One Bruſh, my Lads, for the Honour of Old Cobham*; upon which, rather like Devils than Men, they broke thro' the Enemy's Rank; and a total Rout followed: That the Dragoons and Light-Horſe purſued, calling out, *Cut hard, pay 'em home*, &c. That his Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to thank the Colonel of our Highlanders, who beat down the two Stone Walls, for their good Behaviour, and ſpoke to them himſelf in the Field: That Gen. *Wolfe*'s Regiment behav'd with great Gallantry; and that his Royal Highneſs came and thank'd both Officers and Men at the Head of the Regiment, ſaying, *Wolfe's Boys, I thank you, you have done the Buſineſs.*

We had alſo from thence a Copy of the following Order.

Head Quarters, Inverneſs, April 30, 1746.

The Duke having received a Letter from his Majeſty, wrote with his own Hand, in which he orders his Royal Highneſs to acquaint the Officers and Soldiers of this Army, That their Courage and Behaviour at the laſt Battle have given him thorough Satisfaction, and that they may depend upon the Continuance of his Royal Favour, Countenance, and Protection, upon all Occaſions; the Commanding Officers are therefore directed to ſignify this his Majeſty's Pleaſure to all the Officers and Men of their reſpective Corps.

The Infantry of the Duke's Army, as preſented to his Royal Highneſs, conſiſted of 29 Field Officers, 84 Captains, 222 Subalterns, 330 Serjeants, 225 Drummers, and 5521 Men. The Horſe, *Loudoun*'s, and *Argyleſhire* Men, 2400. The whole Army 8811.

An Eye-Witneſs of the Action at *Golſpie*, on *April* 15, betwixt the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Militia and the Earl of *Cromarty* (ſee p. 202.) ſays, The Engagement was ſharp, and ended in Lord *Cromarty*'s total Defeat; he had 40 Men killed and drowned, beſides the Wounded; of the whole Rebel Party only 30 eſcaped. The Earl of *Cromarty*, and his Son L. *M'Leod*, 18 Officers, and 185 private Men were made Priſoners; they were purſued to *Dunrobin*, where they ſurrendered, with about 1200*l.* in Caſh. Of the *Sutherland* Men, there were only engaged 145, and not above 20 took the Earl and the reſt Priſoners. The Loſs on the other Side was only a few wounded.

On *April* 29, the brave Capt. *Phillips*, Commander of the *Alexander* Privateer, who cut the *Solebay* Man of War out of *St. Martin*'s Road, and brought her into *Briſtol*, (ſee p. 208) was introduced to his Majeſty, who was graciouſly pleas'd to receive him with particular Marks of Favour, and to commend his Bravery.

The ſame Day, the Rt. Hon. the Houſe of Peers waited on his Majeſty with their Congratulatory Addreſs on the Victory obtain'd over the Rebels: (Which ſee p. 232.) As did the Hon. the Houſe of Commons the next Day. (See p. 233.)

When the two Houſes voted theſe Addreſſes, they alſo voted their Thanks to the Duke of *Cumberland*, for his great and eminent Services perform'd to his Majeſty and his Kingdoms againſt the Rebels: Which were accordingly tranſmitted to him; and his Royal Highneſs's Anſwer to the Thanks of the Peers was ſaid to be as follows:

My Lord C——,

I Could not poſſibly have received a more welcome and affecting Proof of that diſtinguiſhed Zeal and Loyalty which the Houſe of Lords have conſtantly ſhewn to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, than by their favourable Acceptance of my Endeavours for the Publick Service; and I deſire you will lay before the Houſe my Acknowledgments for the Regard they have ſhewn me on this Occaſion.

The Reſolution and Firmneſs expreſſed by each of the Officers and Soldiers in his Majeſty's Army under my Command, deſerve the higheſt Commendations; but the Guilt and Terror of that unhappy infatuated Multitude, who vainly hoped by unprovoked tumultuous Arms, and a contemptible Foreign Aſſiſtance, to ſhake an Eſtabliſhment founded in the Hearts of his Majeſty's Subjects, afforded us ſo eaſy a Victory, that I can only expreſs my Gratitude for the favourable Impreſſions with which the

he News of it was received by the Houſe f Lords, whoſe good Opinion and Thanks ſhall ever eſteem as one of the moſt ho-ourable Teſtimonies and Rewards that ny Action of mine could receive.

I have only to add my Thanks to your-elf, for the obliging Manner in which you ave executed the Commands of the Houſe f Lords, and for all the good Wiſhes with hich you have accompanied them, of the eality of which I am firmly perſuaded.

My Lord C——,
Your moſt affectionate Friend,
——————.

His Excellency the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, ord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, on *April* 30, rived in Town from that Kingdom. Their Excellencies Dr. *John Hoadley*, Abp. *Armagh*, and Primate of all *Ireland*, aron *Newport*, Lord High Chancellor, and e Right Hon. *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Speaker the Hon. Houſe of Commons there, ere ſworn Lords Juſtices of *Ireland* in his bſence.

According to *Henderſon*'s Declaration in-rted in our laſt, p. 186, he muſt have urder'd his Miſtreſs without any Manner Motive; which to every body ſeem'd ry odd. But the Difficulty was in a great eaſure remov'd by the following Account e gave at the preſſing Inſtances of the ergyman who attended him, two Days fore his Execution, (ſee p. 208.) That out 8 or 10 Days before he committed the orrid Fact, his Miſtreſs coming into the oom as he was dreſſing his Maſter, he ppen'd to tread on her Foot, upon which e gave him ſuch an angry Frown, as made m think ſhe believed he did it on Purpoſe. hen his Maſter was dreſs'd and gone out, e came to him again, and aſked him, *hat he meant by treading on her Foot?* He ſwer'd, *Madam, I did it not on Purpoſe, humbly beg Pardon. Matthew*, ſaid ſhe, *ll turn you out of Doors immediately, for you ve behav'd very rudely to me*; and with at gave him a Box on the Ear. He ſaid, *Madam, you need not threaten me with turn-g me out of Doors: If you pleaſe, I will go* . He own'd, that no Servant was ever 'd better, and that his Lady's Paſſion as ſoon over. And yet this ſuppos'd In-y, from a Perſon who had before uſed m with great Kindneſs, ſeems to have in-nſibly work'd up one of his Temper to e ſhocking Crime; tho' he ſaid he did t think of this Quarrel when the Thought me firſt into his Mind to murder his Miſ-ſs, but that when he relented, it ruſh'd to his Memory and determin'd him to the ful Deed. That he was a young Man of ong Paſſions, great Pride, and deep Re-ntment, appears, by his being once ſo aſperated againſt a Serjeant of the Guards, that he reſolv'd to kill him, and actually loaded two Piſtols for that Purpoſe; but an Opportunity not offering, Remorſe got the better of his Reſentment.

THURSDAY, *May* 1.

The King's Evidence cloſed on the Trial of Admiral *Leſtock*, (which were 70;) and the Judge-Advocate read the Introduction to Mr. *Leſtock*'s Defence, which laſted near two Hours; and then the Court adjourn'd. The Witneſſes for Mr. *Leſtock* are next to be examined.

SATURDAY, 3.

The Congratulatory Addreſs of the City of *London* on the late Victory, was preſented to his Majeſty. (Which ſee p. 233.)

TUESDAY, 6.

A fine Monument was open'd in the North Iſle of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, erected to the Memory of the Lord *Aubrey Beauclerk*, youngeſt Son to the late Duke of *St. Alban*'s, and Commander of the *Prince Frederick* Man of War, who had both his Legs ſhot off on board the ſaid Ship, as he was cannonading the Caſtle of *Bochachica* near *Carthagena*, in the Year 1740, of which Wounds he died, aged 31. The following Verſes are on the ſaid Monument.

Whilſt Britain *boaſts her empire o'er the deep,*
This marble ſhall compel the brave to weep.
As men, as Britons, *and as ſoldiers mourn;*
'Tis dauntleſs, loyal, virtuous, Beauclerk's *urn.*
Sweet were his manners, as his ſoul was great,
And ripe his birth, tho' immature his fate.
Each tender grace that joy and love inſpire,
Living, he mingled with his martial fire:
Dying, he bid Britannia's *thunder roar,*
And Spain *ſtill felt him, when he breath'd no more* *.

THURSDAY, 8.

His Majeſty and the Princeſs *Amelia* remov'd from *St. James*'s to *Kenſington* for the Summer Seaſon.

TUESDAY, 13.

From the London Gazette.

Commodore *Smith*, on the Coaſt of *Scotland*, receiv'd Advice from Capt. *Jeffery*s, of the *Scarborough*, in *Deer Sound*, that a Ship from *New England* was put in there, ſent Expreſs from the Governor to his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, with an Account that one of his Majeſty's 20 Gun Ships, with a Privateer, has taken a Galleon, which was by far the richeſt Prize that has been taken ſince the War began, ſhe having on board a Million Sterling in Bullion.

SATURDAY, 17.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old Baily*, when *William Ruſſel* for the Highway, *Samuel Watſon*, for a Street Robbery, and *Samuel Prigg* for Murder, received Sentence of Death. *Walter Roberts*, a Blackſmith, for ſtabbing

* *See theſe Verſes, in Part, with ſome others, in our* Mag. *for* 1745, *p.* 460.

ſtabbing a Brewer's Servant in a Quarrel at a Bonfire on the Duke's Birth-Day, was found guilty of Manſlaughter.

TUESDAY, 20.

General *Sinclair*, Col. *Holmes*, and divers other Officers ſet out for *Portſmouth*, in order to embark with the Forces who are going on a ſecret Expedition.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, Lord *Lonſdale*, Lord *Duncannon*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, went to Mr. *William Watſon*, F. R. S. at his Houſe in the City, to ſee his extraordinary Experiments of Electricity.

THURSDAY, 22.

The Corpſe of the late Duke of *Ormond* being brought over from *France* (Leave having been obtain'd from the Government for that Purpoſe) was this Evening interr'd in King *Henry* VIIth's Chapel, in a Vault belonging to that antient Family.

THURSDAY, 29.

Lord *Balmerino*, Lord *Kilmarnock*, and Lord *Cromarty*, were brought to Town from *Scotland*, and lodged in the *Tower*.

The following is ſaid to be the Anſwer of his Royal Highneſs the Duke to the Thanks of the Houſe of Commons,

Mr. Speaker, *Inverneſs, May* 7, 1746.

I Deſire you would acquaint the Houſe of Commons, with the juſt Senſe I have of the Regard they have been pleaſed to ſhew me upon this Occaſion; and to aſſure them, that nothing can be more agreeable to me than their Congratulation upon the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms, which is ſo authentick a Teſtimony of their ſteady Zeal and Loyalty for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

Their Eſteem and Approbation of my Endeavours in the publick Service fill my Wiſhes, and it will always be my Study to deſerve the Continuance of their good Opinion.

I cannot enough extol my own good Fortune, in being placed by his Majeſty at the Head of an Army, which all along expreſs'd the beſt Affections, and the greateſt Ardour, and crowned all by the Reſolution ſhewn by every Officer and Soldier in the Day of Action; to which, under God, our Succeſs was owing.

I return you my Thanks for the Cordiality and Affection with which you have executed the Commands of the Houſe of Commons.

Mr. Speaker,

Your moſt Affectionate Friend,

WILLIAM.

Beſides thoſe already mentioned, Addreſſes have been likewiſe preſented, on the ſame joyful Occaſion, from the Lieutenancy of *London*, *Nottingham*, *Briſtol*, Preſbytery of *Edinburgh*, Univerſity of *Glaſgow*, County of *Forfar*, *Montroſe*, *Weſtminſter*, *Norwich*, *Exeter*, Synod of *Lothian* and *Tweddale*, *York*, Univerſity, Shire, Citizens, and Merchant Company of *Edinburgh*, City of *Glaſgow*, *Aberdeen*, *Rocheſter*, *Scarborough*, *St. Andrews*, *Inner Keithing*, *Liverpoole*, *Cheſter*, *Peterborough*, *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, *Coventry*, *Okehampton*, *Penrith*, Shire and Burgh of *Dumfries*, County and Town of *Hadingtoun*, County of *Renfrew*, *Plymouth*, City of *Oxford*, Gentlemen Volunteers of *London*, *Portſmouth*, *Great Yarmouth*, *Trinity-Houſe* in *Newcaſtle*, Committee of Royal Burrows in *Scotland*, *New Windſor*.

CHARACTER *of Marſhal* SAXE, *extracted from his* Life, *lately publiſhed at* Leipſick.

HE is of a middling Stature, a robuſt and nervous Conſtitution, but not very fat. The Vivacity of his Father (*Auguſtus*, late King of *Poland*) is obſerved in every Thing he does, and he even participates in the extraordinary Strength which every body admir'd in that Monarch, who, in the Vigour of his Youth, could, with one Stroke of his Scymetar, cut off the Head of a Stag when he was at full Speed, break with great Eaſe a new-forg'd Horſhoe, roll up a Pewter Diſh like a Bit of Paper; and there generally appeared in all his other Exerciſes a ſurprizing Strength. There is nothing, not even his Complexion, that is not the exact Image of what uſually charmed thoſe who loved a truly maſculine Air, when they had the Pleaſure of ſeeing the King his Father. He has a ſerious Turn, which does not however prejudice the Amiableneſs of his Character. He is the beſt Maſter to his Servants, and the trueſt Father of his Soldiers, who can entirely depend upon his Care of them, as they know he will always partake of their Diſtreſſes as well as of their Proſperity. He is a refined Courtier, tho' an Enemy to Flattery, and upright in all his Tranſactions. He has no extraordinary Liking to Magnificence of Habit, but is a great Admirer of the Fair Sex, and naturally generous even to Prodigality. This Article, therefore, is very expenſive to him, ſince he ſacrifices every Thing to this favourite Paſſion, in which he is very much addicted to Change. To Exceſſes of this Nature is attributed the Alteration which has of late Years been remark'd in his Health. To conclude, he holds a diſtinguiſh'd Rank amongſt the great Captains of our Age. With great Valour and Interpidity he is poſſeſs'd of all neceſſary Prudence and Experience. Alert in War, he Night and Day ſees every Thing that paſſes, and if he

forms any Project, he executes it with Vigour. Whereto one may add, that he ſeems to be the Favourite of Fortune, who has hitherto ſucceeded in all his Enterprizes.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

CAPT. *Skelton*, of the 2d Reg. of Foot Guards, to Miſs *Mildcalf*.—*Nathaniel Edwards*, of *Tedbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Seymour* of *Bath*.—Rev. Mr. *Horſmanden*, Rector of *Purleigh* in *Eſſex*, to Miſs *Boſwell*.—*George Scott*, Eſq; to Miſs *Gibſon*, ſecond Daughter of the Bp. of *London*.—*William Digby*, Eſq; of *Bromley* near *Bow*, to Miſs *Anne Davis*.—*Stephen Mullins*, of *Grange Hall* in *Suſſex*, Eſq; to Miſs *Selby*, an Heireſs.—*John Taylor*, Eſq; of *Briſtol*, to Mrs. *Methuen*.— ——— *Bridgman*, Eſq; of *Glouceſterſhire*, to Miſs *Cove*, a 20,000l. Fortune.—*Lewis Hardy*, Eſq; of *Buckinghamſhire*, to Miſs *Aſhe*.—Lady Viſcounteſs *Windſor*, deliver'd of a Daughter.—Lady Viſcounteſs *Ikerin*, in *Ireland*, of a Son.

DEATHS.

HON. *John Sherrard*, Eſq; ſecond Son of the Earl of *Harborough*.—Capt. *Mayne*, a Sea Officer.—Lady *Thomas*, Mother of Sir *Edmund Thomas*, Bart.—Viſcounteſs Dowager *Stormont*, at *Perth*.—Sir *Robert Kerr*, of *Greenhead*, Bart,—Lady *Leighton*, Relict of Sir *Edward Leighton*, Bart.—Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſc. *Boyne*, in *Ireland*.—*Walter Bernard*, Eſq; Alderman of *Broadſtreet* Ward.—Sir *Simon Urling*, Knt. Recorder of *London*.—Rt. Hon. *Wm. Flower*, Baron of *Caſtle-Durrow*, in *Ireland*.—Rev. Mr. *Smith*, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter at *Hackney*.—Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Bart. at his Seat in *Suffolk*: He was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons at the Death of Q. *Anne*.—Sir *William Barker*, Bart. at *Ringſhall-Hall* in *Suffolk*.—Mr. *John Clarke*, an eminent Bookſeller in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*.—Mrs. *Ackers*, Wife of Mr. *Ackers*, Printer in *St. John's-Street*.—*John James*, Eſq; Surveyor to *Greenwich* Hoſpital, *Weſtminſter Abbey*, and *St. Paul's* Cathedral.—*Thomas Southern*, Eſq; aged 90, Author of *Oroonoko*, and ſeveral other Dramatick Pieces.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *George Kirtorne*, to the Vicarage of *Eaſton-Maudit* in *Northamptonſhire*.—*William Back*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Kingſton*, alias *Kyneton*, in *Herefordſhire*.—Mr. *Thomas Freake*, to the Rectory of *Little Hempſton*, alias *Arundel*, in *Devon*.—Mr. *Auguſtine Meadows*, to the Living of *St. Auguſtine* at *Maddington* in *Cambridgeſhire*.—Hon. and Rev. Mr. *Edward Stanley*, to the Living of *Moreton cum Illing*, in *Lincolnſhire*.—Mr. *John Bowman*, to the Rectory of *Dynington* in *Yorkſhire*,—Mr. *Andrew Perror*, to the Vicarage of *Stone* in *Staffordſhire*,—Mr. *John Jeffrys*, to the Rectory of *St. Nicholas, Cole-Abbey*, in *London*.—Dr. *Young*, Chaplain to the Houſe of Commons, made a Canon of *Windſor*, and Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

JAMES *Weſt*, Eſq; made Joint-Secretary of the Treaſury.—*Edw. Legrand*, Eſq; made Lieut. and *Saville Cuſt*, Eſq; Standard-Bearer to the Yeomen of the Guards.—Dr. *Wilmot*, made Phyſician General to the Army.—*John Ellys*, made Deputy Commiſſary of the Muſters in *South Britain*.—*Charles Bate*, Deputy Commiſſary of the Muſters to the Marine Regiments of Foot.—*Henry M'Culloch*, Eſq; Clerk of the Navy Office of *Cape Breton*.—*William Pitt*, Eſq; made Paymaſter-General of the Army, in the Room of *Thomas Winnington*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*Tho. Rawlinſon*, Eſq; Citizen and Grocer, choſen Alderman of *Broadſtreet* Ward.—Lieut. Col. *Holmes*, made Col. of the Reg. of Marines, late *Lowther*'s, deceas'd.—Hon. *Richard Arundel*, Eſq; made Treaſurer of the Chamber, in the Room of Sir *John Hind Cotton*.—*Wellbore Ellis*, Eſq; made one of the Lords of the Treaſury.—*John Stracey*, Eſq; choſen by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Recorder of *London*.—Sir *William Yonge*, made Joint-Treaſurer of *Ireland*.—*Henry Fox*, Eſq; made Secretary at War in his Room.

New Members.

Sir *Tho. Akland*, Bart. for *Devonſhire*.—Earl of *Dalkeith*, for *Boroughbridge*.

[*The Bankrupts in our next.*]

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *April* 22. to *May* 27.

Chriſtned	Males 712	Females 707	1419
Buried	Males 1350	Females 1290	2640
Died under 2 Years old			850
Between 2 and 5			259
5	10		99
10	20		96
20	30		247
30	40		273
40	50		252
50	60		207
60	70		143
70	80		144
80	90		56
90 and upwards			14
			2640

Hay 34 to 36*s.* a Load.

L O M.

LOMBARDY and the *Netherlands* being at present the only two Scenes of Action in *Europe*, we shall begin with a Journal of the warlike Operations in these two Places since our last, when we left the two Armies in the *Netherlands* beginning to form their respective Camps, the Allies at *Mechlin*, and the *French* at *Brussels*. On the 20th *ult.* Marshal *Saxe* arrived in the last-mentioned City from *Paris*, and immediately began to prepare for being ready to open the Campaign as soon as the King should arrive, who was expected in a few Days; and accordingly he arrived on the 23d. On the 25th, a smart Action happened near *Louvain*, between a Detachment of *Austrian* Hussars, and a Body of *Grassins* and other *French* Troops. The Engagement continued near three Hours, with great Obstinacy, and many were kill'd and wounded on both Sides, but the *French* having been reinforced with a Body of 900 Men, the *Austrians* were obliged to retire to the Camp, which they did in good Order, and the *French*, after resting a while, returned to theirs. On the 27th, the *French* Army began to march in seven Columns towards *Mechlin*, and as it appeared by their future Motions, that they intended to surround the Allied Army, it retired first behind the *Neethe*, afterwards to *Antwerp*, and from thence quite into the *Dutch* Territories, being now encamped in the Old Lines, which were made for the Defence of the *Dutch* Frontier in the Year 1702, between *Bergen-op-zoom* and *Bois-le-Duc*, having *Breda* in their Front and *Gertruydenburg* in their Rear, where it is fortifying itself as much as possible, in order to wait for the Arrival of the *Hanoverians* and other Reinforcements from *Germany*; and the *Dutch* are making all proper Dispositions for the Defence of *Breda*, *Bergen-op-zoom*, *Gertruydenburg*, and *Bois-le-Duc*, in case of an Attack, having for that Purpose demolished several Houses, cut down many Trees, and even laid some Part of the Country under Water; so that their Dissimulation must be of the deepest Sort, if they have any private Agreement with *France*.

Upon the Retreat of the Allied Army, the *French* took Possession of *Mechlin*, with very little Resistance, the Garison having retired, but not till after they had repuls'd the first *French* Party under M. *Morhere*, which was sent to take Possession of it; and on the 9th Instant they took Possession of the famous City of *Antwerp*, and invested the Citadel, in which the Allies had left a Garison of near 2000 Men, under Major Gen. *de Wied*, with Orders to defend themselves to the last Extremity. On the 14th they opened their Trenches before this Citadel: Next Day they began to fire from their Batteries, and tho' the Garison kept a continual Fire, and actually demolished some of their Batteries, yet they play'd with such Success, that they soon got Possession of the principal Outworks, and dismounted many of the Cannon in the Citadel; and by the End of the Month the Governor was oblig'd to capitulate, which he did upon very honourable Terms; the Garison to march out with all the Honours of War, and to be at Liberty to join the Allied Army. 'Twas added, that the Allies lost only 40 Men in the Siege, and the *French* 400.

In our last, we left the King of *Sardinia* preparing for the Siege of *Valencia*, and the main Body of the *Austrian* Army encamped upon the right Side of the *Taro*, with a Detachment employed in the Siege of *Parma*, and with the *Spanish* Army encamped over against them, on the left Bank of that River. With regard to the Siege and Surrender of *Valencia*, the following Relation was published at *Turin*, *April* 23, O. S.

M. *de Maillebois* attempted, but in vain, to raise the Siege of *Valenza*. For the Purpose he drew off the Troops that were at the *Bath of Acqui*, assembled his Forces, and caused a Train of Field Artillery to be got in Readiness. On the 19th Instant he threw a Bridge over the *Bormida*, and march'd towards the *Tanaro*, over which he had a Bridge at *Casal Bayan*, guarded by half the Battalion of *Ottingen*. This Detachment having been attack'd, defended themselves with great Bravery for two Hours, during which Time they also broke down the Bridge, and then retired to *Alexandria*. The Marquis *de Caraglio*, who commands in the Citadel, sallied out with the Grenadiers and Picquets of his Garison, and two Pieces of Cannon, to hinder the *French* from attempting the Passage of the *Tanaro*. He succeeded, tho' the latter had 28 Battalions and 1000 Horse, which consequently made them superior in Number. General *Leutrum*, being informed that M. *Maillebois* was causing the Bridge at *Casal Bayan* to be repaired, conceived it would be difficult to continue the Siege of *Valenza*, and make Head at the same Time against the Enemy upon the *Tanaro*. Like a skilful General therefore, he resolved immediately to push on the Siege. In the Night between the 19th and 20th Instant, he caused the Covert Way of the Ravelin to be attacked both on the Right and Left, tho' it was defended by the Fire of the Place, as well as a strong Palisade, and 3 Redoubts. He forced the Traverses of the Ravelin, took the three Redoubts, and penetrated to the Covert-Way. The Attack and the Defence

were

were equally vigorous, and we had about 200 Men kill'd and wounded on the Occaſion, The Loſs of the Enemy was full 400, not including 138 Soldiers, a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 2 Enſigns. The following Night General *Leutrum* made his Diſpoſitions for attacking the Body of the Place, and ſtationed the Prince of *Baden*, with 10 Battalions, at Break of Day, at the Poſt of *St. Salvador*, at the ſame Time ſummoning the Governor to ſurrender. The latter demanded the Honours of War, with Leave to march out thro' the Breach. Hoſtages being given on both Sides, the Capitulation was ſigned, and the Gariſon is to evacuate the Place as this Day.

With regard to the Siege of *Parma*, as the City is not well fortified, the *Auſtrians* little doubted of making Priſoners of the Marquiſs *de Caſtelaer*, with the *Spaniſh* Troops he had under his Command in that City, conſiſting of 7 or 8000 Men: But in this they were diſappointed; for in the Night between the 8th and 9th *ult.* the Marquiſs marched out privately, leaving only 500 Men to defend the Place, and about 350 ſick Soldiers; and though he was cloſely purſued for ſeven Days by a great Body of *Auſtrians*, he made his Retreat good to *Sarzana* in the State of *Genoa*, with the Loſs however, of at leaſt 1000 Men killed, taken, and deſerted. On the 11th, the City of *Parma* was ſurrendered to the *Auſtrians*; and on the 22d the *Spaniſh* Army broke up their Camp on the *Taro*, and marched back to *Placentia*, where they encamped under the Cannon of that Place. On the 23d, the *Auſtrian* Army paſſed the *Taro*, and by our laſt Advices, it was approached within two Miles of *Placentia*, in order, as it was thought, to attack the *Spaniards* in their Camp, which if they do, a moſt bloody Battle muſt enſue; for the former are ſtrongly entrenched, and have been juſt joined by the Body of Troops under the Marquiſs *de Caſtelaer*, that made their Eſcape out of *Parma*.

The *Spaniſh* Army being in this Situation, it was not expected that they ſhould think of any thing but their own Defence; but their General, Count *Gages*, whoſe Head is always at Work, contrived a Scheme by which he has gained a conſiderable Advantage over the *Auſtrians*, the beſt and moſt impartial Account of which we have from *Venice*, dated *May* 13th, N. S. as follows.

The *Auſtrian* Army paſſed the *Taro* in the Night on the 3d and 4th, and on the 5th the Head Quarters were at *Fiorenzola*: The ſame Day the Enemy encamped under the Walls of *Placentia*; and in the Night of the 5th and 6th, a Body of 5000 *Spaniards* paſſed the *Po*, under the Command of General *Pignatelli*, in order to attack the Corps of *Auſtrian* Troops at *Codogno*, and at Break of Day ſurprized their Picquets and advanced Guards, except 100 Horſe that eſcaped to *Milan*: They then proceeded to *Codogno*, which they enter'd at three different Parts before the *Auſtrians* had Notice of their Coming; however, tho' ſurprized, they defended themſelves bravely for four Hours, and drove the Enemy twice from the Town, chiefly by the gallant Behaviour of two Battalions of *Sprecher*'s Regiment, who were exerciſing at the Time of this unexpected Viſit; at the third Attack they retired into a Houſe belonging to Prince *Trivulſi*, and there capitulated. The Enemy loſt upon this Occaſion, two Generals, two Colonels, 30 Subaltern Officers, and about 300 Men kill'd and wounded. Of the *Auſtrians* few were kill'd, but 1200 Foot, and 200 Horſe are made Priſoners; and 6 Pieces of Cannon, eleven Colours, and two Standards were taken; General *Groſs*, who commanded, is Priſoner. The reſt of this Detachment were cantoon'd in the Neighbourhood of *Codogno*, and retired under the Command of General *Gabriani* towards *Pizzighitone*, upon the firſt News of the Action. Prince *Lichtenſtein* ſuſpecting the Deſign of the Enemy, had ſent to General *Groſs* two Days before the Affair happened, adviſing him to be very alert, and ordering, that in caſe a ſuperior Force ſhould paſs the *Po*, the Infantry ſhould retire to *Pizzighitone*, the Cavalry and irregular Troops to *Ladi*; but theſe Orders unhappily were not put in Execution. The Enemy have carried off with them a large Quantity of Flour and Forage, of which both Armies are in great Want, and returned to *Placentia* on the 8th in the Evening.

The *French* having been all this Winter making great naval Preparations at *Breſt*, *Port Louis*, and *Rochfort*, their Fleet ſailed from *Breſt* on the 27th *ult.* O. S. to *Port Louis*; and being joined by the Ships fitted out there, they ſailed all together to the Road off *Rochelle* and *Rochfort*, where it was joined by the Ships fitted out there, and the Duke *d'Anville*, who is to have the Command was arrived; but on the 9th Inſtant it was not ſailed from that Road, nor any Talk when it would put to Sea, or where it was bound. The Number of Ships of War and Tranſports this Fleet conſiſts of is variouſly related; but all agree that it conſiſts of above 200 Sail, including Men of War, Frigates, Privateers, and Tranſports, on board of which laſt, a conſiderable Number of Land Forces have been embarked.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1746.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 228.

In the Debate upon the Negative Bill continued in your laſt, the next and the laſt Speech I ſhall give upon that Occaſion, was ſpoke by C. Hoſtilius Tubulus, *in the Character of Mr. A——n H—the-te, which was in Subſtance as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WHATEVER Character we may have, or whatever Character we may deſerve among Foreigners, I hope we ſhall always take Care to preſerve the Character of being a brave and a free People. Foreign Slaves may think as highly as they pleaſe, Sir, of the Steadineſs of their publick Counſels; but among ſuch, I hope, we ſhall always be deemed a turbulent and unſteady People. This Character muſt always neceſſarily attend a free Government; becauſe in all ſuch Governments there have been, there will always be ſome Miniſter, or ſome Set of Miniſters forming Schemes for overturning the Liberties of the People, and eſtabliſhing themſelves in arbitrary Power. Such Men are generally, at firſt, the Idols of the People, and before their latent Deſigns come to be diſcovered, they generally prevail with the People to enter into ſuch Meaſures, or to make ſuch Regulations, as may contribute to the Succeſs of their Deſigns. But if the People are wiſe enough, and ſufficiently jealous of their Liberties, as the People of this Country, Thank God! have always hitherto been, they never fail to diſcover theſe Deſigns before they are ripe for Execution. As ſoon as they have made this Diſcovery, they begin to ſee the evil Tendency of the Meaſures or Regulations they have been led into, and of courſe they muſt alter the former and repeal the latter. That therefore, which foreign Slaves, as moſt of the People around us are, impute to a Turbulency or Unſteadineſs in our Temper, is nothing but the natural Effect of the Freedom of our Government; and whilſt the Cauſe laſts, which, I hope, it will always do, the Effect muſt continue the ſame.

The Law, which is now propoſed to be repealed, is one of thoſe Regulations we were induced to agree to by

by ſuch a Miniſter as I have deſcribed: He was once, Sir, the Patron of Liberty, and conſequently the Idol of the People; but his future Conduct ſhewed, that his Friendſhip to Liberty was pretended, with the only View, that as ſoon as it ſuited his Purpoſe he might ſecretly ſtab her to the Heart. Corruption, Sir, was the poiſoned Dagger he intended to make uſe of, and with this Weapon he gave her a Stab, as was clearly pointed out to you by the Report of your Secret Committee; but, I hope, the Stab will not prove mortal; I hope, we ſhall be able to extract the Poiſon, and heal up the Wound, before it corrupts the whole Maſs of our Conſtitution.

This Regulation, Sir, which we ſhall now, I hope, aboliſh, was the Vehicle contrived by him to convey his Poiſon to the City of *London*. He knew of what Conſequence it might be to him, to get the Government of that City into his Hands, or at leaſt to prevent her oppoſing any of his future Schemes; and for this Purpoſe he contrived to throw as much Power into the Hands of the Aldermen as poſſible, becauſe, by working on their Avarice or their Vanity, he thought, he might prevail with a Majority of them, to make uſe of their Power upon all Occaſions for his Service. This, Sir, was his ſecret Deſign in getting ſuch a Regulation agreed to by Parliament, this was the Uſe he made of it, and this is the Uſe any future Miniſter may make of it: Upon the Queſtion then, whether ſuch a Regulation ought to be aboliſhed, I ſay, upon ſuch a Queſtion, ſhall we enter into the Inquiry, whether the Aldermen have made a bad Uſe of the Power, by this Means, and with this Deſign, thrown into their Hands? Is it not enough for us, that ſuch a Regulation may be made a bad Uſe of; that it certainly will be made a bad Uſe of by the firſt wicked Miniſter this Nation happens to be curſed with, which, God knows, is a Plague we cannot long expect to be without, and that by making a bad Uſe of it he may be enabled to overturn our Liberties? Is not all this ſufficient to prevail with a *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons to aboliſh ſuch a Regulation without inquiring, whether or no it has already been made a bad Uſe of? Certainly it is, Sir: Certainly it muſt be thought ſo; if we have the ſame Regard for our Liberties that our Anceſtors were poſſeſſed with, and by which they tranſmitted to us the glorious Title of being *Free-born Engliſhmen*.

But, Sir, if ſuch an Inquiry were neceſſary, it would be no difficult Matter to ſhew, that the Aldermen have made a bad Uſe of the Power lodged in their Hands by this Regulation, and that every Time they did make uſe of this Power, it was at the Command of the Miniſter, and with a View to anſwer the Purpoſe for which he got this Power lodged in their Hands. I think it quite unneceſſary to give you a full and particular Hiſtory of the Uſe they made of this Power, or to examine what were their Motives at each particular Time; but one of thoſe Times is ſo remarkable, that I cannot paſs it over in Silence. The Convention with *Spain* muſt be remembred by every Gentleman that hears me, and I hope, is now thought to be, by a Majority of this Aſſembly, what it really was, a moſt infamous and pernicious Treaty. By that Treaty our then Miniſter not only ſacrificed the Honour but the Trade and Navigation of his Country. Such a Treaty the City of *London* had ſurely a Concern to oppoſe, and to prevent its being ratified by his Majeſty, if poſſible. For this Purpoſe a great Majority of the Common-Council reſolved to petition his Majeſty againſt it; but as this was properly a Petition againſt the Miniſter who adviſed it, he ſent his Orders to the Aldermen, and by their Negative they rendered

the

Resolution of the Common Council ineffectual. Was not this, making a bad Use of their Power? Was it not making such Use of it as might have been the most pernicious Consequence to our Trade and Navigation, and consequently to the Interest of the City of *London* in particular? Besides this, Sir, it was a Precedent of a most dangerous Tendency. Every Subject, and every Corporate Body in the Kingdom, have a Right to petition their Sovereign: The Exercise of this Right may be of great Service to the King, when he happens to be misled by his Ministers; and, when exercised by the City of *London*, must always have a very great Weight, and may very probably make the King sensible of the bad Advice that has been given him; but can this Right ever be exercised by the Citizens of *London* in their corporate Capacity, if they are to be restrained by 14 Aldermen under a corrupt Dependence upon the Ministry Minister, who gave the bad Advice to his Sovereign? This, I think, Sir, is a glaring Instance of the Aldermens having made a bad Use of their Negative; and had the Minister's Slaves among them succeeded in all they attempted at that Time, they would have furnished us with another Instance still more glaring; for they attempted to put a Negative upon the City's petitioning the Parliament against that Convention; but some of the Aldermen, I mean those who were suspected of having been bought by the Minister, were not then sufficiently broke, or perhaps not sufficiently paid, and therefore they refused to concur with their Ministerial Brethren in this Negative. However, the Attempt shews what may be done by this Negative, when the Minister has got 14 of the Aldermen sufficiently under Discipline. Let the Measures of such a Minister be never so contrary to the publick Good, let his Designs against our Liberties, or even against the City of *London* itself, be never so apparent, neither King nor Parliament could expect any Petition or Address against his Measures or Designs; and the Silence of the City of *London* would be a Precedent for all the Cities and Corporations of the Kingdom.

Thus, Sir, the Behaviour of the Aldermen upon this Occasion, is not only a Proof of their having made a bad Use of the Power lodged in their Hands, but also it must convince us, that this Power may be of the most dangerous Consequence in Time to come; and their Behaviour upon another Occasion that has been mentioned, must shew, that as long as they are vested with this Negative, they will court the Favour of the Minister, and contemn the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens. What I mean, Sir, is their breaking through the established Custom of the City, and without any Reason setting aside a Gentleman who, according to that Custom, ought to have been preferred to the Honour of being Lord Mayor. The Behaviour of the Citizens upon a former Occasion was no Precedent for the Behaviour of the Aldermen upon this. The Citizens had set a Gentleman aside for a very good Reason, for a Reason that was known and avowed, and for a Reason that must be approved of by every Man who does not approve of our late Convention with *Spain*. Was this a Reason for the Aldermens setting aside a Gentleman without any Reason? I say, Sir, without any Reason known and avowed; for that they had a Reason I shall not deny, and that Reason was suspected, tho' it was such a one as they durst not avow. The Reason I mean is, because they had private Orders from their Patron, the Minister, to set that Gentleman aside.

Having taken notice, Sir, of the Reason the Aldermen were supposed to have for setting this Gentleman aside,

ſide, I muſt give you the Reaſon, which the Citizens had for ſetting another Gentleman aſide upon a former Occaſion; and this I muſt do, becauſe it has been ſaid, that it was a high Preſumption in the Citizens of *London* to take notice of a Gentleman's Way of Voting in this Aſſembly. Sir, it was ſo far from being a high Preſumption, that it was their Right and their Duty to do ſo. Every Man in the Kingdom that has a Vote at any Election, has a Right to take notice of every Gentleman's Behaviour in Parliament: He has not only a Right, but he is in Duty bound to take notice of it, that if ever any ſuch Gentleman ſhould, upon any Occaſion, apply to him for his Vote, he may grant or refuſe his Requeſt according to his Behaviour in Parliament. To ſay, that this is an Incroachment upon the Freedom of Parliament is, in my Opinion, ridiculous: We may as well ſay, that the Eſteem or Reproach a Gentleman gains by his Behaviour here, is an Incroachment upon his Freedom of Voting; or we may as well ſay, that the Danger of a Gentleman's not being rechoſen, in caſe he ſhould by his Behaviour diſoblige his Conſtituents, is a Reſtraint upon the Freedom of his Voting, and that therefore every Member ought to be choſen for Life; which is a Doctrine that Miniſters may perhaps approve of, but, I am ſure, it will never be inculcated by any Man who has a Regard for Liberty.

It was therefore no Preſumption, Sir, but a Duty in the Citizens of *London*, to take notice of the Behaviour of a Gentleman in Parliament, who applied to them for the Honour of being raiſed to the chief Magiſtracy of their City. His being their Repreſentative or the Repreſentative of another Place, made no Difference: Every Gentleman, after he is choſen, becomes the Repreſentative of the People of *England*; and if in that Poſt, either through Weakneſs or Corruption, he betrays or [illegible] the Intereſts of the People, [illegible] Part of the People ought [illegible] chuſe him into that or any other [illegible] fice of Honour or Truſt, which [illegible] have at their Diſpoſal. This [illegible] Caſe of the Gentleman ſet aſide [illegible] the Citizens of *London*: In Parliament he had voted for approving [illegible] Convention with *Spain*, which [illegible] great Majority of them, was thought [illegible] to be derogatory to the Honour, [illegible] deſtructive of the Trade and Navigation of their Country. If he [illegible] this through Weakneſs, he was [illegible] for being the chief Magiſtrate of [illegible] a great City; if through Corruption, [illegible] ſurely they had good Reaſon not [illegible] put ſuch a great Truſt into ſuch [illegible] clean Hands.

Beſides this, Sir, the Citizens of *London* had another Reaſon for [illegible] ting him aſide. I hope, it will be allowed, that the Citizens of *London* have a Concern in the Choice that is made of Members of Parliament for every Place in the Kingdom, as well as for their own City. It is their Intereſt, becauſe it is the publick Intereſt, to have ſuch Men choſen for every County, City and Borough in the Kingdom, as have Ability and Will to diſtinguiſh, and Honour and Virtue to adhere to the true Intereſt of their Country. This Gentleman had, by his Behaviour in the preceding Seſſion, convinced them, that he was defective either in his Ability or his Honeſty; therefore it was their Intereſt not to have him choſen again, either for the Place he then repreſented, or for any other. Was there [illegible] him their Lord Mayor a Way to prevent this? Would it not have convinced the little Borough he then repreſented, that the Citizens of *London* approved of his Conduct in Parliament? And would not this have gone a great Way towards inducing them to chuſe him a ſecond Time? Therefore the Citizens of *London* were obliged to refuſe chuſing their Lord Mayor, in order to [illegible]

t his being choſen a Member of then enſuing new Parliament.

Thus it appears, Sir, that the Citi- s of *London* had a very ſufficient ſon for breaking through the bliſhed Cuſtom, in not chuſing Gentleman as one of the two y were to return to the Court of dermen; and the Reaſon they had y publickly avowed, long before Election; ſo that the Gentleman d an Opportunity to juſtify himſelf, he had not been guilty of what s laid to his Charge; and he did deavour to juſtify himſelf ſo far as ted to Corruption, but he never ied his voting for the Conventi- and conſequently could not ex- e, or free himſelf from the Impu- ion of Weakneſs, which was the ief Foundation of the Reſolution ſet him aſide.

But, Sir, with regard to the Gen- man ſet aſide by the Aldermen, re was not the leaſt Objection to Conduct, unleſs it was that of his pearing ſtrenuouſly againſt the Con- tion, and being nearly related to worthy City Magiſtrate, who has ſeveral Years, with great Strength Reaſon, oppoſed and expoſed the e Miniſter's Meaſures in this Houſe. s appearing againſt the Conventi- , and conſequently againſt the Ci- s conferring any Honour upon a entleman, who had done what he uld to get it eſtabliſhed, was a Du- he owed to his Country, and par- ularly to the City of *London*, if thought it an infamous and perni- ous Treaty, which was the Opini- he declared he had of it, as ſoon it made its Appearance in Publick. this Reſpect, therefore, he could be ſo much as ſuſpected of any hing that was criminal in his Beha- our. If he judged amiſs of that eaty, he might be accuſed of eakneſs; but ſurely this Accuſati- could not be brought againſt him any of thoſe who, both in their ivate Converſation, and by their blick Conduct, had declared them- ſelves of the ſame Opinion, which was the Caſe of ſeveral of thoſe Aldermen who voted for ſetting him aſide. They had often, and before many Witneſſes, declared their having a very bad Opinion of that Treaty, and they had joined with their Brethren in voting and preſenting a Petition to Parliament againſt it. Therefore the Conduct of theſe Men, at leaſt in ſetting that Gentleman aſide, and thereby breaking through a Cuſtom eſtabliſhed for preſerving the Peace of the City, muſt be allowed to have been without any Reaſon they could avow, and conſequently muſt be allowed to have been moſt extraordinary and unuſual. If it was ſo, their joining with the other Aldermen in the Amendment that has been mentioned, was a perſiſting in their Error, and adding a new Crime to their former, in both which they could, in my Opinion, have no other Motive but that of currying Favour with the Miniſter.

I have ſaid, Sir, that while the Aldermen are veſted with this Negative, they will court the Favour of the Miniſter, and contemn the Reſentment of their Fellow-Citizens; and their Behaviour upon both theſe Occaſions is a Proof of what I ſay. There was not in the City of *London* a more popular Man than the Gentleman they ſet aſide: This they knew, and they knew that their ſetting him aſide would provoke the Reſentment of their Fellow-Citizens againſt them; but as long as they thought themſelves ſure of the Protection of the Miniſter, and that his Protection would be ſufficient, they deſpiſed the Reſentment of their Fellow-Citizens ſo much, that they ſet the ſame Gentleman aſide a ſecond and third Time, tho' returned to them each Time by the unanimous Voice of the Citizens; and they would probably have ſhewn the ſame Contempt of the Reſentment of their Fellow-Citizens a fourth Time, had they had the ſame Opinion of the

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Protection they depended on, or the Favour they courted; but before the next Opportunity, which was on *Michaelmas* Day 1741, a new Parliament had been returned, and from the Returns it appeared, that a Majority of this House would probably declare against their Patron the Minister, from whence they judged, that his Protection was no longer to be depended on, nor his Favour worth seeking, especially at any Risk; therefore they then thought it not safe to incur again the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens, and perhaps the Resentment of the next Minister; and consequently they then chose for Lord Mayor the Gentleman they had before so often rejected, he being then again returned to them by the unanimous Voice of the Citizens.

Thus, Sir, the Behaviour of the Aldermen, upon this Occasion, is a Proof of what I have said; and their threatning to put a Negative upon the Common-Council's returning Thanks to another very popular Magistrate, unless the Common-Council would agree to have the Question modelled according to their Liking, is another Proof of the same Doctrine; consequently I must conclude, that as long as the Aldermen of the City of *London* are vested with this Negative Power, a Majority of them will probably contemn the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens, and court the Favour of the Minister for the Time being. But it may be asked, why will they not do the same, should they be divested of this Negative Power? To this the Answer is very short and easy: It will not then be worth the Minister's While to come up to their Price. I have not so bad an Opinion of Mankind as to say, that every Man has his Price; but this, I am afraid, may be justly said, that the Majority of Mankind have a Price, if it be worth the Purchaser's While to come up to it. With Regard to those that have a Price; it is certain that every [illegible] Price depends in a great Measure on the Fortune he is possessed and the Reputation he has acquired in the World. Now the Aldermen of the City of *London* are generally Men of an easy Fortune, and all Men that by their former Conduct have acquired some Reputation in the World; we cannot therefore suppose, that any one of them, or at least not many of them, are Men of a small Price; and as long as they can do a Minister but little Service he will not give any of them a high Price. They will therefore continue faithful to their Country and the City, not because they are proof against Corruption, but because it is not worth the Minister's While, or perhaps not in his Power, to corrupt them. By investing them with this Negative, you have made it worth a Minister's While to come up to their Price: Divest them of this Negative, it will be no longer worth his While, and they will neither court his Favour, not contemn the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens, if they do, they are to get nothing by it but Reproach.

This Doctrine, Sir, That there must be a Proportion between the Service a Man can do, and the Price he may probably insist on, is so well understood by those who have studied the Art of Corruption, that all those Ministers who have aimed at arbitrary Power, have endeavoured, as much as possible, to throw the Government of every subordinate Society and Community in the Kingdom, into a few Hands. They know that the Majority of a few Men of Fortune may be purchased at a less Price than the Majority of a great Number of Men, who live by their Business; and the Reason is very plain, because the former, by accepting a Bribe, lose nothing but their Reputation, whereas the latter lose their Reputation and with it their Subsistence; for a Tradesman's Business generally

erally depends upon his Reputation, nd therefore, in a *Smithfield* Way of eckoning, he will not accept of a ribe, unleſs it be ſuch as may enable im for the future to live without Buneſs. Beſides this, the Value a Man puts upon his Reputation is very ar from being always in Proportion o his Fortune. A Man of 10*l.* a ear might reject with Diſdain a ribe of 10*l.*; and yet the ſame Man, ere he poſſeſſed of *a Thouſand* a ear, might ſell his Reputation for 000*l.* There are many other Argunents for ſhewing, that the Majority f a few Men of Fortune may be ore eaſily purchaſed than the Maority of a great Number of Men of mall Fortunes, and theſe Arguments ave been confirmed by the Experince of all Ages and Countries.

For this Reaſon, I ſay, Sir, all ur Miniſters, whoſe Ambition led em, or whoſe previous Crimes fored them to aim at arbitrary Power, ave endeavoured to throw all our ubordinate Societies and Communies into as few Hands as poſſible; nd for the ſame Purpoſe they have ndeavoured to get all Magiſtracies nd Offices depending upon the hoice of the People, eſtabliſhed for ife, and to throw as much Power they could into the Hands of thoſe opular Magiſtrates, who by any new aw or antient Cuſtom are choſen r Life. Such Endeavours, Sir, are ll equally deſigned to make Corption the more ſucceſsful. Thoſe ho are verſed in that filthy Art now, that a Magiſtrate choſen for ife is better worth corrupting than ne who is choſen but for a Year or hort Term of Years, and that the ore they may give, the more likely ey are to ſucceed in Corruption. hey likewiſe know, that a Man ho has once proſtituted himſelf, and hereby forfeited his Reputation, is ke a Proſtitute of the other Sex: e becomes cheaper every Day he ves, and will at laſt proſtitute himlf, if it were for nothing elſe but the Pleaſure, or rather Eaſe, of Proſtitution.

Theſe are the Arts purſued, Sir, theſe are the Maxims laid down by all thoſe who are aiming at arbitrary Power, and in order to render their Maxims palatable to the credulous and unthinking Part of Mankind, their Advocates are inſtructed to rail at popular Power, and to load all numerous popular Aſſemblies with Faction, Sedition, Turbulence, Unſteadineſs, and I do not know how many other Bugbears. If we were to believe theſe miniſterial Tools, who are generally very well paid, and who, like true Lawyers, argue for their Fee without the leaſt Regard to any Thing elſe: I ſay, if we were to believe theſe miniſterial Tools, we muſt think, that the People of every Country ought to be treated like Madmen: That they ought to be kept in Chains, to prevent their doing themſelves a Miſchief. But however fond ſome Gentlemen may be of preſerving or increaſing the Power of the Crown, while they themſelves are in the Sunſhine of it, I hope, this Houſe will take Care to leave as much Power in the Hands of the People as may be ſufficient for preſerving their Liberties; and when we find, that the Power of the People has, by the Arts and Inſinuations of Miniſters, been ſo much diminiſhed as not to be a proper Balance for the Power of the Crown, we ought, and I hope, we always ſhall take Care to increaſe the one, and diminiſh the Weight of the other.

When I conſider our antient Conſtitution, and reflect upon the great Power formerly lodged in the Hands of the People, I am really ſurprized, Sir, to hear any Gentleman talk of the Danger of throwing too much Power into their Hands. The Power of the People! alas, Sir! they have ſcarcely any Power left. The Crown has already ingroſſed the greateſt Part of what the People were poſſeſſed of by the antient Conſtitution,

of our Government, and will, if we do not take ſpecial Care, very ſoon ingroſs the Whole; for when the Crown gets the Direction of that Power, which by the remaining Forms of our Conſtitution is left in the Hands of the People, the Crown gets the Subſtance, and leaves the People only the Shadow. What ſignifies it to the People to have the Choice of any Magiſtrate or Officer, if that Magiſtrate or Officer be, as ſoon as choſen, brought by Corruption under the Direction of the Crown? What would it ſignify to the People to have the Choice of their Repreſentatives in this Houſe, if a Majority of thoſe Repreſentatives ſhould, as ſoon as choſen, be brought by Corruption under the Direction of the Crown? In ſuch a Caſe, would the People have any Thing more than the Shadow of Power? And I will ſay, that it would be much better for them to be without that Shadow; becauſe the Expence the Crown is put to in corrupting thoſe Magiſtrates and Repreſentatives, muſt be all furniſhed by the People; and at the ſame Time the publick Service muſt be ſacrificed, by being put into the Hands of thoſe who have nothing to recommend them but their Venality.

We muſt therefore, Sir, never talk of the Power of the People, unleſs it be ſuch a one as can never be brought under the Direction of the Crown, either by Force, Fraud, or Corruption; and if this were the Caſe with reſpect to every Power now lodged in the Hands of the People, they would not have near ſo much as they had in the happy Times of ſome of our Forefathers. In former Times our Counties had the Power of chuſing almoſt all their Magiſtrates and Officers: They choſe their Generals in Time of War, they choſe their Sheriffs, and their Conſervators of the Peace, as well as their Coroners and their Members of Parliament. Now they have nothing left but the Choice of their Coroners and Members: As to their Choice of Coroners, it is of very little Signification; becauſe Care has been taken to leave very little Power in the Hands of that Officer: And as to their Choice of Members, it would be of no Significance, if the Crown ſhould ever come to make itſelf Maſter of the Elections for all our little Boroughs, which is already in a great Meaſure the Caſe. The People of our Counties have therefore very little Power now left in their Hands; and as to our Cities and Boroughs, ſome of them, 'tis true, particularly *London*, retain ſtill ſomething of our antient Saxon Conſtitution; but in many of them the People have very little to do with the Government even of their own City or Borough, and conſequently have no Power at all in their Hands for in ſome the old Magiſtrates chuſe the new, and in others the Election has been confined to ſuch a ſmall Number, that it may be juſtly ſaid the People have no Share in it.

Thus it muſt appear, Sir, that the People have not now near ſo much Power as they had formerly, and tho' we are now more peaceable, I am ſure, we are much leſs happy; for I ſhall never think, that Happineſs conſiſts in indolent Tranquillity and ſlaviſh Submiſſion under Chains. If this be Happineſs, I ſhall grant, that it is more ſecurely eſtabliſhed under an abſolute, than under a free Government; but as I think, that political Happineſs conſiſts in being free from Oppreſſion, I ſhall never be for putting it into the Power of any Prince, or any Adminiſtration, to oppreſs the People. Peace, I ſhall admit, Sir, is a very good Thing, but do not let us give up our Liberties for fear of diſturbing our Peace. We have preſerved both for many Generations, and tho' I cannot ſay without Interruption, yet I will ſay, that thoſe Interruptions never proceeded from the Factiouſneſs of the People, but from their Power to oppoſe thoſe who were ambitiouſly aiming at the Deſtruction of

berty. If they part with that wer, they may indeed have Peace, t they will have Slavery and Opeſſion along with it. This, Sir, is certain Conſequence; and therere it is our Buſineſs in this Houſe, attend in the moſt ſerious Manner the Ebbings and Flowings of the ople's Power, and to reſtore it, as ten as we find it has been too much miniſhed by any raſh or ill judged egulation; which, in my Opinion, the Caſe with Regard to the Law ow propoſed to be repealed. It as not contrived for amending hat was thought too popular in the orm of Government of our Capil City: It was contrived for preenting that City's being ever able to indicate either its own or its Counry's Liberties. This is the only Purpoſe it has ſerved, this is the only urpoſe it can ſerve; and therefore ſhall be for having it repealed.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in ur next.*]

On the 9th *Inſtant, N. S. the famous Mr.* de Voltaire *was admitted a Member of the* French *Academy at* Paris, *in the Room of the late Preſident* Bouhier, *on which Occaſion he made them a Speech as uſual, and was anſwered by the Abbe* d'Olivet, *Director of the Academy. As Mr.* Voltaire *has acquired ſuch a Name in the Republick of Letters, and as his Speech met with a moſt extraordinary Reception at the Court of* France, *and in the City of* Paris, *we ſhall give it our Readers in* Engliſh. *It was addreſſed to the Members of the Academy, and was as follows:*

Gentlemen,

YOUR Founder took Care to ingraft in your Eſtabliſhment, all the Nobleneſs and Grandeur of his own Soul.——He reſolved that you ſhould always be equal and free.—— He was, indeed, bound to place above Dependence, Men who were above Self-Intereſt, and who, as generous as himſelf, attributed to Learning the Honour it deſerved, even that of being cultivated for its own Sake. —It was perhaps to be feared, that ſuch honourable Labours ſhou'd one Day be ſlackened, and it was for preſerving them in their full Vigour, that you made to yourſelves a Rule, that no one ſhould be admitted into the Academy who did not reſide in *Paris*.——You have wiſely departed from this Rule, in receiving thoſe of an uncommon Genius, whoſe Employments called them elſewhere; but whoſe ſublime and pathetick Works rendered them always preſent among you; for it would be violating the Spirit of a Law, not to tranſgreſs the Letter of it in favour of great Men.——If the deceaſed Preſident *Bouhier*, after having flattered himſelf with conſecrating to you his Days, was obliged to paſs them at a Diſtance from you, both you and he were comforted in this, that in the City of *Dijon* he no leſs cultivated the Sciences you patronize, a City which has produced many Men of Learning, and where the Merit of being a Man of Wit, ſeems to be one of the Characteriſticks of the Citizens.

He made *France* recollect the Time when the moſt auſtere Magiſtrates, overwhelm'd like himſelf in the Study of the Laws, relieved themſelves, by Works of Literature, from the Fatigues of their Buſineſs. Thoſe who deſpiſe Works of Entertainment, thoſe who place I do not know what wretched Grandeur, in ſhutting themſelves up within the narrow Limits of their Employment, how much are they to be pitied! Are they ignorant that *Cicero*, after having filled the greateſt Poſt then in the World, continued to plead at the Bar the Cauſes of his Countrymen, wrote upon the Nature of the Gods, con-

ferred with Philoſophers, frequented the Theatres, diſdained not to cultivate a Friendſhip with *Æſop* and *Roſcius*, and left to little Minds their continual Gravity, which is nothing but a Maſk for a Mediocrity of Genius?

The Preſident *Boubier* was a very learned Man, but he was none of thoſe unſociable and good for nothing Men of Learning, who neglect the Study of their Mother Tongue, for the Sake of acquiring but an imperfect Knowledge of the Languages of Antiquity; who think they have a Right to deſpiſe the preſent Age, becauſe they flatter themſelves with having ſome Knowledge of the paſt; who melt into Compaſſion upon reading a Paſſage in *Eſchylus*, but never ſhed a Tear at hearing any of our Tragedies.

He tranſlated *Pretronius*'s Poem upon the Civil Wars, not becauſe he thought that Declamation, which is full of falſe Flights, approached near to the elegant and juſt Loftineſs of *Virgil*. He knew that *Petronius*'s Satire, tho' ſtrewed with delightful Strokes, was nothing but the Caprice of an obſcure young Man, who put no Reſtraint either upon his Manners or his Stile.—— Some Men who have ſet themſelves up as Maſters in Taſte and Pleaſure, admire every Thing in *Petronius*; but Mr. *Boubier* had a better Diſcernment, he was not pleaſed with all even of that which he tranſlated.——That a Tranſlator ſhall no longer be the Idolater of his Author, and that he ſhall know how to do him the ſame Juſtice he would do to a Cotemporary, is an Improvement of human Reaſon which this Age has produced.

Mr. *Boubier* exerciſed his Talents upon this Poem, upon the *Hymence* of *Venus*, and upon *Anacreon*, to ſhew that Tranſlations of Poetry ought to be in Verſe.——This Opinion he zealouſly defended, and no one can be ſurprized at my embracing the ſame Opinion.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to enter here with you into theſe Literary Diſcuſſions.——By you I am willing to have my Doubts decided.——By this Means I may contribute to the Progreſs of Arts and Sciences; and before you I would chuſe to deliver rather an uſeful than an eloquent Harangue.

Homer, *Theocritus*, *Lucretius*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, why are they happily tranſlated into *Italian* and into *Engliſh*? Why have theſe Nations none of the great Poets of Antiquity in Proſe, and why have we none of them in Verſe?——I ſhall now endeavour to diſcover the Reaſon.

To ſurmount the firſt Difficulty in any Kind of Undertaking, makes a great Part of the Merit.——Nothing great can be accompliſhed without great Pains; and there is no Nation in the World where it is more difficult than with us, to give a true Spirit to antient Poetry.

The firſt Poets formed the Genius of their Language.—— The *Greeks* and *Latins* from the Beginning made uſe of Poetry for painting all the ſenſible Objects which Nature preſents.——*Homer* painted every Thing that preſents itſelf to the Eye.—— The *French*, who have never yet begun to poliſh any grand Poetry but that of the Theatre, neither could nor ought in that Way to think of expreſſing any Thing but what touches the Soul.

We have inſenſibly interdicted ourſelves as to every Object almoſt, which other Nations have dared to paint. —There is nothing that *Dante*, after the Example of the Antients, does not repreſent.—He brought the *Italians* into the Cuſtom of ſpeaking of every Thing; but as to us, how can we now imitate the Author of the *Georgicks*, who, without Metaphor, names all the Inſtruments of Agriculture? We ſcarce know them; and in the Boſom of the Idleneſs and Luxury of our Cities, our effeminate Pride has attach'd a low Idea

to

thoſe rural Employments, and to
e Terms of thoſe uſeful Arts, which
e Maſters and Lawgivers of the
arth were wont to cultivate with
eir own victorious Hands.

If our Poets had known how to give
happy Turn to low Things, our A
anguage had now added that Me-
it, which is very great, to the Ad-
antage of being the firſt Language
n the World for the Charms of
Converſation, and for expreſſing the
aſſions.—It has been entirely en-
roſſed by the Language of the B
Heart, and the Stile of the Theatre.
—Theſe have indeed embelliſhed the
French Tongue; but they have con-
ined its Beauties within Bounds a lit-
le too narrow.

When I ſay here, Gentlemen, that
t is the great Poets who have fixed C
he Genius of Languages, I advance
nothing but what is known to you.
—The *Greeks* wrote no Hiſtory till
400 Years after *Homer*.—From that
great Painter of Nature, the *Greek*
Language received that Superiority,
which it was allowed by all the D
People of *Aſia* and *Europe*.—Among
the *Romans*, *Terence* was the firſt that
ſpoke always with an elegant Purity.
—It was *Petrarque*, who, after *Dante*,
gave the *Italian* Language that Grace
and Delightfulneſs, which it has hi-
therto preſerved.—It is to *Lopes de* E
Vega that the *Spaniſh* owes its Noble-
neſs and Pomp.—It was *Shakeſpear*
who, as much Barbarian as he was,
engraſted in the *Engliſh* that Force,
and that Energy, they have never
ſince been able to improve, with-
out overſtraining, which of Courſe F
weakens it.—From whence comes
this great Effect of Poetry in forming,
and at laſt fixing, the Genius of a
People and of their Language?—
The Cauſe of it is very viſible.—
The firſt good Verſes, even thoſe
which have but the Appearance of G
Poetry, imprint themſelves by the
Help of Harmony upon the Mind.
—Their natural and bold Turns be-
come familiar.—Mankind, who are
all born Imitators, inſenſibly aſſume
their Manner of expreſſing them-
ſelves, and even their Manner of
thinking, from thoſe whoſe Imagina-
tion has ſubjected that of others.—
Will you not then agree with me,
Gentlemen, when I ſay, that the
true Merit and Reputation of our
Language began with the Author of
Cinna and the *Cid*?

Before him, *Montagne* was the
only Book that drew the Attention
of the ſmall Number of Foreigners
who underſtood *French*; but *Mon-
tagne*'s Stile is neither ſo pure, nor
ſo correct, nor ſo diſtinct, nor ſo no-
ble.—He is emphatical and familiar,
and treats great Subjects in a plain
Manner: It is that Simplicity that
pleaſes; People love the Character
of the Author; they are pleaſed
with finding themſelves in what he
ſays of himſelf; and they love to
converſe, and to change the Diſ-
courſe and the Opinion with him.—
I have often heard *Montagne*'s Lan-
guage regretted; it is his Imagina-
tion which ought to be regretted;
his Imagination was ſtrong and bold,
but his Language was very far from
being ſo.

Marot, from whom *Montagne* learn-
ed his Manner of expreſſing himſelf,
was ſcarcely ever known but in his
own Country.—Among ourſelves he
has been well received, becauſe of
ſome Tales naturally told, and be-
cauſe of ſome licentious Epigrams,
whoſe Succeſs always depends upon
the Subject; but this little Sort of
Merit has for a long Time debaſed
our Language.—In this Stile we
wrote Tragedies, Poems, Hiſtories,
and even Books of Morality.

The judicious *Deſpreaux* has ſaid,

Imitez de Marot *l'elegant Badinage.*
Imitate the elegant Waggiſhneſs of *Marot*.

I dare believe he would have ſaid,
naif, *lively*, if that Word, which is
more juſt, had not rendered his Verſe
leſs ſmooth.—There are no Produc-
tions truly good, but ſuch as are re-
ceived, read, and tranſlated by Fo-
reigners.

reigners.—In what foreign Language has *Marot* been ever tranſlated?

Our Language was for a long Time after him nothing but a familiar Jargon, in which we ſometimes expreſſed a happy Joke with Succeſs; but when we do nothing but joke, we are not admired by other Nations.

Enfin Malherbe vint, & le premier en France
Fit ſenter dans les Vers, une juſt Cadence,
D'un Mot mis en ſa Place enſeigna le Pouvoir.

At laſt came *Malherbe*, who was the firſt in *France* that made People ſenſible of a juſt Cadency in the Verſification, and taught them the Power of a Word put in its proper Place.

If *Malherbe* was the firſt that ſhewed the Power of that great Art of putting our Words in their proper Place, he was then the firſt that was elegant.—But were a few harmonious Stanza's ſufficient for engaging Foreigners to ſtudy our Language?—They read the admirable Poems of the *Jeruſalem*, the *Orlando*, the *Paſtor fido*, and the fine Morſels of *Petrarque*.—Could they rank with theſe Maſter-Pieces a very ſmall Number of *French* Verſes, well wrote indeed, but feeble, and almoſt void of Imagination?

The *French* Language would therefore have for ever remained in its Mediocrity, without one of theſe Men of Genius born to change and to elevate the Mind of a whole Nation.—This was he that was the greateſt among thoſe who were the firſt Members of your Society.—It was *Cornielle* alone who began to make our Language reſpected by Foreigners, preciſely at the Time that Cardinal *Richlieu* began to make our Crown reſpected.—Both the one and the other ſpread our Glory throughout *Europe*.—After *Cornielle*, came, I will not ſay, Men of a greater Genius, but Men who were better Writers.—One Man *(Racine)* aroſe, who was at the ſame Time more pathetick, and more correct; who had leſs Variety, but was leſs unequal; ſometimes as ſublime, always noble without being turgid; never declaimer, always ſpeaking to the Heart more truly and more emphatically.

One of their Cotemporaries *(Deſpreaux)* was incapable perhaps of that Sublime which elevates the Soul, or of that Sentiment which melts it into Compaſſion, but made for inſtructing thoſe on whom *Nature* has beſtowed both the one and the other.—He was laborious, ſevere, diſtinct, pure, harmonious; and at laſt became the Poet of Reaſon:—He began unluckily with writing Satires; but ſoon after he equalled, perhaps ſurpaſſed, *Horace* in Morality and the Art of Poetry.—He gave Precepts and Examples; and he ſaw that in Length of Time, the Art of inſtructing, when perfect, ſucceeds better than the Art of lampooning, becauſe Satire dies with thoſe that are its Victims, but Reaſon and Virtue are immortal.—You had in all Kinds a Multitude of great Men, whom Nature brought forth, as in the Ages of *Leo the Tenth* and *Auguſtus*.—Then it was that other Nations ſought greedily in your Authors wherewithal to improve themſelves; and Thanks in part to the Care of Cardinal *Richlieu*, they have adopted your Language with the ſame Eagerneſs, wherewith they have endeavoured to deck themſelves with the Workmanſhip of our ingenious Artiſts; for which laſt we owe Thanks to the Care of the great *Colbert*.

One Monarch *, rendered illuſtrious among Mankind by five Victories, and among wiſe Men ſtill more by his extenſive Knowledge, makes our Language not only his own, but that of his Court, and that of his Country.—He ſpeaks it with a Force and a Delicacy, which Study alone could never give, and which can proceed from nothing but a Genius.—He not only ſtudies but embelliſhes it, becauſe thoſe of a ſuperior Ge-

* *Frederick* the Third, King of *Pruſſia*.

nius always lay hold of such Turns and Expressions as are worthy of them, and such as never present themselves to weak Minds.—In *Stockholm* there is a new *Christina* *, equal to the first in Wit, superior in every Thing else: She does the same Honour to our Language.—The *French* is studied at *Rome*, where it was formerly despised: It is as familiar to the Sovereign Pontif, as those learned Languages in which he wrote, when he instructed the Christian World which he governs; more than one *Italian* Cardinal writes *French* in the *Vatican*, as if he had been born at *Versailles*.

Your Works, Gentlemen, have penetrated even to the Capital of that Empire, which is the remotest of *Europe* and *Asia*, and the most extensive of the Universe; to that Capital *(Petersburgh)* which within these forty Years, was a Desert, inhabited by nothing but wild Beasts.—Your Dramatick Pieces are acted there, and the same natural Gout, which makes the *Italian* Musick received in the City of *Peter the Great* and his worthy Daughter, makes them in Love with your Eloquence.

This Honour, which is put by so many Nations upon our excellent Authors, is a Warning given to us by *Europe* not to degenerate.—I will not say that we are precipitately running into a shameful Decline, as Satirists do often cry, who secretly expect to justify their own Weakness by that Weakness, which in Publick they impute to the Age they live in.—I acknowledge that the Glory of our Arms is better supported than that of our Learning; but the Fire which animated us is not as yet extinct.—These later Years, have they not produced the only Book of Chronology, in which the Manners of Men, and the Characters of Courts and Ages were ever described? A Work, which, if it contained, like so many others, nothing but dry Instruction, would be the best of all; and in which the Author (the President *Henaut*) has besides found the Secret to entertain, a Part reserved for a very small Number of Men, who are superior to the Subject on which they write.

The Causes of the Rise and Fall of the *Roman* Empire have been shewn in a Book still shorter, wrote by a masculine and rapid Genius, (the President *Montesquieu*) who while he seems to skim the Surface, dives to the Bottom of every Thing he touches.—Never have we had more elegant and faithful Translators.

In fine, Men of a true philosophical Genius have wrote History; a Man of profound Eloquence has grown up in the Midst of the Tumult of Arms.—And we have more than one of those amiable Men of Wit, whom *Tibullus* and *Ovid* would have look'd on as their Disciples, and whose Friendship they would have been fond of.

The Theatre, I grant, is threatned with approaching Ruin; but, at least, I see here the true tragical Genius, (Mr. *de Crebillon*) who has always served me for a Guide, when I made any Attempt to tread the same Path. I look upon him with the same melancholy Pleasure, with which we view a Hero upon the Ruins of his native Country, which he has bravely defended.—I can reckon among you, those who, after the great *Moliere*, have accomplished the Design of rendering Comedy a School of Morality and Decency; a School which, in *France*, deserved the Consideration, that at *Athens* was shewn to a Theatre not near so chaste.——, If that celebrated Gentleman, (Mr. *de Fontenelle*) who was the first that adorned Philosophy with the Graces of Imagination, belongs to a Time a little more remote, he is still the Honour and the Comfort of your Days.

Great Talents are always necessarily

* The Princess Royal of *Sweden*.

ſarily uncommon, eſpecially after the Taſte and Genius of a Nation has been formed.—Improved Minds are then in the ſame Caſe with thoſe Foreſts, where the Trees being cloſe and tall, do not allow any one to raiſe its Head above the reſt.—When Commerce is in few Hands, we ſee ſome prodigious Fortunes, and a great deal of Miſery; but when it comes into many Hands, there is a general Opulence, and but few immenſe Fortunes.—This is preciſely the Caſe, Gentlemen; becauſe there are in *France* a great many Men of Wit and Learning, we ſhall from henceforth find fewer of a ſuperior Genius.

But, in fine, notwithſtanding this univerſal Improvement of our Nation, I will not deny but that our Language, become ſo polite, and which ought to be fixt by ſo many good Performances, may eaſily become corrupt.

Foreigners ought to be warned, that it already loſes much of its Purity in almoſt all the Books written in that famous Republick *, ſo long our Ally, where the *French* is almoſt the chief Language even among thoſe Factions which are Enemies to *France*.—But if in that Country it degenerates by a Mixture of Idioms, among us it is at the Point of being ſpoilt by a Mixture of Stiles.—What depraves the Taſte, depraves at laſt the Language.—People often affect to render the moſt ſerious and inſtructive Works facetious, by making uſe of the familiar Expreſſions of Converſation.—The *Marotick* Stile is often introduced in Subjects the moſt noble, which is like cloathing a Prince in the Habit of an *Harlequin*.—They make uſe of new Terms, which are quite uſeleſs, and which ought never to be ventured on, but when abſolutely neceſſary.——There are other Faults which affect me ſtill more, becauſe I have often fallen into them myſelf.—To ſecure myſelf againſt all ſuch for the future, I [illegible] among you, Gentlemen, [illegible] thoſe Helps, which that [illegible] Man, to whom I ſucceed, acquired himſelf by his Studies.—Fraught with the reading of *Cicero*, he from thence reaped this Advantage, that he learned to ſpeak his Mother Tongue in the ſame Manner, that Conſul ſpoke his own.—But to him who has made the Works of *Cicero* his particular Study, (the Abbe *d'Olivet*) and who was a Friend of the Preſident *Boubier*'s, it principally belongs, to endeavour to revive in this Place the Eloquence of the one, and to lay before you the Merit of the other. To Day he has, at one and the ſame Time, a Friend to regret and to celebrate, a Friend to receive and to encourage.—He can explain to you with more Eloquence than I can, but not with more Feeling, what Charms are ſpread by Friendſhip over the Labours of Men conſecrated to Learning; how much it contributes towards directing them in their Conduct, towards comforting, exciting and comforting them; how much it fills the Soul with that ſoft and contemplative Joy, without which we are never Maſters of our Ideas.

Upon this it was that this Academy was firſt formed.—It has an Origin ſtill more noble than that which it received even from Cardinal *Richlieu* himſelf.—In the Boſom of Friendſhip it was brought forth.——Gentlemen, united by this reſpectable Band, and by a Love for the liberal Arts, aſſembled together, without letting themſelves be ſeen by Fame.——They were leſs renowned than their Succeſſors, but not leſs happy.——Good Manners, Union, Candour, and ſound Criticiſm, which is ſo oppoſite to Satire, formed their Aſſemblies.——They will always animate yours:—They will be an everlaſting Example to Men of Learning; and will ſerve, perhaps, to correct

* Holland.

reſt thoſe who render themſelves unworthy of the Name *: The true Lovers of the Liberal Arts are Friends.—Who has more Reaſon than I to ſay ſo?——I could venture, Gentlemen, to expatiate upon the Civilities, with which moſt of you have been pleaſed to honour me, if it were not my Duty to forget myſelf, in order to ſpeak to you of nothing but what is the great Object of your Labours, a Concern in which all others ought to be ſunk; I mean the Glory of the Nation.

I know how eaſily the Mind is diſguſted with Panegyrick: I know, the Publick, always fond of Novelty, imagines, that all that can be ſaid in Praiſe of your Founder and Protector is exhauſted; but ought I to refuſe paying the Tribute I owe, becauſe thoſe who have paid their Tribute before me, have left me nothing new to ſay?——The Caſe of thoſe Elogies which we repeat, is the ſame with that of thoſe Solemnities which renew the Remembrance of Events, that are dear to a whole People; they are neceſſary.

To celebrate Men, ſuch as Cardinal *Richlieu*, *Lewis* the *Fourteenth*, a *Seguier*, a *Colbert*, a *Turenne*, a *Conde*, is the ſame with ſaying aloud, *Kings, Miniſters, Generals, preſent or to come, endeavour to imitate thoſe great Men.*——Do not we know, that *Trajan*'s Panegyrick excited *Antoninus* to Virtue? And *Marcus Aurelius*, the firſt of Emperors and of Men, does not he acknowledge in his Writings the Emulation that was ſtirred up in him by the Virtues of *Antoninus*?

When *Henry* the *Fourth* heard *Lewis* the *Twelfth* called in Parliament the Father of his People; he found himſelf inflamed with a Deſire to imitate him, and he ſurpaſſed him.

Do you think, Gentlemen, that the Honours reſounded by ſo many Voices to the Memory of *Lewis* the *Fourteenth*, did not open to themſelves a Way to the Heart of his Succeſſor, even from the Time of his moſt tender Infancy? It will one Day be ſaid, that both journeyed to Immortality, ſometimes by the ſame Road, and ſometimes by different Routes.——They reſembled one another in this, that neither deferred loading himſelf with the Weight of Affairs, but out of Gratitude; and in this, perhaps, the chief Greatneſs of both conſiſted.—Poſterity will ſay, that both loved Juſtice, both commanded Armies.—The one made the World ring with his Purſuit of that Glory which he deſerved:—From the Summit of his Throne he called it to him:—He was followed by it in his Conqueſts, in his Enterprizes:—He ſpread it over the Face of the Earth.—He diſplayed a great Soul in Happineſs and in Adverſity, in his Camps, in his Palaces, in the Courts of *Europe* and *Aſia*.——Land and Sea gave Teſtimonies of his Magnificence, and the ſmalleſt Objects, as ſoon as they began to have any Relation to him, aſſumed a new Character, and received the Stamp of his Grandeur.

The other (*Lewis* the *Fifteenth*) protects Emperors and Kings, ſubjects Provinces, interrupts the Courſe of his Conqueſts, in order to march to the Aſſiſtance of his Subjects, and thither he flies from the Jaws of Death, from which with Difficulty he had eſcaped. He obtains Victories, he performs the greateſt Actions, and all with ſo little Noiſe, as to make it believed, that what aſtoniſhes the reſt of Mankind, is look'd upon by him as nothing but one of the moſt common and ordinary Events.—He hides the Greatneſs of his Soul, even without ſtudying to hide it, but he cannot weaken its Rays, which in Spite of him pierce thro' the Veil of his Modeſty, and from thence

* *Here he points at the Authors of thoſe infamous Satires, called* Calottes, Calots: *Performances fit for the Canailly, and which have made their Authors the Contempt and Horror of all polite People.*

thence acquire a more durable Splendor.

Lewis the *Fourteenth* ſignalized himſelf by admirable Monuments, by his Love of all the Liberal Arts, by the Encouragements which he generouſly beſtowed.—O you! his auguſt Succeſſor, you have already imitated him, and you wait for nothing but that Peace you are ſeeking by your Victories, in order to accompliſh all your benevolent Projects, which require a Time of Tranquillity.

You have begun your Triumphs in that very Province, where began thoſe of your Great Grandfather, and you have extended them much further.—He regretted his not being able, in the Courſe of his glorious Campaigns, to force an Enemy worthy of him, to come to a Trial of Arms with him in a pitched Battle.—That Glory which he wiſhed for, you have obtained.—More happy than the great *Henry*, who obtained ſcarce any Victories but over his own Countrymen, you have vanquiſhed the everlaſting and intrepid Enemies of your Country.—Your Son, next to you the Object of your Wiſhes and our Fears, learned by your Side to ſee Danger, and even Misfortune, without being diſturbed; and the moſt glorious Triumph, without being elated.—Whilſt in *Paris* for you we were trembling, you was in the midſt of a Field of Slaughter, calm in the Time of Horror and Confuſion:—Calm amidſt the tumultuous Joy of your victorious Soldiers, you embraced that General, (the Marſhal *de Saxe*) who had wiſhed to live for nothing but that he might ſee you triumph; that Man whom your own and his Virtues had made your Subject, whom *France* will always reckon amongſt the deareſt and moſt illuſtrious of her Children.——By your Acknowledgments and by your Praiſes, you already began to recompence all thoſe who had contributed to the Victory; and that will always be the Recompence moſt eſteemed by *Frenchmen*.

But that which will be for ever preſerved in the Records of your Academy, that which will be moſt prized by every one of you, Gentlemen, is, that one of your Fellow-Members, (the Duke of *Richlieu*) was he that was of the moſt Service to your Protector, and to *France*, in that Day of Battle.—It was he who, after having flown from Brigade to Brigade, after having fought in ſo many different Places, gave that Advice ſo ready, ſo ſalutary, ſo quickly embraced by the King, whoſe Eye diſcerned every Thing, at a Time when moſt other Men would have been bewildered.—*Enjoy*, Gentlemen, the Pleaſure of having in this Aſſembly the very Words which in the Field of Battle your Protector addreſſed to the Nephew of your Founder, *I never ſhall forget the important Service you have done me.*—But if this particular Glory be dear to you, thoſe pacifick Meaſures which *Lewis* the *Fifteenth* purſued after his Victories, how dear muſt they be to the whole Kingdom of *France*, how dear will they one Day be to *Europe!*—The ſame he ſtill purſues.—He goes to meet his Enemies only to diſarm them.—He deſires to vanquiſh them, only that he may convert them.—If they could but know the Bottom of his Heart, inſtead of fighting with him, they would chuſe him for their Arbiter; and this perhaps is the only Way by which they can obtain any Advantage over him.—Thoſe Virtues which made him feared, were made known to them, as ſoon as he came to command; thoſe which ought to make their Confidence return, thoſe which ought to be the Link of Nations, require more Time, before they can be made thoroughly known to Enemies.

We are more happy, we have known his Virtues, ever ſince he began to reign.—We have always thought of him, as all Ages and all Nations will think.—Never was there a Love more ſincere, or better expreſſed:—By all Hearts it is felt, and by

by your eloquent Tongues it is declared.—Medals worthy of the most polite Times of *Greece*, eternize his Triumphs and our Happiness.—Oh, that I could see in our publick Places, Statues of this humane Monarch carved by the Hands of our *Praxitel's*, environed with all the Symbols of publick Felicity:—Oh, that I could read at the Foot of each Statue, those Words which are engraved upon all our Hearts, To the Father of his Country.—*And thus ends this hopeful Piece of* French *Flattery, Bombôst and Gascoignade!*

The Journal of the Marquis De Castelaer's *Retreat from* Parma *to* Puerto Specie, *written by himself, translated from the* Spanish *Original.* *(See p. 265.)*

HAVING receiv'd the Orders of the most Serene Infant *Don Philip* to make an Attempt to save the Body under my Command, and to begin our March on the 19th or 20th; we took all our Measures for this Purpose, in such a Manner as to make the Enemy believe our Designs to be quite different from what we intended.—Among the rest, Don *Francisco Bucareli* was order'd to make an Excursion from the Gate of *St. Francis*, as if to reconnoitre, that the Enemy might be amused while we were forming into a Column within the Town.

By this Excursion I discovered, it would not be possible to take the Road betwixt the Rivulet of *Parma* and *Paganza*, because all the Posts and Houses were possessed and fortified by the Enemy to within a Pistol Shot of the Town; for as the whole Body must have gone out at one Gate, it would have taken up at least 7 Hours for that Purpose, which would have given the Enemy Time to have attack'd us with their whole Force; therefore, by the Advice of my Officers, we marched out by the Gate of *St. Michael*, making directly to the Place called *Torre Mulacezano*, leaving *Mount Chizolo* upon our Left, which was occupied by the Enemy.

At Nine at Night the Column began to file.—A Body of Grenadiers under the Command of *Bucareli*, with some Waggons of Ammunition, and half our Cavalry, commanded by *Demetrius Maboni*, Colonel, led the Van.—The Brigadier, Don *Pedro Wallis*, was at the Head of Part of the Picquets, with Don *John Urbino*, who commanded that Body.—Next march'd the Battalions led by the Marquis *Bassecourt*, Brigadier. In the Center, the Hospital for the Sick, with more Carts of Ammunition, and some Casks of Brandy.—Next came the rest of the Picquets, headed by Don *Francisco Defuniz*.—Next came the rest of our Cavalry, commanded by the Duke of *Bagnos*, Brigadier. The Lieut. Gen. Don *Thomas De Corbalan* and myself, having no fix'd Post, were often at the Head of the Rear Guard, commanded by the Marquis *de Tovein*, who distinguish'd himself in a particular Manner. The Mountain Fuzileers were divided betwixt the Van Guard and Rear Guard.

In this Disposition we march'd a Mile and a half before we were discovered by the Enemy; when *Bucareli* found himself stopp'd by a Ditch, and behind it saw a great Body of the Enemy's Infantry and Cavalry; but as the Orders were to attack every Thing they should meet with, while our Workmen with Tools were endeavouring to make the Way passable, our Grenadiers with their Bayonets fix'd, and without firing a Shot, got over, making a Sergeant and 3 Hussars Prisoners, as well as getting some Booty; but those that went off gave the first Notice of our coming out of the Town, so that while some were attacking our Rear-Guard, others endeavoured to cut us off from the high Grounds, so that our People were engaged up to our Center, in driving the Enemy sometimes from one Ground, sometimes from another; and as they succeeded, advancing a little out of the Column, we were obliged to divide, in order to support those that repuls'd the Enemy.—By this Separation, which could not be prevented, the Regiment of *Spain* became the Van Guard, which I made use of critically to stop the Enemy, who were going to possess the Hills upon our Right; if they had succeeded, they might have charg'd in Front a Body of Men already fatigu'd, and already charg'd in the Rear, which must have occasioned Disorder and Confusion.

Some Fuzileers took Possession of a House in the Way, which indeed could not be well defended, but as they saw themselves supported by the Picquets of the Regiment of *Spain*, which had already occupied the Hills near them, they repuls'd the Enemy, who took Refuge in another House opposite. They fired from the Windows for some Time at each other.

While this was doing, the whole Column gained the high Ground, and formed in Order of Battle.

Don *Francisco Bucareli* knowing by the Fire that we follow'd him, seiz'd the necessary Posts to preserve our Communication with him, and finding that his own Regiment was engaged, came to put himself at its Head.

Out of the *Spaniſh* Picquets we loſt Don *Joſeph Du Pont*, Colonel, a Sub-Lieutenant, 3 Officers wounded, and about 150 Men killed and wounded; the Loſs of the other Picquets was about the ſame.

We continued our March as far as *Mulazzano*, where we arrived to join our Troops left there, after a March of 27 Hours, 20 of which was through a continual Fire.

We reſolv'd to halt a Day at *Mulazzano*, as well to repoſe the Troops as to inform ourſelves of the Road. Conſidering that we ſhould want Bread, not being able to bring more than for 3 Days from *Parma*, we reſolved to take the Road of *Athazano*, and puſh for *Pontremeli*.—We diſpoſed Matters for this March the 21ſt at Night.—The Enemy, who, it ſeems, had ſuſpected our Deſign, poſſeſs'd themſelves of the high Ground leading to that Place, with a Body ſufficient to attack our Rear, while our Front ſhould be endeavouring to force its Way.—*Bucareli*, who ſtill commanded the Van-Guard, finding the Enemy before him, and that they now began to fire upon him, ſent me Notice of it. There was hardly Time to deliberate, but conſidering that our Rear-Guard was ſtill near *Mulazzano*, and that if the Enemy poſſeſs'd that ſtrong Poſt, there was no Retreat for us, I gave Orders to return, and poſſeſs that Place.—

This Day all the Bread we brought from *Parma* was ſpent; we were in a Situation ſurrounded with Enemies, with terrible Mountains before us, yet the Reſolution of the greateſt Part of our Men was nothing abated. Some few, who had not ſo much Greatneſs of Soul as the reſt, for preſent Relief, had the Baſeneſs to deſert: Another Misfortune ſtill attended us, our Ammunition was almoſt ſpent; the continual Action we had been in ſince our March from *Parma*, had conſumed what we thought would have laſted a great While. In this Dilemma, we held a Council of War, and reſolv'd to take the Road of *Caſtel des Montagnes* by the *Apennines*; accordingly we attempted it, on the 22d at Night, in two Columns, going thro' the Villages of *Sibiano* and *Noviano*, which had its Difficulties, becauſe we were obliged to paſs the little River *Enza*, in going down the Hill to paſs which, we found ſome Parties of the Enemy on each Side of us.—Our Troops were ſo little alarmed that they continued their March without breaking their Order; when we were paſs'd all but our Rear-Guard, we were attack'd by a Body of Huſſars, Croats, and Waraſdins, without putting us into any Confuſion; for *Bucareli* having ſent me timely Notice, I ſent a Body of Horſe, who came up ſoon enough to ſupport him, and having poſted ſome Companies of Grenadiers upon a high Ground, they paſs'd [illegible] der; the Grenadiers every [illegible] giving the Enemy a Fire.—[illegible] had ſix Officers wounded, and [illegible] diers killed and wounded.

This Night we lay at *Caſtel Nuovo*, [illegible] out finding any Bread.—On the [illegible] Break of Day, Don *Pedro Zevallos*, Brigadier, with ten Companies of Grenadiers and 100 Horſe, was detached to the Village of *Culana*, 11 Miles from us, to look for Bread, but by Reaſon of the Barrenneſs of the Country, very little was found; the whole Column followed ſoon after.

On the 25th, we marched to *Cornocchio*, having paſs'd the *Secchia* upon a wooden Bridge betwixt this Village, and that of *Culana*; and having order'd the Bridge to be broke down as ſoon as our People had paſs'd, the Enemy endeavoured to prevent it, but in vain.—We were commonly ill commoded either with Snow or Rain, and the Soldiers complained for Bread; but was in Hopes, however, theſe Diſtreſſes would end as ſoon as we ſhould enter *Tuſcany*, becauſe of the Neutrality which ſubſiſted.—On the 26th, we entered the Duchy, lying at the Village of *Soliera*, although I ſent a Letter to the Governor of *Fivizzano* by *Demetrius Macroni*, offering to pay ready Money for every Thing that ſhould be furniſhed for our Troops, we had no Relief: On the contrary, we were attacked on the 27th in going out of *Soliera* with greater Vigour than ever. It was in this Occaſion that the Regiment of [illegible] gain'd ſo much Honour, which being poſted upon a high Ground, and joined by the Picquets, repuls'd the Enemy, and gave the Column Time to defile. The Soldiers had no Subſiſtence but a little Bread made of Cheſtnut Meal.

This Day I received Intelligence that the Enemy had poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Bridge of *Soliera* upon the *Paſſaro*, which we muſt neceſſarily paſs, and alſo that they occupied the Caſtle of *Ula*; but upon our Approach the Enemy abandon'd that Poſt, ſeeing the Diſpoſitions we made to attack it; but nevertheleſs they fell upon our Rear, where a Body of our Grenadiers, ordered to be thus continually harraſs'd, following the Example of their Lieutenant Don *Joſeph Allegui*, drew their Sabres, (not having any Ammunition left) run in upon the Enemy, and cut to Pieces 150. This Intrepidity ſo cool'd the Enemy's Courage that the Column march'd quietly to *Sarzano*.—In the laſt Attack, we loſt a Lieutenant of Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Spain*, and a Captain was taken Priſoner.—This Night we made a Bridge over the *Magra*.

Having ſent the Sick and Wounded

Passage before, I order'd a Detachment of 500 Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of Don *Carlos Escalante*, to secure the Passages of the Mountains of the State of *Genoa*; lest the Enemy should possess them before us; as soon as we pass'd, we broke down the Bridge, the Enemy shewed themselves no more, and the Army is cantoned in the Villages waiting for the Orders of the Most Serene Infant.

This wonderful Retreat could never have been effected, were it not for two happy Circumstances; first, the Temper of the Officers, there not being the least Envy, or Jealousy, or Disagreement amongst us, all endeavouring to succour and support the rest: Next, the wonderful Resolution, Patience, and Constancy of the Soldiers, who, notwithstanding the Distresses they suffer'd from the bad Roads, from Rain and Snow, and Want of Bread, kept up their Courage, and were in continual Action, more or less, for 7 Days; but it is not doubted but the Most Serene Infant will take Notice of these brave Men, and distinguish them in a particular Manner.

Our Loss in this Retreat, including Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, and Deserters, I take to amount to 1000 Men; I cannot as yet be quite exact, but I take it to be thereabouts.

The SPEECH *of his Royal Highness the Duke of* CUMBERLAND, *to the* ARMY, *immediately before the Battle of* Culloden. (*See p.* 240, 241.)

Gentlemen and Fellow Soldiers,

I HAVE but little Time to address myself to you, but I think proper to acquaint you, that you are instantly to engage in Defence of your King and Country, your Religion, your Liberties and Properties; and, through the Justice of our Cause, I make no Doubt of leading you on to certain Victory. Stand but firm, and your Enemies will soon fly before you: But if there be any amongst you, who, through Timidity, are diffident of their Courage and Behaviour, which I have not the least Reason to suspect; or any others, through Conscience or Inclination, cannot be zealous or alert in performing their Duty; it is my Desire, that all such would immediately retire; and I further declare, they shall have my free Pardon for so doing; for I would much rather be at the Head of one Thousand brave and resolute Men, than ten Thousand, amongst whom there are some, who, by Cowardice or Misbehaviour, may dispirit or disorder the Troops, and so bring Dishonour or Disgrace on an Army under my Command.

The following is Part of the Preamble to the Act for settling an additional Revenue of 25,000*l.* *per Ann. on his Royal Highness the Duke of* Cumberland.

May it please your Most Excellent Majesty,

WHEREAS by the glorious Success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless your Majesty's Arms, under the auspicious Conduct of your dearly beloved Son the Duke of *Cumberland*, we may reasonably hope for a happy and speedy End of the present wicked and unnatural Rebellion. In Return therefore for your Majesty's unwearied Care, and affectionate Concern for the Safety of your People, of which the exposing a Life so justly valuable to your Majesty, is a most endearing Proof: We beg Leave to offer your Majesty the warmest Assurances of that Duty and Loyalty, which must ever flow from Hearts full of Gratitude and Affection; and that we may in some Measure express the deep Sense we have of the indefatigable Labour his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* has undergone, and the eminent Services he has performed to your Majesty, and his Country, we most humbly beseech your Majesty, that an additional Revenue may be settled on his Royal Highness, and his Issue Male; which Provision, we pray Almighty God, by the long Continuance of his illustrious Line, may remain as a lasting Monument to all Ages, of our Respect, Gratitude, and Affection to his Royal Highness the Duke, to whose distinguished Courage and Conduct (under God and your Majesty) we owe the pleasing Prospect of being delivered from the Horrors and Desolation that must have accompanied the Continuance of this unnatural Rebellion: Wherefore your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the *&c. &c.* do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted, that, *&c.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND's *Letter to the Provost of* Glasgow, *written with his own Hand.*

Mr. Provost, Inverness, May 21, 1746.

I HAVE received with great Satisfaction the very obliging Testimonial, you, the Magistrates and City Council of *Glasgow*, have given me of your good Affection and Regard; which is so much the more agreeable to me, as these warm and affectionate Expressions carry with them the fullest Proofs of your unshaken Duty to the King's Government, and of your Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Family.

I shall always wish the Prosperity of your Corporation, and be glad of any Opportunity

portunity to promote it, or the particular Welfare of its Members. I am,

Your affectionate Friend,
WILLIAM.

About the same Time a Letter came by Express from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Leven*, directed to his Lordship as his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly; wherein, as we were informed, his Royal Highness was pleased to express a very great Regard for the Church of *Scotland*, and all her Members, as Men inviolably attach'd to his Majesty's Person and Government, and particularly zealous for suppressing, to the utmost of their Power, the present wicked, unnatural, and unprovok'd Rebellion.

We were likewise informed, that his Royal Highness the Duke had wrote a very elegant Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of *London*, acquainting his Lordship, that he had receiv'd the 5000*l.* appointed by the Committee of the *Veteran*'s Scheme, for the Use of the Soldiers who should distinguish themselves in the Field of Action; and that he intended to dispose of it in the following Manner, *viz.* 4000*l.* to the common Men, and the remaining 1000*l.* to the Non-commission'd Officers, such as Corporals, &c. if agreeable to his Lordship and the Committee. Upon which his Lordship call'd a Council, and laid the Letter before them; and they immediately came to a Resolution to return his Royal Highness Thanks for the Honour he had done them. (*See the other Use of this Scheme in our* Mag. *for* Dec. *last, p.* 619.)

The following ADDRESS *was transmitted by the Earl of* LEVEN, *High-Commissioner, &c. to the Duke of* Newcastle, *and by him presented to his Majesty.*

To the KING's *Most Excellent Majesty,*

The humble ADDRESS *of the General Assembly of the Church of* Scotland, *met at* Edinburgh, May 19, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, beg Leave to approach your Throne, with sincere Expressions of our utmost Detestation of the present wicked and unnatural Rebellion, to testify our unfeigned Thanks to the Almighty, and to congratulate your Majesty on the happy Success of your Arms, by which we have the greatest Hopes of seeing a solid and lasting Peace quickly re-established in your Kingdoms, and your loyal Subjects restored to the full Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Privileges.

The gloomy Prospect lately set before our Eyes, by the ungrateful Disturbers of your Majesty's mild and just Government, makes us reflect with Horror on the pernicious Plot, contrived by the Policy, and fomented by the Power and Interest of the avowed Enemies of our Country, its Religion, Laws and Liberties, and of the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

It raises our Astonishment and Indignation, that any, who have tasted of the manifold Blessings of your indulgent Administration, should have attempted to exchange their Religion and Liberty for Tyranny and lawless Power, Superstition and Slavery, and by violating the most solemn Obligations of Oaths and Ties of Gratitude, become Tools to the declared Enemies of their native Country.

Now that we are, by the good Providence of God, shelter'd under the Protection of your auspicious Government, from the Storm that threaten'd our happy Constitution, we behold with Pleasure the remarkable Success of your Majesty's Arms, under the wise Conduct, and by the intrepid Valour of your heroick Son the Duke, dispelling the Cloud, and defeating the Rebels, who, hopeless of escaping the Vengeance of your victorious Arms, sink under their Confusion.

Great Sir, it affords us the highest Satisfaction to observe, That notwithstanding the Calamities of our Country, and the traiterous Practices of too many of our infatuated Countrymen, the Ministers of this Church have, by Divine Grace, manifested a firm and zealous Attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government: And as it is our Duty, so it is our unalterable Resolution, to persevere in our Loyalty to your Majesty, and steady Adherence to the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family: And it shall be our constant Prayer to God, that he may unite the Minds of all your Subjects into a just Sense of the Happiness they enjoy under the best of Kings.

May the same Providence, that has hitherto preserved your sacred Person, and protected your Dominions, continue to watch over your Majesty, and your Royal Family, for a Blessing to all Protestant Churches, and the peculiar Happiness of your Subjects.

Signed in our Name, in our Presence, and at our Appointment, by

Jo. Lumsden,
Moderator.

* *The Gentleman who first proposed the Scheme, sign'd himself,* A Veteran.

following ADDRESS *of the People called* QUAKERS, *was presented to his* MAJESTY *by Mr.* Daniel Vandewall.

GEORGE *the Second, King of Great* Britain, *&c.*

humble ADDRESS *of the People call'd* QUAKERS, *from their General Assembly in* London.

May it please the King,

WE humbly beg Leave to approach thy Royal Presence with united Hearts, congratulate thee upon the Deliverance these Kingdoms from the late impending B ngers, with a Joy as sincere as the Occa- n is signal.

We beheld with Grief and Detestation ungrateful and deluded People combined inst their own Happiness, and despe- ely engaged in open Rebellion against thy rson and Government, wickedly attempt- to subject a free People to the Miseries C a Popish and Arbitrary Power.

As none among all thy Protestant Sub- s exceed us in an Aversion to the Ty- ny, Idolatry and Superstition of the urch of *Rome*; so none lie under more Apprehensions of immediate Danger m their destructive Consequences, or e greater Cause to be thankful to the D mighty, for the Interposition of his Pro- ence in our Preservation.

A Preservation so remarkable makes it indispensable Duty also to acknowledge King's Paternal Care for the Safety of People, of which he has given the most ured Pledge, in permitting one of his yal Offspring to expose himself to the atest Dangers for their Security. E

May we, and all thy faithful Subjects, nonstrate the Sincerity of our Gratitude this signal Instance of the Divine Fa- r, by the deepest Humiliation, and by ing every one of us from the Evil of our ys; And may those who are placed in hority over us, by the Influence of their n Example, add Vigour to the Laws, cted for the general Suppression of Vice F Immorality; so may we have an assu- Ground of Hope and Confidence in God, he who hath hitherto helped, will ne- withdraw his Mercies from us.

We earnestly beseech him, by whom gs reign, and Princes decree Justice, his Providence may ever attend thy al Person and Family, and make even G Efforts of thine Enemies conducive to Establishment of thy Throne in perfect e; give Success to thy Endeavours for ng the general Tranquillity of *Europe* lasting Foundation, and grant, that uninterrupted Race of Kings of thy Royal Progeny, may perpetuate the Blessings of thy Reign to our Posterity.

Dated in *London* the 22d of the third Month called *May*, 1746.

The above Address was signed by 266 Persons.

A To which ADDRESS his MAJESTY returned this most gracious ANSWER.

I *Thank you for this Address of Congratulation. The just Concern you have shewn therein for me, and my Family, is very agreeable to me; and you may always depend upon my Protection.*

B *The following is a Translation of the Letter which* M. D'ARGENSON, *the* French *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wrote to* Mr. VAN HOEY, *the* Dutch *Ambassador in* France, C *to acquaint him with the Reasons why the King hopes his* Britannick *Majesty will use the Pretender's Son and his Adherents tenderly, and desiring him to make it known to the* British *Ministry.*

SIR,

D THE King has order'd me to write to your Excellency concerning the Situation of Prince *Edward** and his Adherents, since the Advantage gain'd over them by the *English* Troops the 27th of last Month. All *Europe* knows the Ties of Parentage which subsist between me and Prince *Edward*. Moreover, this young Prince is endow'd with all the Qualities which might engage those Powers to interest themselves in his Favour, who esteem true Courage; and the King of *England* is himself too just and impartial a Judge of true Merit, not to set a Value upon it even E in an Enemy. The Character of the *British* Nation in general, cannot likewise but inspire all *Englishmen* with the same Sentiment of Admiration, for a Countryman so distinguish'd by his Talents and heroick Virtues.

All these Reasons ought naturally to favour the Fate of Prince *Edward*; and at the same Time we may expect from the F Moderation and Clemency of the King of *England*, that he will not suffer those Persons to be persecuted with the utmost Rigour, who in a Time of Trouble and Confusion, follow'd the Standard which was lately overthrown by the *British* Arms, under the Command of the Duke of *Cumberland*.

G Nevertheless, Sir, as in the first Motions of a Revolution, Resentment is sometimes carried to a greater Height than in more peaceable Times, the King thinks proper, as far as in him lies, to prevent the dangerous Effects of any too severe Mea-

* *It seems, the young Pretender's Name is* Charles-Edward.

Measures which his *Britannick* Majesty might take upon this Occasion.

'Tis with this just View, Sir, that the King order'd me to desire your Excellency to write to the *English* Ministry, and to represent to it, in the strongest Manner, the Inconveniencies which must infallibly result from any violent Proceedings against Prince *Edward*. The Right of Nations, and the particular Interest which his Majesty makes in respect to that Prince, are Motives that will probably make some Impression upon the Court of *London*; and his Majesty hopes to find none but noble and generous Proceedings from the King of *England* and the *English* Nation, and that all those who were lately concern'd in the Interest of the House of *Stuart*, will likewise have Reason to extol the Generosity and Clemency of his *Britannick* Majesty.

But if, contrary to all Expectations, any Attempts should be made, either with respect to the Liberty of Prince *Edward*, or the Life of his Friends and Partizans, 'tis easy to foresee that a Spirit of Animosity and Fury might prove the dreadful Consequence of such Rigour; and how many innocent People, before the End of the War, might unhappily fall Victims to a Violence which could only aggravate the Evil, and would certainly set no good Example to *Europe*.

Nobody, Sir, is more capable than you are to set forth these Reasons; your Equity and your Love of Peace, will suggest to you what is best to say upon this important Subject.

Your Excellency must be sensible, that there is not a Moment to be delay'd in writing to the Ministers of the King of *England*; and I hope you will do me the Favour to communicate to me the Answer you receive from them, that I may give an Account of it to the King, that he may take such Resolutions upon this Occasion, as his Majesty shall think suitable to the Glory and Dignity of his Crown. He sincerely wishes that the King of *England* may give him none but Examples of Humanity, and Greatness of Soul, *&c.*

From the Camp at Bouchont, *May* 26, 1746. Sign'd, D'ARGENSON.

LETTER *wrote by M.* VAN HOEY *to his Grace the Duke of* NEWCASTLE, *in Support of the former.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the Honour to send to your Excellency a Letter I just now receiv'd from M. *d'Argenson*, in relation to the present State of Affairs of the Pretender's eldest Son, and those of his Adherents, since the Defeat they have met with from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*. Your Excellency will [illegible] by, how much that Court [illegible] and what Credit I, by my [illegible] there, have gain'd, being [illegible] lieve that my Love of [illegible] will furnish me with Arguments to its Recommendations. I will, my

I was Master of the greatest Elo[illegible] upon Earth, and were able effectu[illegible] employ my whole Life, to convince [illegible] kind, That by doing to others [illegible] would they should do unto us, is the F[illegible] dation of the supreme Happiness of S[illegible] Nations, Kings, their Subjects, and general, of Human Kind. This is a well known by your Excellency, and [illegible] vidence expects from you a Co[illegible] from the high Station she has plac[illegible] in, and the great Talents with which has bless'd you. May Persuasion flow [illegible] your Lips, like Honey, and every one be convinc'd, that we are only ha[illegible] Proportion to the Good we do to o[illegible] May you, my Lord, banish that pe[illegible] Art which Discord has brought into World, of seducing Men to destroy another. Wretched Policy! which [illegible] tures Revenge, Hatred, Jealousy, and rice, to take Place of the divine Vi[illegible] which form the Glory of Kings, and piness of their Subjects. You know Lord, that Courage, by Way of Exce[illegible] is call'd Virtue, and that, becaus[illegible] founded only on the Love of Hap[illegible] and directed in all its Motions by Moderation, and Goodness. True make their Victories become profi[illegible] those they conquer, and raise for [illegible] selves immortal Trophies of Honour subduing Resentment and Revenge, fions so natural to Mankind, and ficult to get the better of. Thus hu[illegible] mency been rever'd by wise Men Ages, as the magnanimous, the most and most pious of all royal Virtues. sensible, my Lord, that I am guilty Indiscretion, in laying before you Wisdom, Experience and Religion strongly impress'd upon your Hear[illegible] not that I presume to add to your C[illegible] tion; but how is it possible to forbea[illegible] ing on a Subject which we love? To Truth, and be inflam'd with its Beauties, is, as your Excellency knows, but one and the same Thing. two so great Kings never cease to late which shall be the highest E[illegible] of Humanity, Clemency, and Gre[illegible] Soul. May their Love to Mankind and add daily to their Glory, and to shine with greater Splendor, th[illegible] Subjects in particular may owe the[illegible] and all *Europe* in general the Re[illegible] ment of its Tranquillity to [illegible]

their Wisdom may perpetuate their Memories, and be made Examples of to Posterity to the lateſt Ages. May they long on Earth enjoy the juſt Returns of Mankind, and more and more ſecure to themſelves eternal Happineſs hereafter. I have the Honour to be, &c.

Sign'd,

Paris, June 3, 1746. A. VAN HOEY.

TRANSLATION *of his Grace the Duke of* NEWCASTLE's *Letter to M.* VAN HOEY.

SIR, Whitehall, June 3, 1746.

I did not recieve till the Day before Yeſterday the Letter which your Excellency was pleas'd to honour me with, dated the third inſtant, N. S. incloſing one which the Marquis *d'Argenſon* had wrote to you the 26th of *May*.

I laid it immediately before the King, who was in the greateſt Aſtoniſhment at the Contents of that Letter, which, as well in what relates to the Subject of it, as to the Manner of treating it, is ſo contrary to his Majeſty's Honour, and to the Dignity of his Crown, that his Majeſty cannot but conſider himſelf as too much offended by it to make any Anſwer to it.

You know, Sir, (and ſo do the *French* Miniſters) with how ſcrupulous an Exactneſs his Majeſty has, on his Part, executed the Cartel agreed on between him and the Moſt Chriſtian King, in its utmoſt Extent, even to the releaſing on their Parole all the Officers in the *French* Service, who were made Priſoners within the Limits of theſe Kingdoms, and who were not his Majeſty's natural-born Subjects; altho' the Service, on which they were then employed, might very juſtly have excus'd his Majeſty from it.

It is impoſſible, after this, to doubt of his Majeſty's ſincere Deſire to do every Thing, which the Law of Nations can require between Powers engaged in War with each other, even beyond what is uſually practiſed: But as to what relates to his Majeſty's own Subjects, neither the Law of Nations, the Cartels, nor the Practice or Example of any Country, authorize any Foreign Power at War with his Majeſty, to intrude themſelves, or to make any Demand from his Majeſty, relating thereto. The Moſt Chriſtian King knows too well himſelf the Right inherent in every Sovereign, to imagine that his Majeſty can think otherwiſe.

I cannot conceal from your Excellency his Majeſty's Surprize, to ſee that the Ambaſſador of a Power ſo ſtrictly united with him, and ſo eſſentially intereſted in every Thing that concerns the Honour and Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, could charge himſelf with tranſmitting to his Majeſty ſo unheard-of a Propoſal. And I am very ſorry, Sir, to be obliged to acquaint you, that his Majeſty could not avoid complaining of it to their High Mightineſſes the States General, your Maſters. I have the Honour to be, &c.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

On Occaſion of the firſt of theſe Letters, which came over in the Dutch *Prints, as did alſo the two others, the following was inſerted in the* Daily Gazetteer, *of* June 18.

To the AUTHOR *of the* AMSTERDAM GAZETTE.

SIR,

DO me the Honour, in a Manner ſuited to your accuſtom'd Excellence, to communicate to the Publick an *Engliſhman*'s Senſe of the Letter ſaid by you, in your Paper of the 17th, to be wrote by M. *D'Argenſon*, the *French* Miniſter for foreign Affairs, to M. *Van Hoey*, relating to a Perſon called by the ſaid M. *D'Argenſon*, Prince *Edward*, and his Partiſans.

That the *Engliſh* want not Generoſity, nor their Sovereign great Goodneſs and Clemency, are Points too well known to be diſputed; nor do they queſtion your Hero's Virtues, nor concern themſelves about them; but that they ſhould be any Protection for him in the preſent Caſe, is quite out of Doubt with the *Engliſh*; and the more ſo, as the *French* interfere in his Favour; which can only intimate that he is one of their Agents, and that his Virtues principally conſiſt in being a Slave to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, who are the common Diſturbers of the Peace and Tranquillity of all *Europe*. And what Inducement that can be, for either our Sovereign, or the Nation, to treat him with Moderation and Clemency, is difficult to conceive.

What is ſaid concerning this Perſon, equally concerns his Partiſans; and the Point beſt underſtood, by enquiring how *Louis* XIV. behav'd to his Rebel Subjects on a like Occaſion. Will a *Frenchman* preſume to ſay, their Grand Monarch was not a Man of Honour, Juſtice, and Clemency? Yet who treated Rebels with more Severity, not to ſay Cruelty? Or did their having *Engliſh* Commiſſions excuſe them? On what Baſis then does M. *D'Argenſon* found his Argument? Not on the Right of Nations, becauſe that would be againſt him, both in Fact and Inſtances. In Fact, becauſe no Rights of Nations ever preſum'd Rebels on a Footing with a fair Enemy. In Inſtances, becauſe *Louis* XIV. and, indeed, all Sovereigns that ever reign'd, have always acted diametrically oppoſite.

'Tis evident upon the Whole, that M.

D'Argenſon does not intend theſe as Arguments, but only introduces the Words Clemency, Virtue, Generoſity, Rights of Nations, &c. as the Poets do Gods and Goddeſſes in an Epic Poem, to bring the Parts together, and to give it Ornament and Glitter. The Argument, ſuch a one as it is, is ſumm'd up in the fifth Paragraph, therein threatning to make War a Butchery, not, perhaps, having conſider'd, whether that was moſt for or againſt his King's Intereſt. *Xerxes* once ſeem'd in a much more probable Way, on his Arrival at *Thermopylæ*, to have conquer'd *Greece*, than the *French* King can, in any Senſe, pretend to, in his Situation, as to any other Part of *Europe*, much leſs as to *Great Britain*: Yet when *Xerxes* ſent the *Greeks* Word to lay down their Arms, *Leonidas*, their General, bid him come and fetch them; which he attempting to do, loſt his whole Army. But we need not go ſo far back for Inſtances of repulſed Arrogance, ſince between the Years 1703 and 1709, *Louis* the XIVth, who in Imagination had ſwallow'd up all *Europe*, was drove to the abject Situation of begging a Peace of *England* on any Terms he could get. And even the preſent King, in all his imaginary Glory, is ſo far from being in a Condition to give Law to *Britain*, that one may foretel, without the Spirit of Prophecy, he has not long to live in the *Low Countries*; unleſs Affairs ſhould be ſo circumſtanc'd, that he can have the Aid of his good Friends the *Turks*; which at preſent ſeems not very probable.

M. *D'Argenſon*, in this Light, ſeems to act like the Highlanders in the Field of Battle, brandiſhing their Swords at a Diſtance; which when they find to be ineffectual, they ſheathe them again, and run away: So I conceive will end all this idle Parade of Braggadocio Inſolence. *D'Argenſon* and his Maſter will threaten and ſcold; the King of *Great Britain*, and his Miniſtry, act, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt right.

We had a deal of this Stuff in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, about the Affair of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*; which ended as all other Matters of this Nature muſt do. However, as to this *Prince Edward*, it does not appear that we have got him yet: If not, then the beſt Way for the King of *France* to ſhew that he is in Earneſt, is to ſend him over here a Priſoner; and from what happens thereupon, he will be able to judge whether the *Engliſh* are in a Humour, by an extraordinary Act of Condeſcenſion, to ſhew that they are ready to ſurrender their Liberties, and to become Slaves to the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

You ſee, Sir, I treat your Subject with great Plainneſs and Freedom, as one Author ought to do another; and have only a ſingle Favour to beg of you in Return, which is, that you would not think of lengthning out this Argument much longer, leſt the World ſhould think that you and I have laid our Heads together, and contriv'd up an idle Diſpute, in order to make a Penny of our reſpective Papers.

From my Cockloft in Fleetſtreet,
16th of June, O. S. 1746.

Sign'd D'SCRIBBLE.

P. S. The *Utrecht Gazette* brings us a Letter, wrote, as he ſays, by M. *Van Hoey* to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, in purſuance of M. *D'Argenſon*'s Requeſt, as aforeſaid; but the Contents being merely complimental, and ſeeming rather to be wrote to ſhew his Rhetoric, than that there is any Thing in it either perſuaſive or reaſoning, I ſhall wave giving it. And have only to obſerve, that when M. *Van Hoey* endeavours to ſhew his Parts again, it were to be wiſh'd they were turn'd to the eſtabliſhing his Credit with his Maſters, and his Wiſdom and Honeſty in the Opinion of the reſt of Mankind.

The Sentence pronounced on Vice-Admiral Leſtock, *by the Court Martial, conſiſting of Rear-Admiral* Mayne, *Preſident, Rear-Admiral* Byng, *and* 14 *Captains, on board the* Prince of Orange *at* Deptford, *June* 3, 1746, *has been publiſh'd in a Pamphlet. But as the greateſt Part of it is made up of nautical Terms, and ſeafaring Phraſes, we ſhall give only ſome few ſuch Extracts as are moſt intelligible to the Generality of Readers. The Charge was contained in eight Articles, and the moſt material Obſervations of the Court, after examining the Witneſſes on both Sides, were as follows.*

THE Night being fine and clear, and the Admiral being able to ſee the Vice-Admiral, as well as the Vice-Admiral was to ſee the Admiral, both of which appears by moſt of the Witneſſes; if the Admiral had thought the Vice-Admiral too far to Windward, and out of his Station, he might have ſent a Boat to him, with Orders to join him nearer, or elſe have ſuperſeded him, and not have truſted his Judgment or Integrity the next Day, when the Engagement was deſigned by both Fleets to be brought on; but not having ſent Orders to him, or ſuperſeded him, it is to be preſumed, he neither thought him to be too far to the Windward, nor out of his Station, nor diſobedient to Order and Command.

It does not appear, that the Vice-Admiral's Diviſion was brought to in Diſorder, but,

ut, on the contrary, that it was the moſt egularly formed of any Diviſion in his Maeſty's Fleet; his Ships were clear, and in oſture of Fight, and formed in Line of attle, and he made and repeated the Sigal for their ſo doing, as well as every other ade that Day.

If the Vice-Admiral had made Sail in A he Night without Orders from the Comander in Chief, it would have been an unuſtifiable Breach of Diſcipline; nor have he Inſtructions provided any Signal for any articular Diviſion to make Sail in the Night fter bringing to.

The Signal for the Line of Battle being epeated next Morning, as is ſet forth in the B harge, is a Proof, that it was hauled down ver Night; and it appears by a Number f Witneſſes, that the Vice-Admiral made ail at Day-break, repeated and obeyed hat Signal, and uſed his utmoſt Endeaours to get into his Station and cloſe the Center.

It appears from many Witneſſes brought n Support of the Charge, as well as from C he Evidence in Defence of the Priſoner, hat he made Sail in the Morning with his Diviſion before the Admiral, in order to reover the Difference of Diſtance that had een made in the Night by the Difference of Drift.

Moſt of the Witneſſes in Support of he Charge, and all who appeared on the D Priſoner's Defence, have declar'd, that it was impoſſible for the Vice-Admiral to join the Admiral, and cloſe the Line, before the Signal to leave off Chace in the Evening was made, and even moſt of the reſt have prov'd the Truth of that Declaration by Circumſtances.

The Admiral, by bearing down as he did upon the Rear-Diviſion of the combin'd E Fleet, excluded the Vice-Admiral from any Part of the Engagement, if he could have come up; for, if both Lines had been clos'd, when the Admiral engaged the *Real*, there would have been no more than one Ship of the Enemy's Fleet for the Vice-Admiral and his whole Diviſion to have engaged.

The Meſſages ſent to the Vice-Admi- F ral by the Admiral's two Lieutenants, were to make what Sail he poſſibly could to cloſe the Line with his Diviſion; no Signal was made for him to chace with his Diviſion, or ſend Ships of his Diviſion to chace, without which, while the Signal for the Line of Battle was flying, and more eſpecially, af- G ter the Meſſage that was brought him by the Admiral's two Lieutenants, he could not, without Breach of Duty, either have chaced, or ſent Ships to chace out of the Line; nor does it appear, if he had had ſuch Orders, that he could have come up with the four Ships of the Enemy mention'd in the Charge, before they could come up with their Admiral, as all agree, they ſail'd ſo much better than the *Neptune*.

The Truth of the Circumſtance brought to inforce the Charge contain'd in the 6th Article is not proved; for whatever Diſtreſs the *Marlborough* was in, it does not appear the *Namur* was in any; not even that, till the *Namur* hauled off, the *Marlborough* wanted any Aſſiſtance; the *Namur* and *Marlborough* being equal to the *Real* and *Hercules*. The Vice-Admiral could not ſend any Ships of his Diviſion to their Relief, without breaking the Order of Battle, there being four Ships of the Admiral's Diviſion ſtation'd between the Vice-Admiral's Diviſion and the *Marlborough*; which four Ships might have gone to the Aſſiſtance of the *Marlborough*, nor does it appear that any Ships of the Vice-Admiral's Diviſion could have come up with the *Namur* and *Marlborough*, (if he had given them Orders to endeavour ſo to do) before the Signal to leave off Chace was made, conſidering the little Wind, and great Swell there was from the Admiral's firſt engaging to that Time.

The notorious Breaches of Duty, which the Vice-Admiral has in general Terms been accus'd of, have not been made appear to the Court by any Evidence that has been produced.

It by no Means appears, that the Vice-Admiral was a Principal, or any Part of the Cauſe of the Miſcarriage of his Majeſty's Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; the bringing on of the general Engagement, according to the 19th Article of the Fighting-Inſtructions, and the making proper Diſpoſitions with the Fleet in the Morning to lead down with the greateſt Advantage upon the Enemy, not depending upon him.

If the Vice-Admiral's whole Diviſion had been abſolutely away, and the four ſternmoſt Ships of the Enemy (who were of no more Service in the Engagement to the Enemy, than the Vice-Admiral's Diviſion was to his Majeſty's Fleet) had alſo been excluded, the reſt of his Majeſty's Fleet would have ſtill remain'd ſuperior to the reſt of the combin'd Fleet.

The Vice-Admiral continued in his Command during the whole Month of *February*, and was diſtinguiſh'd with a particular Mark of Truſt and Confidence the Day after all the Accuſations were laid to his Charge, being order'd to lead his Majeſty's Fleet, in Caſe of coming to an Engagement with the Enemy upon either Tack: It is therefore to be preſum'd the Admiral did not then think him guilty of theſe divers notorious Breaches of his Duty.

Laſtly, The Information upon which the Charge is grounded appears to be frivolous, abſurd,

absurd, and not true; the Evidence brought to support it is insufficient to make it good, and a great Number of Witnesses, both of those brought in its Support, and also in the Prisoner's Defence, fully refute the Whole, and every Part.

Therefore the Court do unanimously acquit the Prisoner of the Whole and every Part of the Charge, brought against him, and he is hereby honourably acquitted.

——*P. Mayne, J. Byng, E. Legge, Ja. Ranyone, Tho. Frankland, Ch. Colby, J. Hamilton, Jos. Hamar, C. Molloy, Smith Callis, R. Erskine, J. Pittman, Char. Catford, Tho. Hanway, E. Sprague, John Orme.*

From Old England, N° 161.

Extract from a Pamphlet, intitled, Remarks upon a Letter addres'd to a N—le Duke.

SIR,

THE professed Design of your Address to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, is an impartial Enquiry into the Causes of the late truly detestable Rebellion; in order from thence to find out the most rational Measures for extinguishing the Remains of it.

In order to this, you have given us the History of the several Rebellions, since the Revolution down to the present: But this, Sir, I cannot apprehend to be informing us of the Source of Rebellion or Disaffection: It is, indeed, acquainting us with the Æra from whence it took its Date; but does not give us the smallest Light into the Motives which gave Rise to these Insurrections.

You have, indeed, made one Use of it; that is, to prove that every Rebellion, since that glorious Period, has taken its Rise, and received its chief Strength from that Part of *Scotland* called the *Highlands*: This is certainly true; but you should not have stopt short here, but proceeded to the main and first Part of your Undertaking, to inform the Publick, how it came to be in the Power of the Enemies of the Revolution, and the Government establish'd upon that Basis, to practise upon the *Highlanders* more than any other Part of the Kingdom; and for that Part of the Country, by much the least populous in the Island, to give such sudden and powerful Aids to a Popish Pretender.

By your History of those Rebellions, you would seem to infer, that a Disaffection to the present Royal Family, and an Attachment to the Abdicated House of *Stewart*, prevails more in that Country than in any other Part of the Island: But, in this, I beg Leave to differ from you; and, upon a true State of the Case, I hope you will be of my Opinion.

The *Highlands* and Isles of *Scotland*, contain a very large Tract of Land, extending from the South End of *Kyntire* to the most Northern Point of *Caithness*, between 3 and 400 Miles, all along the Coast; and all that Tract thick set with Islands, tolerably peopled: (See p. 246.) Both Continent and Islands put together, may be computed to contain half a Million of Souls. This large Tract of Land, with all its Inhabitants, is properly in the Possession of less than 24 Persons, who exercise an unlimited Power over the People, both in Persons and Estates.

Now, let us suppose, for Argument's Sake, that every one of these Chiefs should prove disaffected, would it be a natural Conclusion, that the whole Inhabitants of that Country were of the same Disposition? You may, if you will, conclude, That whatever their Disposition is, they are obliged, and probably will, on all Occasions, follow their Chief. This I grant: But this gives us no Light into their real Disposition, which is what we are chiefly to inquire into, in order to know how it is proper to deal with them.

Now, to convince you that the common People, and lesser Gentry, are not disaffected from Principles of their own, you are only to observe, that as often as their Chief changes Sides they do the same with Chearfulness: The Duke of *Athol*, and his Clan, appeared in the Interest of King *William*, against my Lord *Dundee*: They were ready in 1708, when an Invasion was threaten'd, to declare against Q. *Anne*, in direct Opposition to the Revolution; and how they behaved under the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, in 1715, is recent. The *Frazers*, in the Beginning of the Rebellion, 1715, appear'd under the Pretender's Banner, under *Frazerdale*, who then acted as Chief, the Lord *Lovat* being then abroad; but towards the latter Part, the Lord *Lovat* coming home, and declaring for his late Majesty, the *Frazers* left the Pretender, and follow'd their Chief, and performed that signal Piece of Service of reducing *Inverness*, and recovering it from the Rebel *Mackenzies*: In this Rebellion, these very Men are on the other Side, for Reasons very apparent.

From these Instances, and many more which might be given, I shall conclude, that the Clans, in general, excepting their Chiefs, are perfectly neutral in the present Question; that is, they look upon themselves as bound to obey their Chiefs, without consulting the Equity of the Cause in which they are engaged.

This being the Case, we are only to look into

into the Conduct of the Chiefs, and enquire, how it comes about, that they ſhow ſuch an obſtinate Attachment to a Popiſh Pretender.

In the firſt Place, It is impoſſible that it can be Religion that can be their Motive; few or none of them are *Roman Catholicks*: I know none who can be properly ſaid to be a *Highland* Chief, who is ſo, except the Duke of *Perth*, and one or two of the minor Chiefs of the *Macdonalds*; all the reſt of them are Proteſtants; and the Number of the Commonalty that are *Romans*, in all that Tract of Country, including both Men, Women, and Children, does not amount to the Number of 3000; a Computation I have heard made by ſome of the Miſſionaries that have been amongſt them *.

Nor can it be owing to any Favours they have receiv'd from the Houſe of *Stewart*, before their Abdication: On the contrary, the moſt of them had rather Cauſe of Reſentment; particularly the *Macdonalds*, who loſt very conſiderable Eſtates by Forfeitures made by that Houſe.

You are then pleas'd to advance, that the Clans had Penſions during the Reign of K. *Charles* and K. *James*, to keep them in Readineſs for the Purpoſes of thoſe Times: But in this you are ſtrangely miſtaken; for the Penſions you ſpeak of did not commence till after the Battle of *Killicranky*, in K. *William*'s Time; when that wiſe Prince, inſtead of extirpating and tranſporting Schemes, allowed the Chiefs annual Penſions, which kept them quiet during all that Reign: Her Majeſty Q. *Anne* continued theſe Penſions during her Life-Time: And theſe Meaſures were approv'd of, not only by her Whig and Tory Miniſtry; but my Lord *Oxford* had his Conduct approv'd of in that Particular, by a Vote of the Houſe of Lords, occaſion'd by theſe Penſions being objected to his Lordſhip as a Crime, by the late Duke of *Argyle*.

Beſides, you forget, that Part of the Clans appear'd in Arms, upon the ſame Principles with the Revolution, in 1685, under the then Earl of *Argyle*; which ſhews, at leaſt, that they were not all retained as Tools of arbitrary Power.

From hence I would conclude, that the Poverty of the Chiefs is the ſole Reaſon which expoſes them to be ſo eaſily practiſed upon, to enter into Meaſures deſtructive of the Peace of the Society: They are poſſeſs'd with a high Opinion of the Dignity and Antiquity of their ſeveral Families: Their Eſtates, tho' large in Extent, yet yield but a ſmall Income, incapable of ſupporting them in the Grandeur which the Luxury of the Times obliges them to live in; The ſmall Revenues they have, are much encumber'd with Debts; and the Education of their Children coſts five Times more than it would have done before the Revolution. Thus their Poverty, aggravated by their Pride, expoſes them to the firſt Temptation that offers: The Power they have over their Vaſſals, makes them courted by ſuch as want to diſturb the national Quiet; and their Neceſſity obliges them to ſell their own Safety, as well as the Peace of their native Country, for a trifling Gratification in Hand, and a more trifling Promiſe *in fieri*.

Thus I would, out of mere Charity, reſolve a great Part of their Crime into Neceſſity; and, conſequently, aſcribe the Progreſs, as well as Riſe of the Rebellion to that univerſal Spirit of Venality which prevails over the whole Iſland. To find Men bribed out of their Honeſty, making daily Sale of their native Country, we need not travel ſo far as the Highlands of *Scotland*.——

Weſtminſter Journal, May 31. N° 235.

EXTRACT *from a Pamphlet, intitled*, The great Importance of *Cape Breton*, &c. *containing Reaſons againſt giving it up on a Peace.*

THE Compiler of this Pamphlet, after giving us Extracts from *Charlevoix*, *Savary*, and ſeveral other Writers, ſums up the Subſtance of all he has brought together in this Manner:

From this Cloud of Witneſſes we may collect;

1. That *Cape Breton*, notwithſtanding the Diverſity of Accounts by different Authors concerning the Soil, Produce, Climate, and Harbours, is, upon the Whole, a Place of conſiderable Value in itſelf, and repreſented as moſt valuable by thoſe who had beſt Opportunities of examining its Condition.

2. That by its Situation at the Mouth of the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, between *Newfoundland* and the great Fiſhing Bank, and the main Continent of *North America*, and by the happy Circumſtance of having its Ports all open to the Ocean, this Iſland would be of ineſtimable Worth to the Poſſeſſor, tho' it did of itſelf produce nothing at all.

3. That whoever are poſſeſs'd of *Newfoundland* and *Acadia*, if they have *Cape Breton* at the ſame Time, may command all the Fiſhery of *North America*: But whoever have *Newfoundland* and *Acadia*, if they have not *Cape Breton* likewiſe, can pretend

* *This, perhaps, may be owing to the Inſtitution, mention'd in our laſt, p. 146. For it ſeems to have been otherwiſe formerly.*

pretend only to a Share in this Fiſhery, and not the beſt Share neither, if the People of another Nation, who are in Poſſeſſion of *Cape Breton*, be better protected, and more induſtrious than the Poſſeſſors of *Newfoundland* and *Acadia*.

4. That the Fiſhery of the *Newfoundland* Iſlands and Banks (under which general Name I include *Cape Breton*, and all the reſt of thoſe Seas) and the oppoſite Coaſts along the Continent, might, if carried to the higheſt, and made the moſt of, by any one Nation, be render'd of more Value than the Mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*, or than any other Poſſeſſion or Property that can be had in any Part of the World.

5. That the Reaſon of this is, becauſe a vaſt Quantity of Salt Fiſh is a neceſſary Part of the Support of the preſent large and populous Nations of *Europe*, as well on Account of the frequent Deficiencies and Failures of other Proviſions, as from Motives of Religion or Superſtition, which bind down two Thirds of the People in *Chriſtendom* to the Uſe of no other Fleſh but that of Fiſh, for almoſt half the Days in the Year.

6. That theſe latter Motives induced the *French*, while they were in Poſſeſſion of *Cape Breton*, to be more induſtrious in the Fiſhery than the *Engliſh*, and their Crown to give them better Protection; by which Means they out-vied us greatly in this Trade, and in a Courſe of Time might have driven us entirely out of it: But we, by poſſeſſing the Whole, ſhall have the ſtrongeſt Incentives, thoſe of immenſe Profit, to cultivate this Trade to the utmoſt, and our King will have the moſt powerful Reaſon to protect us, from the great Addition this Trade muſt in Time bring to the Revenue.

7. That if ever *Cape Breton* be reſtored to the *French*, or they are ſuffered to eſtabliſh and carry on, without Interruption, any other Fiſhery, the ſame Motives will revive again, and the ſame Encouragement will be given to them by the *Roman Catholick* Nations to out-vie us in this Trade: But if we keep the Whole in our Hands, (as we very well may, by the Help of our Fleets) all the Papiſts in *Chriſtendom* will depend upon us for their Faſt-Day Proviſions, and muſt pay us a greater Tax for their Superſtition, than they pay even to the Pope himſelf.

8. That we ſhall not only hurt the *French* Nation in general (our moſt dangerous Rivals) by depriving them of their Fiſhery, but muſt largely abridge the Revenue of *France*, by leſſening the Conſumption of *French* Salt, the Profit of which is ſolely in the Crown, and more than half of which, that was made in the Kingdom, was employ'd in this Fiſhery. At the ſame Time, the Revenue from our own Salt Trade, which ſtands engag'd for a conſiderable Part of the National Debt, may be made to increaſe in Proportion as that of *France* is leſſen'd.

9. That the Advantages to ariſe from this Fiſhery, are not merely the Profits of the Fiſh, or the Salt to cure it; but the vaſt Conſumption of *Britiſh* Commodities, of moſt Kinds, that muſt be occaſioned by this Trade, and the Superiority it muſt inevitably preſerve to us at Sea, by being an eternal Nurſery of perhaps 30, 40, or 50,000 Seamen; ſince nobody can tell what Numbers might be employ'd, while we had this Trade ſolely in our Poſſeſſion.

10. That the *Britiſh* Empire in *America* can be no otherwiſe compleated, nor our Trade to *New England*, *New York*, *the Jerſies*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Carolina*, and *Georgia* be ſecured, than by keeping Poſſeſſion of *Cape Breton*.

11. That the Strength of this Place, when attacked by the *New-England* Men, the long Siege it held out, and the Danger there was of a Miſcarriage, if every Circumſtance had not fallen right on our Side, and every Meaſure on the Side of the *French* been defeated; if all Supplies to carry it on had not arrived, and all thoſe to the Enemies been intercepted: Theſe, I ſay, ſufficiently demonſtrate, that this Place may be made impregnable by us, if we do but keep there a good Garriſon, well ſupplied, and a few Men of War always in or about the Harbour.

12. That by the Poſſeſſion of this Place we may render the *French* Settlement in *Canada* of no Value, and muſt in Time make it die away, tho' we ſhould not ſucceed againſt it in open military Attempts; and that by being Maſters of *Canada* we ſhall monopolize the whole Fur-Trade of *North America*, which is, perhaps, next to the Fiſhery, the moſt valuable in that Part of the World.

13. That all theſe Things obſerved, no Conſideration whatſoever, either for ourſelves or for our Allies; no Ceſſion in *Europe*, or any other Part of *America*; no advantageous Stipulations in a divided Trade (which we never yet found binding, longer than Intereſt or Neceſſity held the Tie) not the Terror of a Rebellion in *Scotland*, fomented and ſupported in that View by *French* and *Spaniſh* Money; nothing, in a Word, that *France*, *Spain*, or any of their Friends, can give, promiſe, or engage for, ſhould prevail upon us to give up, at a general Peace, either wholly or in Part, the important, invaluable Iſland of *Cape Breton*.

True

True Patriot, June 3. N° 31.

JACOBITE INFATUATION.

Terruit Gentes, grave ne rediret
Sæculum —— HOR.

TO believe contrary to the Dictates of Reason, is certainly a very high Mark of Folly; but to carry such Faith into Act, especially in Matters which highly concern our Interest, seems to denote a downright Idiot. And this I apprehend is the true Moral intended by *Æsop* in his first Fable of the *the Countryman and Snake*: For what would Reason dictate to any Man, to expect from a venomous Animal, but that he should bite him the Moment it was in his Power?

There seems, however, to be one Degree of Idiotism even higher than this; and that is, when Men do not only fly in the Face of Reason but Experience; when they place a Confidence in those whose noxious Nature has been already tried, and put it in the Power of Persons who have injured and betrayed them already, to do them the same Offices a second Time. As if the Countryman should, after having been bit by the Serpent, again have received and cherished it in his Bosom. This is indeed a Kind of Wantonness and Credulity, and scarce deserves our Compassion.

And yet is not this last and greatest Degree of Folly the Portion of a *Protestant Jacobite* at this Day? Their Ancestors, who opposed the Exclusion of *James* II. while Duke of *York*, because he was a Papist, tho' they sinned against all the Lights of Reason, had not yet experienced those Evils which wiser Men foresaw must be the inevitable Consequence of placing a Papist on the Throne. Senseless and absurd as it was, to expect that a Protestant Church should remain in Safety under a Popish Protector, they had not seen nor felt the Impossibility of it; and they might have pleaded solemn Promises and sacred Vows as some Excuse for their Credulity. But their Sons and Grandsons are left without this Excuse.

If all those Cruelties which he acted whilst on the Throne, if that Invasion of our civil and religious Rights, which he had not an Opportunity of bringing to full Success and Maturity, have not been able to make his Name terrible to us; I congratulate my Countrymen, that they are now likely to see the whole Designs of his Party brought effectually to Light, and to have before their Eyes all those dreadful Consequences which would have attended this miserable Nation, had K. *James* been restored to the Crown.

These will evidently appear from the Register and Series of the Negotiations of *John Drummond*, Earl of *Melfort*, who was Secretary of State to K. *James* II. and afterwards his Ambassador, when at *St. Germains*, to the Pope; which Work will shortly be published.

The Whole will consist of authentick Memoirs, and Letters between the principal Persons, who were intrusted with the Management of that Prince's Affairs at that Time. Of which the following Letter from the Earl of *Melfort* to *James*'s Queen *Mary*, when her Husband was in *Ireland*, and as it was then reported, had gained a Victory over K. *William*, is offered as a Specimen.

August 12, 1690.

To the QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty.

ALL that Concern, Anxiety, Joy, or Fear, can bring, being on me almost at once, at least by near succeeding Fits, your Majesty cannot blame me if I long to be freed of them, by a full Confirmation of the Success in *Ireland*, and the Death of the Prince of *Orange*; that the King is safe, and your Majesty once again happy in seeing him, and having so near a Prospect of *Whitehall*.

Hoping this will be soon with your Majesty, I cannot hinder myself from saying, that the first Steps on *English* Ground are most dangerous, and that therefore, great Care is to be had how they are made as to Treaty, if that be absolutely necessary, which I hope in God it shall not; but if it is, all the Rocks we have split upon must be minded, so as that in Time coming we may not be in Danger of the same Fate. These Rocks are obvious. Besides the Oaths, and Penal Laws against Dissenters from the Church of *England*, there is the standing Army of Foreigners, the Power of Money, the exorbitant Usurpations of Parliament, the Trial of High-Treason, or other Crimes against the Crown by Juries, the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and such like, which if not regulated more advantageously for the Crown, or quite abolished, I can see no Comfort the King can have of his Crown, or Safety the Subjects can have from their own Follies.

There is a great Consideration of forming the Party the King will choose to govern by, for by a Party a factious State must still be master'd, endeavouring to use all equally in it, being a certain Way to lose all; and that your Majesty may well remember was an Opinion I have had of a long Time, and might have done good then, as Experience shews now.

This

This Party ought to be Men of tried Loyalty, for with our Countrymen there is no trusting to new Men, nor to Probability; so corrupt our Blood is grown by hereditary Rebellion against God and the King.—Of this Party, greater Care is yet to be had of forming the Court, both in regard to the King's, and to your Majesty's Servants, that the Persons composing it may be such, as dart back the Beams of Glory they receive, that is, do Honour to your Majesty from whom they receive it; that they be of the best Blood, and prudentest, honestest, and loyalest Principles, such as may make others impatient and ambitious to come into the Number, not such as we have seen in some Times past.

Those amongst them, who are in Authority over others of them, be Men of Order, and have Qualifications as well as Quality, to get Respect, and to force Obedience, that Things may look with that Regularity, which becomes the Service of so great a Monarch; and it were to be wish'd that the Way of Serving were put in a more modern Dress. Above all Things Care must be had, that such as have been active in the King's Service, in his Absence, be well rewarded, and all Advantages taken to punish such as have been the Authors or Promoters of this Rebellion; and if the King be forced to pardon, let it be as few of the Rogues as he can, and with a watchful Eye over them, remembring that King *David* pardoned *Shimei* at his Return to *Jerusalem*, but took Care that he would sooner or later feel the Smart of his Wickedness the first Failing he made.

Such as are excepted, no Pardon should ever be allowed, and amongst these should be as many of those Families, where Father and Son both are engaged, or such as have been hereditarily disloyal, for from such, there is no more Loyalty to be expected than Religion from the Devils;—it is not in their Nature, and Rebellion is like the Sin of Witchcraft; neither can repent. One Thing has brought another, and when I begin to consider, all this is plainly impertinent to your Majesties, who understand your Affairs infinitely better than any other; but it's the Nature of true Concern, to be anxious for every Interest of the Person it regards, and tho' I err, yet it is well meant, and I know your Majesty's Goodness will pardon me; and tho' on this Subject I have much more to add, yet respectfully I shall make my Fault no greater at this Time, and at this Distance.

If this comes safe to your Majesty's Hands before any new Orders be sent me, it will be more than Time to send them; for as soon as the Confirmation of this new *Herod*, the Prince of *Orange* his Death shall come, all that is to be expected from this will be immediately done.

Daily Gazetteer, June 11.

HISTORY of FEMALE DRESS.

MY Business To-day is chiefly with the Ladies, on whose Dress I intend to treat with the same Delicacy and Tenderness, as I should use, in my Approach to their pretty Persons.

In remarking on the ancient Female Dress, it is difficult to carry the Retrospect far back, without setting the Præ-Inhibitum in a Light, that, at this Time of Day, would not be esteemed decent. I own, I am not clear to whom we were first indebted for regular Cloathing; it is most probable to the *Romans*; but the Dress most in Vogue for some Centuries, was that worn by our *Saxon* Ancestors. It consisted of a limp Stay, Jump, or Bodice, a Kind of Mantle thrown over the Head and Shoulders, and a light Petticoat, reaching somewhat lower down than the Calf of the Leg; the Furniture of the Feet and Legs compos'd of dress'd Skins, open before, and drawn together with Lacing, perhaps an Imitation of the *Roman* Buskin, and wore indifferently by both Sexes. In the 9th Century, by the Address of the Great King *Alfred*, Peace, and regular Government became establish'd; and, in Consequence thereof, Commerce began to extend itself, and Arts and Sciences to flourish. As Men grew rich and ingenious, something new always presented, wherewith to decorate and oblige the Ladies: And they, in return of Gratitude to their generous Benefactors, became studious how to apply their Gifts so, as might at once render themselves more amiable, and express their Regard for the kind Donors. This naturally enough produc'd an Attention to Dress; and we accordingly find, that between this and the *Norman* Conquest, the Ladies were very richly ornamented. From the *Norman* Conquest, down to the Beginning of the 17th Century, the general Manner of the Ladies Dress was much the same; and, as now, particularly affecting Shape; which was very distinctly shewn at their Waists and Arms, by their Garments being fitted thereto, much in the same Manner as our modern riding Habits; a Linen Ruff about their Necks, that just left expos'd so much of their Bosoms, as might give Opportunity to decorate them with a Kind of Pearl Solitaire. Their Heads were dress'd with a back Coif, the Hair comb'd up full before, and a Steeple-Hat finish'd the pretty Pyramid. I am in a good deal of doubt, whether the Dress essentially

tally alter'd till the Reſtoration, notwithſtanding the Portraits of *Rubens* and *Vandike*; who, I am apt to think, from various Circumſtances, rather employ'd their fine Imaginations to render our Females perfectly amiable, than to paint them in the Faſhion of the Age; ſince ſeveral cotemporary Women of Faſhion, painted by meaner Hands, appear in the old Garb. And I gueſs, that ſuch Painters who wanted Fancy, naturally drew after the Object that preſented; and thence conclude, that *Vandike*, eſpecially, has ſhewn us how Women ought to be dreſs'd to the beſt Advantage; meaner Hands, how they were dreſs'd. However that be, there is a certain Grace and Propriety in *Vandike*'s Drapery, that in real Dreſs merits Imitation; while ſome Part of the real Dreſs is juſtly enough exploded, as wanting the Advantage both of Grace and Propriety: The Ruff in particular, which was not only aukward, but likewiſe buried under it a very graceful Part of a fine Lady; and which ſhe might expoſe without Cenſure.

At the Reſtoration this Thought ſtruck the Female Beauties, and they imitated every Thing that was fine in *Vandike*'s Drapery; and had they ſtood there, would have handed down to us all that's graceful in Dreſs: But thro' a Kind of Libertiniſm, peculiar to the Times, they degenerated by Degrees into palpable Indecency; which held as long as that Turn of Thinking was admir'd by the Men, which is never long. One Extreme naturally enough produces another; from being too looſe and expos'd, they became too ſtiff and confin'd: Indecency occaſion'd their loſing Sight of *Vandike*'s Model, and then Shame, of Decency; and having thenceforward no certain Rule to dreſs by, it was mere Accident for ſome Time how they dreſs'd.

At the Revolution a War commenc'd with *France*; and that happening not much to our Advantage, the *French* Ladies took it into their Heads to bully the *Engliſh* Ladies in their Dreſs, as much as the *French* Armies did ours in the Field; and in the Pride of their Hearts, elevated themſelves to an exalted Magnitude, not only by the Help of high-heeled Shoes, but alſo by erecting little Caſtles on the Tops of their Heads; by this Means, raiſing themſelves from, perhaps, 4 Feet 8 Inches, to an Equality with the talleſt Grenadier in their Army. Advice hereof coming by the Way of *Holland*, immediately the *Britiſh* Ladies ſounded to Arms, and in little more than a Month's Time, became a Match for the *Gauls*. In this hoſtile State they continued, till the Peace put an End to the Conteſt; when, by mutual Conſent, they ſhrunk on both Sides into their natural Stature.

On reſuming the War under Queen *Anne*, the ſprightly *Gauls* ſet their Batte[illegible] to Work again, and invented a wonderful Machine, commonly call'd a *Hoop-Petticoat*. In this fine Scheme they had double Views than one; they had compar'd their own Climate and Conſtitution with that of the *Britiſh*; and finding both warmer, they naturally enough concluded, that would only be pleaſingly cool to them, which would perhaps give the *Britiſh* Ladies the Rheumatiſm; and that if they once got them off their Legs, they ſhould have them at Advantage: Beſides, they had been informed, tho' falſely, that the *Britiſh* Ladies had not good Legs, and then, at all Events, this Scheme would expoſe them. With theſe pernicious Views, they ſet themſelves to work, and form'd a Rotund, of near 7 Yards about, and ſent the Pattern over by the *Suſſex* Smugglers, with an Intent that it ſhould be ſeiz'd, and expos'd to publick View; which happen'd accordingly, and made its firſt Appearance at a great Man's Houſe on that Coaſt, whoſe Lady claim'd it as her peculiar Property. In it ſhe firſt ſtruck at Court, what the Learned in Dreſs call a bold Stroke; and was, thereupon, conſtituted General of the *Britiſh* Ladies during the War. Upon the Whole, this Invention did not anſwer; the *Britiſh* Ladies ſuffer'd a little the firſt Winter, but after that, were ſo thoroughly hardned, that they improv'd upon the Contrivers, by adding near two Yards to its Extenſion; and the Duke of *Marlborough* having, about the ſame Time, beat the *French*, the *Gallick* Ladies dropt their Pretenſions, and left the *Britiſh*, Miſtreſſes of the Field; the Tokens whereof are worn in Triumph to this Day, having out-laſted the Colours in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and almoſt that great General's Glory. The Peace of *Utrecht* brought with it a Ceſſation between the contending Heroines, and a ſeeming Tranquillity enſued, which continued many Years. At length the gay, reſtleſs *Gauls*, began to practiſe again; and their Scheme now was, to cover their own Shame at the Expence of the innocent *Britons*. A warm young King had ſet his Courtiers none of the beſt Examples, and of a ſudden, the Ladies of Quality began to look a little out of Shape. To avoid this Change being readily perceived, they invented a looſe Dreſs, and called it a *Robe de Chambre*, *Anglice*, a *Sack*. They perceived, at the ſame Time, that to give it a modiſh Run at foreign Courts, would prevent its being eſteemed particular; to effect this, they drew in a certain Lady, the Wife of an Alderman of *London*, to uſe her Intereſt to get it recommended; and for Encouragement, made her a Preſent, not only of a

very fine Sack, but alſo of another like whimſical Invention; which, when put on, made her Phyſiognomy appear like a Sheep's Head, with the curl'd Wool playing round the Face. Theſe all, Oaf as ſhe was, ſhe approv'd, recommended, and enforc'd ſo ſtrongly, that the Point was carried; and thenceforward, a Kind of new Creation ſprung up amongſt us; and the *Engliſh* Shape, Plainneſs, and Delicacy, was hid in a Kind of unnatural Incumbrance; and the Ladies Faces, as it were, loſt in a Cloud. When this Point was carried, another took Place; *Gallick* Invention was not yet at a Stand. The *French* Prieſts perceived eaſily enough what the Ladies were driving at; and to make the moſt of them, began to harangue warmly againſt the new Faſhions. The Ladies thereupon prayed a Truce, which was conſented to, on Condition that they took upon them the external Appearance of ſome Holy Order; which being agreed to, produc'd this other Whim, called a *Capuchin*; which recommended itſelf here, on Account of the little Hood hanging down ready to receive Love Scrolls, or other Maſculine Benevolences, Gifts, or Intimations. We ſee now the *Britiſh* Ladies before us transform'd into true *Gauls*; want ing nothing but their painted Faces to render them genuine *French* Puppets. They have, indeed, by Degrees, unſheep'd themſelves a little, by leaving off the forward Curls; but there remains enough, upon the Whole, to ſhew that they are ſtill the Slaves of *French* Whims, Fancies, and Conceits.

True Patriot, June 17. N° 33.

Subſtance of the AUTHOR'S FAREWEL *to his* READERS.

AS the Rebellion is now brought to a happy Concluſion by the victorious Arms of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, it is a proper Time for this Paper, which was entirely occaſioned by that Rebellion, to ceaſe with it.

The Intention with which the *Patriot* was undertaken, was to alarm my Fellow Subjects with the Dangers which that Rebellion threatned to their Religion and Liberties, indeed to every Thing valuable which they poſſeſſed. Theſe appeared to me to be immediately attacked by the Followers of that Standard which a Popiſh Pretender had openly ſet up in theſe Kingdoms; and who was at that Time attended with an Appearance of Succeſs that ſtruck the whole Nation with a general Panick.

It is not my Purpoſe here to claim to myſelf any extraordinary Merit from the Undertaking. To do all that in us lies, at ſuch a Time, to defend ourſelves and our Country, is perhaps no more than we are ſtrictly obliged to. However, I hope I ſhall be allowed to have hereby diſcharged my Duty as an *Engliſhman*, and as a loyal Subject to his preſent Majeſty.

And whoever hath taken the Pains to read theſe Writings, muſt likewiſe own, that I have done this with as little Bitterneſs and Invective againſt thoſe very Parties whoſe miſtaken Tenets had, I am afraid, too much encouraged this Undertaking, and had flattered the Invader with too great Hopes of final Succeſs. I did my utmoſt to diſſuade the well-meaning but raſh Part of my Countrymen from general and violent Attacks on whole Bodies of Men, even on the *Roman Catholicks* themſelves, while they retained the Duty of their Allegiance, and preſerved that Peace which the Law requires. I endeavoured likewiſe to obviate, as far as I was able, that Diſinclination which was ariſing among too many againſt the whole *Scotiſh* Nation, which I thought was at once unjuſt and dangerous to the common Cauſe.

Another Inſtance of the Lenity of this Paper is, that I have been totally ſilent with Regard to the Puniſhment of thoſe Wretches, whoſe Lives are become forfeited to Juſtice upon this Occaſion. If ever there was a Time when Incentives to Acts of Severity would be ſeaſonable, it is the preſent, when we have the mildeſt Adminiſtration, under the beſt natur'd Prince in the World. But whoever knows me at all, muſt know that Cruelty is moſt foreign from my own Diſpoſition; I have therefore left theſe unhapy Men to that Mercy, which I am ſure they will find, as far as the Prudence of Policy, and the Inſolence of their Abettors will allow it to be extended. This they may expect from that great and glorious Man, who is at the Head of our Law, and whoſe Goodneſs of Heart is no leſs conſpicuous than thoſe great Parts, which, both in the Character of a Statesman and a Lawyer, are at once the Honour and the Protection of his Country.

A Temper like this preſerved in a Writer, will, I believe, ſeldom recommend him greatly to the Party he eſpouſes; but it ſhould always beſpeak from that which he oppoſes, ſuch Treatment as becomes Men to give a fair and honeſt Adverſary. Such I may certainly call myſelf, ſince I exerted Vehemence againſt the Enemy, only then when he was arrayed againſt us; for the Paper principally intended to influence this Nation againſt the Rebels, was written whilſt they were at *Derby*, and in that Day of Confuſion, which God will, I hope, never ſuffer to have its Equal in this Kingdom.

Whatever therefore may be my Fate,

I have discharged my Duty to my King and Country, and have, at the same Time, preserved even a Decency to those who have (erroneously, I hope) embraced a Cause in Opposition to both, I shall now retire with the secret Satisfaction which attends right Actions, tho' they fail of any great Reward from the one, and are prosecuted with Curses and Vengeance from the other.

Westminster Journal, June 21. N° 238.

After inserting the two Letters from their French *and* Dutch *Excellencies, (which see, p.* 287, 288,*) Mr.* Touchit *gives us the following Parodies upon them.*

M. D'Argenson's Letter *paraphras'd into plain* English.

SIR,

THE King has ordered me to intreat your Excellency to lend him your Hand in this Time of Difficulty and Danger, and hazard the Burning your own Fingers to pluck his dear Friends out of the Fire. All *Europe* knows what Ties of Interest subsist between the King and the Instruments of his Ambition: And this young Tool is endow'd with all the wild and desperate Rashness that is necessary to qualify him for Employment under his Majesty. The King of *England*, we hope, will esteem and value this as true Merit, because it has enabled an implacable Enemy to be for a short Time the more formidable. The Character of the *British* Nation in general is such, that after hazarding their Lives and Fortunes in witness of their Loyalty, and Defence of their Liberty, I trust they will be such Dupes as to admire the Man who has put them to all this Trouble and Expence, and has the Insolence to call himself their Countryman, tho' born an Alien in a Land of Slavery.

All these Reasons ought to have due Weight when urged by the Most Christian King, who hopes the King of *England* has so much Politeness and Complaisance for his Enemy, that he will not deprive him of the future Use of those Persons who alone can carry on another Rebellion in *Britain*: For tho' the Folly of attempting this has at present been made appear by the Duke of *Cumberland*, the Time may come when the Clemency now ask'd for may give more Success to a like Enterprize, and the Criminals spared (at least we hope so) may *gratefully* dethrone their Preserver, or some of his Posterity.

It is very true, that such a Revolution attempted in *France* would not have been treated with common Resentment; utter Extirpation by the Sword, without Form of Trial, had been the Consequence of such daring Presumption.—But the *French* King thinks proper to let the King of *England* know, that tho' himself is above Controul, he expects the Severity of the *English* Laws shall, in this Instance, be restrained according to his Most Christian Pleasure.

'Tis with this View to our own Cause, Sir, that the King has ordered me to desire your Excellency to write to the *British* Ministry, and to represent to it, in the strongest Manner, the Inconveniencies that must infallibly result to us, if they do Justice to their own Country. The Right of dictating, which his Majesty has long assumed, and the particular Interest we have in keeping the *English* Nation disunited by a Pretender of Spirit, are Motives that should, surely, make some Impressions on a *British* Court. It would be generous indeed in the King of *England*, and the *English* Nation, if, having it in their Power to fix their future Security, they rather chuse to leave future Exercise for their Patience and Valour. This is what we hope, that we may again divert ourselves at Pleasure with their easy Good Nature.

But if, contrary to our Expectations, any prudential Steps should be taken in *England*, which may deprive us of all future Opportunities of distracting her People, it is easy to foresee with what a Spirit of Animosity, Fury, and Envy, we shall be affected at the dreadful Disappointment. To prevent this fatal Consequence, let us conjure up before them all the frightful Images that may divert them from attending to the Dictates of cool Reason and sound Policy: Let us terrify them with Apprehensions of future Violence, lest they should secure themselves from the future Insults of the Violent.

You, Sir, who have so often alarm'd and sooth'd your own Masters as we directed, who have the true *French* Varnish, Pretence of Equity and Love of Peace, are the fittest Man living to do our Business with the credulous and good-natur'd *English*.

Your Excellency must be sensible, that the sooner you begin, the more important may be your Service: For if you delay a Moment, probably the Laws of *England* may hang some of our best Friends, for no other Reason but because they were Rebels to their King and Country. I hope you will do me the Favour to let me know how far your Art has the desired Effect, that I may acquaint the King, and he may take such Advantage of the *British* Lenity as will best contribute to the Advancement of his own Cause. He sincerely wishes the King of *England* would give him none but

Examples of Compliance and Gentleneſs, which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will always avail himſelf of, but is determin'd never to imitate.

Sign'd,

D'ARGENSON.

The LETTER *ſent along with it, alſo paraphras'd into plain* Engliſh.

My LORD,

I HAVE the Meanneſs to make myſelf an Agent between you and the *French* Miniſter, who has the Inſolence to take upon him to be an Apologiſt for an out-law'd publick Diſturber, and his rebellious Adherents; as you will ſee by the incloſed.

My long and ſupple Compliance with the Will of a *French* Miniſtry has procured me this hopeful Office, and your Grace will ſee that I am to make high Pretenſions to Peace and Equity, in order to impoſe upon your Reaſon under the Maſk of Humanity.

Being thus gloriouſly employed, how do I wiſh for the Eloquence of a *Tully* to work upon your tender Paſſions, and procure Succeſs to my Commiſſion. To do as we would be done by, my Lord, is the great Golden Rule: And had it been the Misfortune of the *preſent* King of *England* to have fallen into the Condition of this young Gentleman, with Leave from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty I would have ſaid as much in his Behalf, to the victorious Party, as I now urge to your Grace in Behalf of the Vanquiſhed. Here, my Lord, let me raiſe your Mind to Reflections on Providence, your own high Station, your ſuperior Talents, the Honey of your Lips, the Woefulneſs of Diſcord, the Horror of Manſlaughter, or any Thing elſe that may divert your Thoughts from their preſent Object, the Puniſhment of Rebels and Traitors. The Amiableneſs of Clemency, and the Cruelty of Vengeance, are eternal Pleas in the Mouths of the Guilty.

To let you know, my Lord, that I underſtand ſome *Latin*, I muſt obſerve that the Word *Virtue* in that Language ſometimes ſtands for *Courage* only. That this young Man is *couragious* all his Friends maintain: Why then ſhould you not treat him as *virtuous*? And as Moderation and Clemency are uſually reckon'd attendant Qualities on *true Courage*, pleaſe to inform his *Britannick* Majeſty, that if he grants our Requeſt, we will allow both Him and the Duke of *Cumberland* to be *Men of Courage* alſo.

That I am an indiſcreet, buſy, impertinent Meddler in other Mens Matters, for preſuming to give my Opinion, or uſe my Interceſſion in this Affair, cannot be denied. But what care I for that? If I can but ſhew my Eloquence, and prevail upon you to be the Dupe of it, I am not ſollicitous about what you may call me afterwards.

When we write concerning Kings, or with a View to obtain ſome Favour by artful Inſinuation, it is neceſſary to conclude with a few high-ſtrain'd Compliments, by Way of Prayer or Petition. I have here ſtrung together, my Lord, half a Dozen of them, which I applaud myſelf in the happy Choice of, intreating you to read them to his Majeſty with all the Energy whereof you are Maſter. No Matter for the Orator's Intention, if the Effect be but produced upon the Hearer: And I think we can ſcarcely here fail, conſidering that I have beſtowed the Title of *Great* upon the King your Maſter, as well as upon his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, whom I ſerve and adore.——I have the Honour to be, *&c.*

Sign'd,

A. V. H.

COPY *of a* MEMORIAL *preſented by the* BRITISH MINISTER, *to the* STATES GENERAL. *(See p. 289.)*

High and Mighty Lords,

THE annexed Copy of the Anſwer, written by the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, by the expreſs Order of the King, will inform your High Mightineſſes of the Step which your Ambaſſador has ventured to take towards my Court, and of the King's juſt Diſpleaſure thereat.

His Majeſty is aſtoniſhed to the higheſt Degree, to ſee an Ambaſſador from your High Mightineſſes forget his Character, and belie the Profeſſions of his Maſters, ſo as to aſſiſt, at the Requeſt of a Power at open War with *Great Britain*, by his Miniſtry, to tranſmit to his Majeſty, a Requeſt, as unjuſtifiable as unheard-of; and even dare to ſupport this Requeſt, by his own Interceſſion in favour of the Head of the Rebels, and his Accomplices.

His Majeſty has commanded me to lay before your High Mightineſſes, in the moſt ſerious Terms, his Complaints againſt a Proceeding no leſs injurious to his Sovereignty, than derogatory to the Engagements that ſubſiſt between his Crown and your High Mightineſſes; and (as the King perſuades himſelf) no leſs contrary to the invariable Maxims of this State. His Majeſty commands me at the ſame Time to demand of your High Mightineſſes ſuch a diſtinguiſh'd Satisfaction, as may be ſome Way proportionable to the Scandal, which this Proceeding has given to every true Friend to the Honour, Liberty, and Religion, of the two Powers.

As to the Choice of this Satisfaction, the King thinks he runs no Riſque in leaving it to the Friendſhip and Zeal of a free Proteſtant

teſtant State, and his Ally, who beſides owes this Juſtice to herſelf, and to her own Sentiments, on the Occaſion.'

Done at the Hague, June 18, 1746. ROBERT TREVOR.

A LIST *of the* REBEL OFFICERS, *Priſoners on board the Tranſports arrived at* Woolwich.

MARQUIS of Tullibardin, Colonel; Lieutenant Colonels, Lord M'Leod, and Sir James Kinloch; Colonels, Francis Farquharſon, and Hen. Ker; Majors, James Stuart, Alexander M'Lauchlan, and James Rattery; Captains, John Farquharſon, Allen Cameron, John Campbell, Andrew Wood, Alexander Buchanan, Roderick M'Culloch, Collin M'Kenzie, Alexander Kinloch, and Charles Kinloch; Lieutenants, Roderick M'Kenzie, William M'Kenzie, Alexander M'Kenzie, George Sinclair, Hector Campbell, and Thomas Watſon; Enſigns, Duncan Gordon, Allen Stuart, Hector M'Kenzie, James Stormont, James Madie, and Goneral Hay; James Dods, Deputy Commiſſary; John Cairns, Clerk of the Stores; George Law, and James Grant, Chaplains; Sir John Wedderburn, Andrew Spreul, Alexander Grant Glenmorgan, James Lindſay, Alexander Cummins, Adam Hay, James Bradſhaw, William Gibbon, Charles Chalmers, Alexander Grant of Shoglie, James Grant of Lochleter, Charles Faulkener, John Niſbet, Charles Allen, and the Hon. William Murray, Eſq; Volunteers; James Pinkerton, John Leirch, Alexander Low, Jun. James Dras, and Patrick Cuſhnie, on Suſpicion of treaſonable Practices.

FRENCH OFFICERS *on board the above Tranſports.*

Colonel, Lanc. Colbert; Major, Mark Baggot; Captains, John Burk, Fitz-morris, Robert Shea, de Garvis, de Lachoide, Patrick Taaffe, Thomas M'Dermont, Edward Nugent, Thomas Baggot, and Richard Burk; Lieutenants, John M'Donough, Michael Burk, Mill. Swincey, ——— Barnwell, ——— O Donnel, ——— St. Leger, William More, Phillip Kennedy, James Nairn, Gabriel Fox, John Gray, Charles Oliphant, Nicholas Glaſgo, Eugene Ker, and Robert Ker; Cornet, William Moor; Joſhua Guide, Laurence Clark, and Abraham Smith, private Men.

A DESCRIPTION *of* CHARLEROY.

CHARLEROY, tho' the leaſt of the three neighbouring Towns * in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, that are now ſo ſubdued by the *French*, is a Place of conſiderable Importance on Account of its Strength and Situation. It was a Village, call'd *Charnoy*, till the Year 1666, when the *Spaniards* fortified it, and called it by the preſent Name, in Honour of *Charles* II, the laſt King of *Spain* of the *Auſtrian* Family. It is a regular Hexagon, ſituated on the North Banks of the *Sambre*, where it receives the *Pieton*, which River and a ſtanding Body of Water cover it on the Eaſt and Weſt; ſo that it is open only on the North. There is a Bridge over the *Sambre*, which leads to a large Crown-work on the South of that River, and a Horn-work points to the Angle where the *Pieton* and *Sambre* meet.

The *French* took *Charleroy* the very next Year after it was fortified, and kept it by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle* till 1678, when it was reſtored to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. They and the *Dutch*, under the Prince of *Orange*, had twice beſieged it in vain during this Interim, in 1672 and 1677. In 1692 the *French* bombarded it, and in 1693 took it by Siege after 27 Days open Trenches, King *William* and the Elector of *Bavaria* not being able to relieve it. The Marquiſs *de Villeroi* directed this Siege, and the famous Duke of *Luxemburgh* covered it.

By the Treaty of *Ryſwick* in 1697, *Charleroy* was reſtored to the *Spaniards*; but the *French* ſeized it again in 1700, upon the Death of the ſame King of *Spain* who gave it its Name, and kept it till the Peace of *Utrecht*, when they were obliged to evacuate it to the late Emperor *Charles* VI, who held it till his Death, as his Daughter, the Empreſs-Queen, has done ever ſince.

This Town ſtands in the County of *Namur*, very near the Borders of *Hainault*, 14 Miles Weſt of *Namur*, 21 Eaſt of *Mons*, and 26 South of *Bruſſels*.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your laſt *Magazine*, I meet with an Extract from the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* concerning an Experiment I made, *March* 5, 1744-5, in Electricity; when I kindled, with an excited Tube of Glaſs, a Kind of ſolid Phoſphorus, which would not be kindled by the Action of the Air only. I think the Account ſhould not have been abridg'd, without ſignifying that it was †; but what I principally except to, is the Omiſſion of the Date, which may naturally

* Namur *and* Mons *are the two others.*

† *We hope, tho' we have abridg'd Part of the Account, the Gentleman thinks we have, however, done Juſtice to the Experiment, and omitted nothing that was neceſſary, except the Date, which he has here kindly ſupplied*

turally lead your Readers who see not the *Transactions*, to conclude the Experiment to have been just made, in which Case it had not been worth while to have troubled the Publick with it, when many other Bodies less inflammable have been kindled; tho' at that Time, so far as I can learn, nothing of any Kind had been fired by Electricity at home. You will do me the Justice to insert this in your next *Magazine*; who am,

Tooting, *Your most humble Servant*,
June 13, 1746. HENRY MILES.

To the KING's *most Excellent* MAJESTY,

The Humble ADDRESS *of the* Merchants, Traders, *and others of the City of* London. *(Presented by* Peter Burrel, *Esq*; *attended by a Committee of Merchants.)*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and others of your City of *London*, with Hearts warmed with the sincerest Joy, beg leave to approach your sacred Throne, and amidst the general Satisfaction of a truly grateful People, to present our particular Congratulations upon the late happy Success of your Majesty's Arms, in the suppressing a most wicked and unnatural Rebellion.

The fatal Blow thereby attempted to be given to the Trade and publick Credit of this Nation, gave us the greatest Concern; and it is with equal Pleasure we find that Blow averted, and Trade and publick Credit (which has so long flourished under your Majesty's auspicious Government) again restored and secured to us.

We are highly sensible of the glorious Consequences which will redound to this Kingdom from this great Event; and when we consider the heroick Part his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* has acted in it, we promise ourselves, that latest Posterity will enjoy the Fruits of this signal Victory, and a lasting Happiness be entailed upon your People, by a long Succession of your Royal Progeny.

May your Majesty's invaluable Life be long preserved—May your Councils be prospered, to the full Detection of the traiterous Designs of your Enemies, and the Strengthening of our common Security—And may the Crown flourish in your Majesty's Royal House till Time shall be no more.

To which ADDRESS his MAJESTY was pleased to return this most gracious ANSWER.

I *Thank you for the repeated Marks of your Zeal and Affection for my Person and Government. Your Congratulations on the Success of my Arms, under the Command of my Son the Duke, against the Rebels, are very agreeable to me; and you may be assured, I shall always have at Heart the Welfare and Prosperity of the Trade of my Kingdoms.*

A DESCRIPTION *of* MONS.

MONS, named *Bergen* by the Natives, is situated on a Hill near the River *Trouille*. It is large, and well fortified with good Bulwarks, and three Ditches with Sluices that may drown all the Country round about it, except the South-East Side, where the Ground is somewhat higher, and where they have raised good Bastions. This Town has fine Buildings, and an old Castle, and is famous for its Trade and good Workmen, and the Abbey of Canonesses of St. *Waltrude*; who are Virgins of Quality, are present at the Morning Service in Canonical Habits, but wear Secular Cloaths the rest of the Day, and are permitted to marry. The antient Earls of *Hainault* took the Title of Earls of *Mons*. This Town was some Years in the Possession of the *French*, who carried it after a vigorous Siege and a gallant Defence, in 1691, *Louis* XIV. being present in Person. He restor'd it by the Peace of *Ryswick*, but seized it again upon the Death of King *Charles* II. of *Spain*, and kept Possession till 1709. In which Year it was besieg'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*; and the *French* Grand Army, under the Marshal *Villars* and *Boufflers*, threatned to relieve it. The Duke advanced to give them Battle, and came up with them in the Woods near the Village of *Malplaquet*, about seven or eight Miles to the South of this City, where they lay behind treble Entrenchments. He attacked them, however, and gave them a total Defeat, tho' with great Loss on the Side of the Allies. This Victory was followed by the Reduction not of *Mons* only, but of almost all *Hainault*, the greatest Part of which was confirmed to the House of *Austria* by the Peace of *Utrecht*. This City stands 27 Miles S. W. of *Brussels*, 37 W. of *Namur*, 39 almost S. of *Ghent*, 48 almost S. of *Antwerp*, 65 almost W. of *Liege*, and 48 almost N. E. of *Arras*.

ACCOUNTS *of the Remains of the* REBELS, *and the various Motions and Success of the* KING's FORCES, *&c. as published by Authority. Continued from p.* 255.

From the London Gazette, May 31.

Whitehall, *May* 29. THIS Day arriv'd an Express from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Advices. *Inver-*

Inverneſs, *May* 19 and 22. The *Heſſians* are by this Time encamp'd at *Burnt-Iſland*, and all poſſible Diſpatch is making for the Tranſports to receive them on board. Thoſe here have only waited for a fair Wind for ſome Time, and the Whole will be ready very ſoon. Brigadier *Mordaunt* is already at *Perth*, with the *Royals*, *Pulteney*'s, and *Sempil*'s Regiments, to replace the *Heſſians*; and he expects all the *M'Pherſons* there to ſurrender their Arms to him immediately. The Eſcape of the Pretender's Son does not ſeem as yet to be abſolutely certain. He was in the North of the Iſland of *Lewis* ſome Time ago; but failing of a Veſſel there to carry him off, he went to *Barra* at the South End of it; and we have a Report ſince, that he had miſs'd the two *French* Ships, and was return'd to *Moydart*. Major General *Blakeney* is arriv'd, and is to command the Forces which will be left here. Major General *Bland* is ſent forward with three Battalions towards Fort *Auguſtus*; for which Place his Royal Highneſs propoſes to begin his March To-morrow, and hopes to be there in two Days. Brigadier *Fleming*'s Battalion will march the ſame Day to *Aberdeen*, and Major *M'Kenzie* thro' the Hills to *Strathbogie*, with Lord *Loudoun*'s Battalion, his Lordſhip being himſelf employ'd at the Head of the Independent Companies, and Col. *Campbell* is gone to ſerve under his Father the Major General, who is at the Head of the *Argyllſhire* Men.

Major *Grant*, Deputy Governor of *Fort George*, has been tried by a General Court Martial for abandoning the ſame to the Rebels, and has been adjudg'd to be diſmiſs'd from his Majeſty's Service, and render'd incapable of ever holding any Military Office or Employment under his Majeſty.

Inverneſs, *May* 23. His Royal Highneſs is juſt ſetting out for *Fort Auguſtus*.

Whitehall, *May* 29. This Day an Expreſs arriv'd from Major General *Campbell* with the following Accounts.

Appin, *May* 21. Upon the 13th Inſtant *M'Donald* of *Glenco* ſurrender'd his Arms, and thoſe of all his People who were at *Glenco*, to Major General *Campbell*, ſubmitting himſelf to his Majeſty's Mercy: *Appin*'s People, who were at home, have alſo follow'd his Example, and both he and *Glenco* have given Notice thereof to ſuch of their Men as are abſent, ordering them to return to their own Country.

We have Advices from *Mingary* Caſtle of the 19th Inſtant, that the two *French* Men of War which were ſome Time ago at *Ariſaig*, had, beſides Stores, Ammunition, &c. landed the Sum of 40,000*l*. That the Captains of thoſe Ships having, upon Account of the bad Situation of the Pretender's Son's Affairs ſince the Battle of *Culloden*, refus'd to deliver up the ſaid Money, the Rebels, by Threats and Violence had forced it from them: That *Murray*, the Secretary, had taken Poſſeſſion of it, and had order'd it to be ſent to *Lochnaiag*; that the Pretender's Son went off in an open Boat eight Days before the *French* Ships arrived, and landed in the Iſle of *Lewis*, with Colonel *O Sullivan*, and *Angus M'Donald*, Brother to *Kenloch Moydart*, and only two Servants; and that they propoſed to take a Veſſel from *Lewis* to *France*: That the Perſon call'd Duke of *Perth*, embark'd on board one of the ſaid *French* Ships, in ſo bad a State of Health, that his Life was deſpair'd of: That there had been frequent Meetings of the Chiefs of the Rebels, and a conſiderable Number of their Followers, near the *Braes* of *Lochaber*, who were ſuppos'd to have aſſembled in order to the making of a Diſtribution of the 40,000*l*. above-mention'd.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Capt. Duff, *of the* Terror Bomb, *dated off* Coll, May 19.

The Day after our Engagement with the two *French* Men of War off *Loch Nouay*, the *Raven* Sloop join'd us, and having, in the beſt Manner we could, repair'd the Damage done us in our Maſts and Rigging, upon the 6th, at Four in the Morning, we ſailed from *Arras*. About Noon we were in *Loch Nouay*, but not finding the *French* Ships there, we proceeded to *Cannay*, to endeavour to get Intelligence of them: At *Cannay* we were informed that they paſſed by that Iſland the 4th in the Afternoon, ſteering towards *Barra*; thereupon we proceeded towards that Place, and ſearched the Harbours on that Coaſt, but not finding him there, we went to *Stornway*. Upon the 13th Inſtant near *Cape Wriath* we were join'd by the *Scarborough* and *Glaſgow* Men of War, each of 20 Guns, and the *Tryal* and *Happy Jennet* Sloops. Having Intelligence of a *French* Sloop of eight Guns being upon that Coaſt, I was ordered to ſearch the *Lochs* on the Main from *Loch Brim* to *Ardnamurchan*, which I have accordingly done, but can get no other Accounts of her, than that ſuch a Veſſel was ſeen off the Mouth of *Loch Brim* on the 9th. Upon the 17th Inſtant I joined the *Furnace* off *Glenaly*. Yeſterday we went into *Loch Nouay*, and ſent a Party of Men on Shore to ſearch for Arms and Ammunition landed from the *French* Men of War; we found 20 Barrels of Powder and about 80 Muſquets, which we brought off. Capt. *Ferguſon*, of the *Furnace*, has ſeized 800 Stands

of Arms at *M'Donald* of *Barrasdale*'s House in the Isle of *Rasay*.

From the London Gazette, June 7.

Whitehall, June 4. Yesterday an Express arriv'd from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Intelligence.

Fort Augustus, May 27. We arriv'd here the 24th, with 11 Battalions of Foot, and the Duke of *Kingston*'s Horse. His Royal Highness proposes next *Thursday* to send *Houghton*'s Battalion half Way to *Fort William*, to take Post and secure the Road, and to go thither himself the same Day, and to return the next; and on *Saturday* that Battalion is to go into *Fort William*, to relieve the Remains of *Guise*'s. Lord *Loudoun* was with his Royal Highness yesterday, by whom we learn, that having march'd with the Highlanders under his Command, and some Regular Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Howard*, and Major *Lockart*, against the *Camerons* and *M'Donalds*, who were assembled to the Number of 300, for the Security of *Lochiel* and *Barrisdale*, they immediately dispers'd on the Appearance of his advanced Parties, *Lochiel* ordering every one to shift for himself: Upon their Dispersion, the *Camerons* sent a Person to desire they might be admitted to bring in their Arms, and submit themselves to the King's Mercy. Lord *Loudoun* is now gone into *Badenoch* for two or three Days, to disarm the Rebels there, and it is thought they will immediately submit, as the *M'Phersons* have already in great Measure done, to Brigadier-General *Mordaunt*, in his Passage thro' their Country to *Perth*. As the Rebels are at present in a Manner dispers'd, his Royal Highness does not propose to stay here above a Week longer, except any Thing extraordinary should happen, but will march South by the King's Road to *Crief*.

The following Advices were also receiv'd upon the 3d Instant from *Edinburgh*.

Edinburgh, May 30. We do not hear at present that there is any considerable Body of Rebels together any where, the Generality having submitted to the King's Mercy. Colonel *Campbell* came to *Fort William* upon the 24th, and upon the 25th join'd General *Campbell* at *Appin*. Upon the 27th they were to embark at *Dunstaffnage*, in order to take Possession of *Stronhan*, where it is reported that some few of the Rebels still continue in Arms. The Transports from *Newcastle* arrived at *Leith* on *Wednesday*, as did the Transports from *Inverness* the Night before. As Provisions and Forage for the whole came by those from *Newcastle*, they are making the proper Distribution, and taking in Water, &c. and will be ready to sail with the *Hessians* in eight or ten Days.

From the London Gazette, June 14.

Whitehall, June 12, This Day an Express arriv'd from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* with the following Advices.

Fort Augustus, June 5. Lord *George Sackville* and Major *Wilson*, are march'd to the Barrack of *Bernera* with 500 Foot, from whence they are to proceed Southward along the Coast, till they come over against the Head of *Loch Arkek*, where Lieutenant-Colonel *Cornwallis* is with another Body of 300 Men. From thence the two Corps are to proceed Southward thro' the Countries of the *Mac Donalds* of *Maidart* and *Knoidart*, whilst Capt. *Scot*, with the old Garison of *Fort William*, which was reliev'd two Days ago by Brigadier General *Houghton*'s Regiment, will advance from the South to meet them, and Major-General *Campbell*, or the Officer commanding the *Argyleshire* Militia in his Absence, is to scour the Country about *Mingary* Castle. It is to be hop'd this Force will disperse the small Remains of the Rebels, if any of them should be got together. His Royal Highness proposes to wait here the Return of this Detachment, and that will prevent his marching from hence so soon as he otherwise would have done. By this Time all the Rebel Prisoners are sail'd for *Newcastle*. His Royal Highness has authentick Intelligence, that the Pretender's Son embark'd in a small Boat three or four Days after the Action of *Culloden* for *Long Island*, from whence he was dodging backwards and forwards in a small Vessel, even some Time after the *French* Ships were off the Coasts. There are confirm'd Accounts receiv'd from several Parts, that the Rebels are now totally dispers'd, and that there are not, in any Part, 50 of them together.

At the same Time the following Advices were receiv'd by Express from *Edinburgh*.

Edinburgh, June 8. The Embarkation of the *Hessian* Troops will be finish'd this Night, so that they will be ready to sail To-morrow. By Letters from *Inverary* we are inform'd, that on the 27th of last Month General *Campbell* sail'd with 1000 choice *Argyleshire* Men from *Dunstaffnage*, and that Night anchor'd in *Tabermory Bay* in *Mull*, and next Day arriv'd at *Stronhan*, the Heart of *Lochiel*'s Clan, where Mr. *Cameron* of *Dungallon* brought in his Men and Arms to Major-General *Campbell*, and with them surrender'd to the King's Mercy. The Inhabitants of *Morvern* and *Ardnamurchan* are doing the same. *Lochiel*, with his Uncle *Ludowick*, *Murray* the Secretary, with some others, are on the North Side of *Lochiel* with no great Attendance, and must soon quitt their Quarters.

EPITAPH

EPITAPH on Sir THOMAS HANMER. (See p. 263.)

Honorabilis admodum Thomas Hanmer, Baronettus,
Wilhelmi Hanmer Armigeri, e Peregrina, Henrici North
de Mildenhall in Com. Suffolciæ Baronetti Sorore & Hærede,
Filius;
Johannis Hanmer de Hanmer Baronetti
Hæres Patruelis
Antiquo Gentis suæ & Titulo & Patrimonio successit.
Duas Uxores sortitus est,
Alteram Isabellam, Honore a Patre derivato, de Arlington Comitissam,
Deinde celsissimi Principis Ducis de Grafton Viduam dotariam:
Alteram Elizabetham, Thomæ Folkes de Barton in Com. Suff. Armiger
Filiam & Hæredem.

Inter Humanitatis studia feliciter enutritus,
Omnes liberalium Artium Disciplinas avide arripuit,
Quas Morum Suavitate haud leviter ornavit.
Postquam excessit ex Ephebis,
Continuo inter populares suos Fama eminens,
Et Comitatus sui Legatus ad Parliamentum missus,
Ad ardua Regni Negotia, per annos prope triginta, se accinxit;
Cumq; apud illos amplissimorum Virorum Ordines
Soleret nihil temere effutire,
Sed probe perpensa diserte expromere
Orator gravis & pressus,
Non minus Integritatis quam Eloquentiæ Laude commendatus,
Æque omnium, utcunq; inter se alioqui dissidentium,
Aures atq; Animos attraxit.
Annoq; demum MDCCXIII, regnante Anna,
Felicissimæ florentissimæq; Memoriæ Regina,
Ad Prolocutoris Cathedram
Communi Senatus universi voce designatus est.
Quod Munus,
Cum nullo tempore non difficile,
Tum illo certe, negotiis
Et variis & lubricis & implicatis difficillimum,
Cum dignitate sustinuit.
Honores alios, & omnia quæ sibi in Lucrum cederent Munera,
Sedulo detrectavit,
Ut Rei totus inserviret publicæ;
Justi Rectiq; tenax,
Et Fide in Patriam incorrupta notus.
Ubi omnibus, quæ virum Civemq; bonum decent, Officiis satisfecisset,
Paulatim se a publicis Consiliis in Otium recipiens,
Inter Literarum Amœnitates,
Inter ante-actæ vitæ haud insuaves Recordationes,
Inter Amicorum Convictus & Amplexus,
Honorifice consenuit:
Et bonis omnibus, quibus charissimus vixit,
Desideratissimus obiit.

LIST of CAPTURES on both Sides. (Continued from p. 251.)

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

LE CHASSEUR, a French Privateer of 18 Guns, and 140 Men, brought into Plymouth by Admiral Martin. (See p. 208.)

The Revenge, ditto, 8 Guns, 110 Men, brought into Portsmouth.

A small French Privateer, 4 Guns, 57 Men, sent into Falmouth.

Two Spanish Register Ships, taken by two Privateers of St. Kit's, Captain Rouse and Purnell, and carried into Jamaica.

A Spaniſh Sloop drove on Shore on the Metenza by two Privateers of Philadelphia, and the Cargo, which was very valuable, plundered.

A Spaniſh Privateer, taken by the Biddeford Man of War, in the windward Paſſage.

Ditto, taken by a Scotch Veſſel, and carry'd into Charles Town.

A rich French Ship, taken by the Defiance Privateer, and carried into Rhode Iſland.

A Spaniſh Brigantine, with Proviſions, taken by three Privateers of New York, and ſent into New Providence.

Two Spaniſh Schooners, Cargo chiefly Pieces of Eight, taken on the Spaniſh Main by two Privateers.

A French Ship, laden with Beef, Cordage, China, &c. taken and carried into Rhode Iſland.

Two large French Ships, one of 20 Guns and 150 Men, taken by one of our Men of War.

Two valuable Prizes, carried into New York by two Privateers.

A large French Ship, taken by two Privateers of New York, and carried into Barbadoes.

A French Levant Ship, bound to Marſeilles, carried into Port Mahon.

A French Privateer, 12 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 130 Men, taken by a Privateer of Antigua.

The Poſtillion Privateer of Dieppe, 10 Carriage, 14 Swivel Guns, and 85 Men, taken by the Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Webb.

The Santa Tereſa de Jeſu, a French Weſt India Ship, from Marſeilles, taken by the Kouli Kan Privateer, and carried into Gibraltar.

Two Martinico Ships, taken by the Sheerneſs Privateer, and brought into Briſtol.

A Martinico Ship, 200 Tons, 14 Guns, and 44 Men, taken by the Adventure Privateer of Guernſey.

A Dutch Ship, with Spaniſh Effects, and a great Quantity of Pieces of Eight, carry'd into New York, and condemn'd.

Several rich Prizes taken by the Prince of Wales Privateer, carried into New England.

A rich French Ship from Smyrna to Marſeilles, taken by the Pearl Privateer, and carried into Leghorn.

A Martinico Ship, taken by the Warren Galley and Durſley Privateers, and brought into Briſtol.

Two ſmall homeward bound Martinico Veſſels taken by the Alexander Privateer of Briſtol, Capt. Phillips. (See p. 208.) where is alſo the Account of his gallant Exploit in bringing off the Solebay.

The Fidelis, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with ſugar, coffee, and cocoa, taken by the Eaton Frigate, carried into Liſbon.

The Ambuſcade, a French Man of War, of 40 Guns, and 365 Men. (See p. 208.)

[*To be continued.*]

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE Alexander, Higgins, from Virginia for London, carried into Breſt.

The Two Siſters, Abercromby, from Ditto for Ditto, carried into Bayonne.

The Hopewel, Judd, from Ditto for Ditto, carried into St. Sebaſtians.

The Chicheſter, Luſke, from London for Belfaſt, carried into Havre.

The Jane, Belding, from New London for Ireland, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer.

The Molly, Preſton, from Lancaſter for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.

The Delight, Woolcomb, from London for Exeter, taken by a French Privateer.

The Leviathan, Warner, from Antigua, carried into Dieppe.

The Reformation, Croſley, from Cork for St. Kit's, carried into Martinico.

The Pretty Peggy, Rankin, from Liverpool, taken going over the Bar of Oporto.

The Friends Good Will, Glegg, from Cowes for Cork, taken by a French Privateer.

The two Partners, Luce, from Jerſey for Newfoundland, carried into St. Malo's.

The Hope, Davis; the St. James, Petren, both from Guernſey for Barbadoes; and the Society, Major, all carried into St. Malo's.

The Dreadnought, Beatſon, and the Lyon, Munden, both from Barbadoes for London, carried into Port Blanche.

The Queen of Hungary, Pearſon, from Jamaica for London, carried into Breſt.

The Mercury, Cock, from Maryland for London, carried into Bayonne.

The ——, Arthur, from Madeira for Jamaica, carried into Guardaloup.

Two Sloops, caried into Martinico.

The William and Anne, Capt. Stranan of Annapolis, from London, taken off the Banks of Newfoundland, and ranſom'd for 1500 Guineas.

The

The Katherine, Collet, of Jamaica, carried into the Havanna.

Six Merchant Ships taken by a Man of War.

The William and Mary, Lucas, with 430 Hogſheads of Tobacco; the Charming Margaret, Hughes, with 470 Hogſheads; and a Ship from Virginia, with 450, all carried into Bayonne.

The ——, Clark, from Antigua for Piſcataqua, carried into Cape Francois.

The Mary, Fiſh, from Cork for Jamaica, taken off the Metenza.

A Snow, from New England for South Carolina, taken by a French Privateer.

The St. Andrew, Fleming, taken at the Iſland of Pines.

The Valentia, Harcourt, from Jamaica for New England, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer. Theſe 4 laſt carried into the Havanna.

The Maria Catherina, Allen, from Antigua for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Elizabeth, Mackril, from Pool for Newry, taken by a French ſnow Privateer.

The London, Newham, from Virginia for London, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, and carried into St. Jean de Luz.

The Prince of Orange from the Mediterranean, and the Betty and Kitty from Oporto, both for London, carried into St. Jean de Luz by a French Privateer.

The Riſing Sun, Serjeant, from South Carolina, carried into Bayonne.

The Phœnix, Mills, from Newfoundland for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.

The Endeavour, Kipping; and the William, Smith, both from Briſtol for Jamaica, carried into Martinico.

The Maria, Simpſon, for Barbadoes, and the Hannah, Townſhend, for the Leeward Iſlands, taken off the Capes of Virginia, by two Spaniſh Barcalongos.

The Henry and Jane, Smyth, for Figuera, from the Weſt Indies; a Ship from Barbadoes; a ſmall Privateer of 6 Guns, and 45 Men, belonging to Dartmouth; and the Matthew Snow, Perchard, for Barbadoes and Virginia, all carried into St. Malo's.

[*To be continued.*]

Among the ſeveral Plans that have been of late much talk'd of, the following is the Performance of the famous Abbe de la Tour, *which of all others ſeems to be the moſt promiſing.*

PLAN *for a General* PEACE.

TO Don *Philip*, in lieu of all Pretenſions of his Family for the future in *Italy*, (*Naples* and *Sicily* in the Hands of Don *Carlos* excepted) all the *Auſtrian* Low Countries on this Side the *Maeſe*, with the Title of Arch-Duke of *Brabant*.

France, on relinquiſhing her Intereſt in Favour of Don *Philip*, and ſurrendering up her Poſſeſſions in *North America*, and *Martinico*, *Margilanta*, &c. to the *Engliſh*, and her Settlements on the River *Miſſiſippi* to *Spain*, to have the entire Poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of St. *Domingo* and *Puerto Rico*.

To the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* and his Heirs, Male or Female, independent of the Empire, or as Fiefs of the ſame, the *Parmeſan*, *Plaiſantin*, *Cremoneſe*, *Mantuan*, *Modeneſe*, *Ferrareſe*, *Bolognaſe*, *Romagnia*, and *Tuſcany*, ſo far as to the Gelph of *Piombino*, thence by a ſtrait Line over to *Fano* in the *Adriatick*. The Reſidue of *Tuſcany* to be annexed to the Demeſnes of the Church, in lieu of the *Bolognaſe*, with the Title of King of *Lombardy*.

To the King of *Sardinia*, the *Milaneſe* and *Tortoneſe*, to be annex'd to his other Dominions.

Spain to exchange with *England Ceuta* for *Minorca*, and to allow the *Engliſh* to fortify to the Head of the Neck of Land at *Gibraltar*, and conſent that it be annexed to the Crown of *England*.

The Duke of *Modena* to be made a Peer of *France*, and the King of *Lombardy* to pay him 400,000 Livers Annually, on his reſigning his Principality, and ſigning this Treaty.

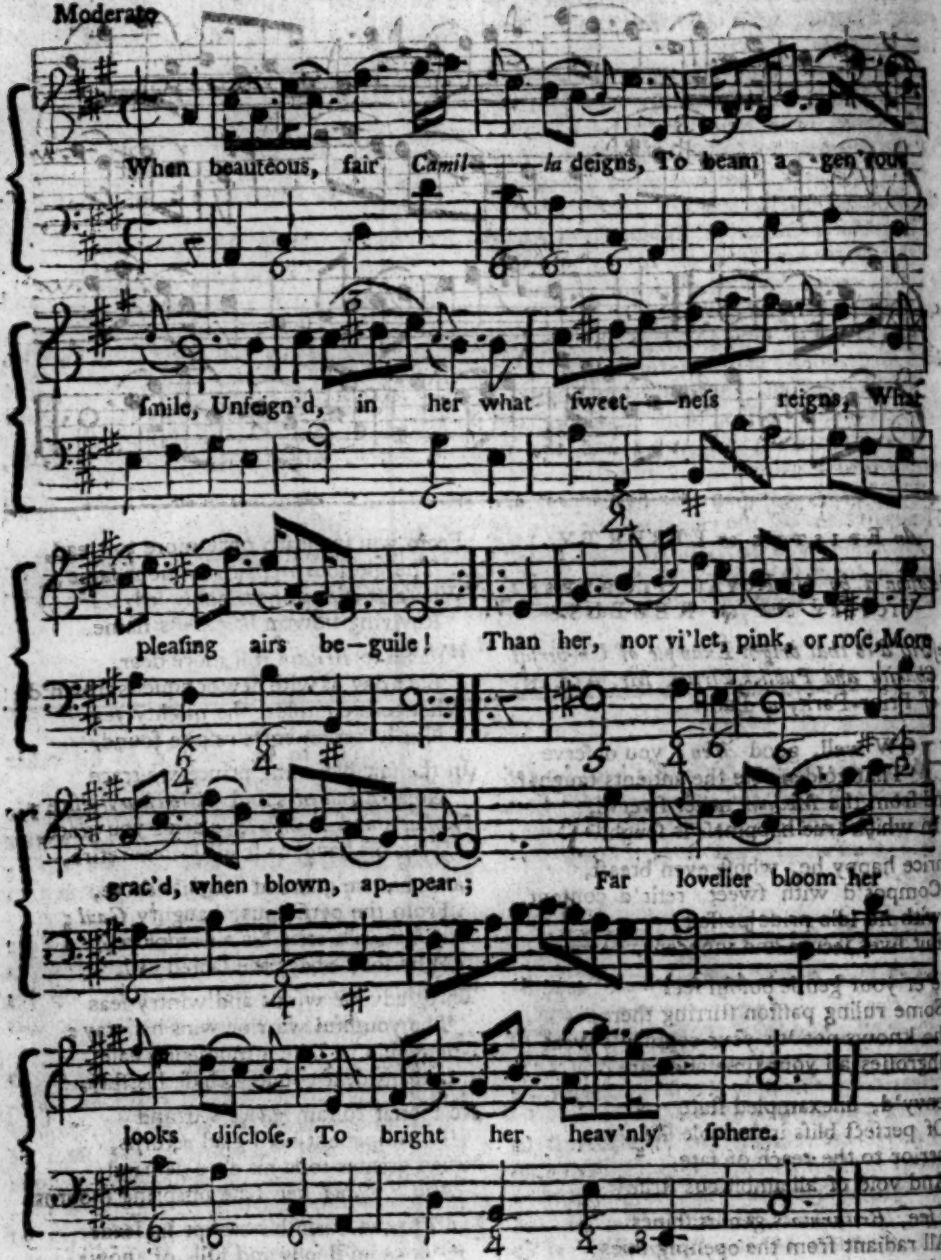
The *French* to demoliſh *Dunkirk*, or to pay to the *Engliſh*, in order to their fortifying an oppoſite Port, at the Diſcretion of their King and Parliament, the Sum of Twenty two Millions of Livers, or one Million of *Engliſh* Money.

That the *Aſſiento* Trade for Negroes to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, be continued to the *Engliſh* for 31 Years, excluſive of all other Nations; and *Spain* at Liberty to re-fortify *Porto-bello*.

Pruſſia aſſur'd its Poſſeſſions conformable to the Treaty of *Dreſden*. The Empire guarantied to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and *Poland* to the Houſe of *Saxony*.

This to be tranſmitted to the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, and to the Court of *Madrid*, and when at thoſe two Courts adjuſted with the Miniſters of the other intereſted Powers, to be finally concluded at the *Hague*.

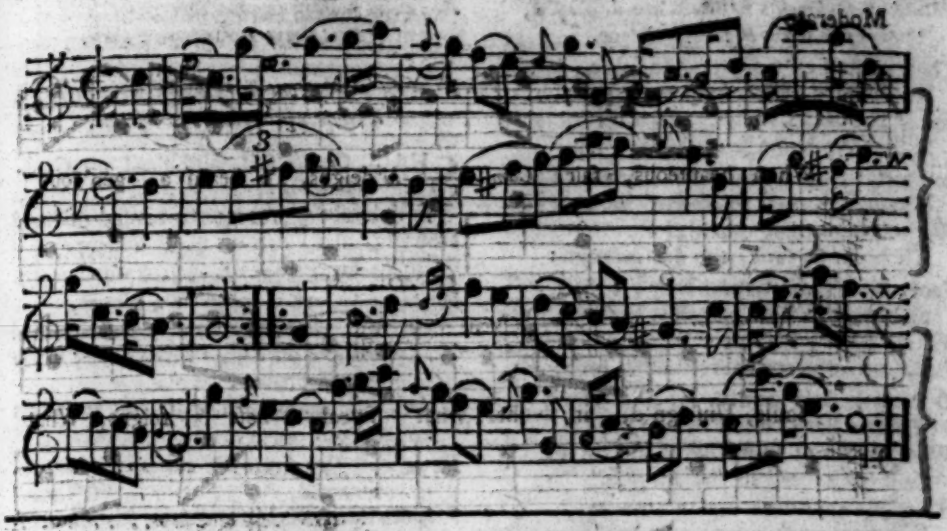
Sign'd,

June 18, 1746. *DE LA TOUR.*

2.

Youth, beauty, wit, good-nature, are,
Around her perſon join'd;
While, ſpotleſs, ev'ry virtue rare
Is center'd in her mind:
In her chaſte form no taints ariſe,
No female pride upbraids;
Kind nature there defect ſupplies,
And each perfection aids.

3.

In vain let *Flavia* boaſt her face,
Stella her ſoul's rich ſtore;
While all in fam'd *Camilla* trace,
Joys unreveal'd before:
Since then *Camilla*'s brighter charms
Such prime delights impart;
How bleſt the man, who, in his arms,
Can ſhare her virgin heart!

For the FLUTE.

An EPISTLE *on* LIBERTY.

Occasion'd by his ROYAL HIGHNESS's VICTORY *over the* REBELS:

Inscrib'd to that bright Example of Universal Charity and Publick Virtue, Mr. ALLEN, *of* Prior-Park, *at* Bath.

HOW well, good *Allen!* you observe
That golden rule the antients taught?
And from the *Medium* never swerve,
In which true happiness is sought.

Thrice happy he, whose even breast,
Compos'd with sweet, retir'd content,
Is with no idle pride possest,
But lives secure and innocent.

If e'er your gentle bosom feel
Some ruling passion stirring there,
Who knows not 'tis your country's weal
Ingrosses all your time and care?

O envy'd, unexampled state
Of perfect bliss in humble life;
Superior to the reach of fate,
And void of all ambitious strife!

But see, *Britannia*'s genius shines
All radiant from the opening skies,
Applauding all the great designs
That daily in your bosom rise.

Oh that our youth, inspir'd by you,
Would leave soft pleasure's flow'ry path;
And virtue's brighter tracks pursue,
Which point from *Priorpark* at *Bath*.

Thus while near *Avon*'s fruitful fields
With *Warburton* you spend your days,
Each rolling year her tribute yields
And fills your country with your praise.

Illustrious *Warburton!* for you
The Muses and the Graces bind
A wreath to shining merit due,
Form'd to delight and teach mankind.

From you we learn once more to tread,
The glorious steps to virtuous fame;
Where *British* princes nobly led,
Reviving now in *William*'s name.

William to *Britain* still more dear,
Each day, as with new conquests crown'd;
What toils compleat the mighty year?
Nor is a moment's respite found.

In the fair blooming prince we trace
Great *Edward*'s soul with *Henry*'s fire;
Nassau's and *Brunswick*'s arms you grace,
That oft have made all *France* retire.

Long had he guarded *Belgia*'s shore,
From the perfidious, haughty *Gaul*;
Till *Britain*'s cries his aid implore,
Who soon obeys the sacred call.

Thro' adverse winds and wintry seas
The youthful warrior wins his way;
Nor would he take a moment's ease,
Lest his dear country chide his stay.

No sooner to fair *Albion*'s strand
Th' impatient hero glad returns,
When greater toils his care demand,
And *Scotland* her base offspring mourns.

Swift to the north his troops he leads
O'er rapid floods and hills of snow;
No toil the glorious march impedes,
That bears the *Britons* to the foe.

The barb'rous foe they soon o'ertake,
Tho' *Spey*'s swift current flow'd between;
And now the northern islands shake,
And echo with the martial din.

'Twas then great *William*'s conduct shone,
Conspicuous thro' the cloud of war,
Whose valour to each soldier known,
Each fought as if his prince stood there.

Propitious heav'n preserve our land
From civil rage and factious strife,
Whilst *Britain* rescu'd by his hand
For ever prays for *William*'s life.

Oh

O *Liberty*, celestial maid,
Whose lingring footsteps still we trace;
Whilst *Brunswick*'s banners are display'd,
Thou ever shalt *Britannia* grace.
Thou mak'st ev'n poverty to smile,
And dreary deserts look more gay;
See at thy altars *Albion*'s isle
Submissive homage ever pay.
Immortal *Rome* no more shall boast
The laurels their forefathers won;
With *Liberty* their virtue's lost,
Their spirits sunk, the *Muses* flown:
From priests and tyrants they retire,
On *Thames*'s flow'ry banks to sing;
Where *Liberty* shall ne'er expire,
But wreaths eternal round her spring.
O *Thames*, flow gently, while my song
To thee her grateful tribute pays;
What groves of ships thy bosom throng
And spicy fruits in *Britain* raise!
To thee, no distant region's strange,
Freighted with ev'ry region's stores;
Thy bosom is the world's exchange
And makes all nature's blessings ours.
But farther to expand our sails,
Led by new stars in northern skies *;
Where icy seas and freezing gales
Prevent, my shiv'ring Muse denies,
Let *Albion*'s sons with happier toils
The southern ocean nobly plow;
There reap *Peru*'s and *Chili*'s spoils,
Where hills with gold and diamonds glow;
Our empire fix on the rich shore,
Where the glad *Indians* would embrace
Our friendly aid, and weep no more
From *Spanish* yoke, their foul disgrace,
This was illustrious *Ralegh*'s scheme,
Who found *Guiana*'s precious ore;
Ralegh, the *Muses* deathless theme,
Whom still we honour, still deplore.
Oh, had he liv'd in better days,
What glorious trophies had he won?
In him superior to all praise
The *hero* and the *genius* shone.
How happy are our *British* swains?
Tho' o'er our heads the *Pleiads* roll;
While *Freedom* in our vallies reigns,
And plenty crowns the flowing bowl.
We envy not the green retreats,
That lie beyond the sultry *line*;
Where *Indian* princes fix their seats,
And on their slavish thrones repine.
O grant, kind heav'ns, *Britania*'s stars
May shine again in innocence;
Again unstain'd with dismal wars
Diffuse their kindest influence.
May her glad vallies laugh and sing
By *Ceres* and *Pomona* crown'd;
And the fair hours each blessing bring
With *Peace* in flow'ry garlands bound.
Still may our fleets in triumph go,
And spread their sails in worlds unknown;
As far as rolling oceans flow,
And *Thetis* their vast empire own.

* *Alluding to the* North-West Passage.

Elegiack Verses on the young CHEVALIER's *attempting to make his Escape.*

SHALL *Charly* fall, and shall no *Grub-street* lay,
In doleful doggrel mourn his sad mishap?
Nothing, alas! can his great loss repay,
Unless he gains a mitre or a cap.
He came to seek a coffin or a crown,
Oh! fatal chance to be in both mistaken!
No sword would kill, no whelming wave would drown,
And he, against his will, has sav'd his bacon.
How will thy sire, for courage great renown'd,
Lament thy flight, and shun the fond embrace!
While *Scotia*'s hills with WILLIAM's name resound,
A name foredoom'd to give thy house disgrace.
What grief will reign at *Rome* among the herd
Of monks and priests, of jesuits, prelates, nuns?
Whose unavailing pray'rs, to saints preferr'd,
Could not protect thy men from her'tick guns.
What pow'r could frustrate holy father's aid?
Could, 'gainst his potent blessings, countervail?
Some star its baleful influence sure must shed,
To cause infallibility to fail.
Resign, without regret, the martial field,
To *Cumberland*, the pride of *Brunswick*'s race:
Where he commands, the target is no shield,
Seek then to fill a more becoming place.
No more let diadems thy fancy fire;
No more let hereticks thy hopes defeat:
But to some cloister'd convent safe retire,
And shine an abbot every way complete.

On the DEATH *of Mr.* SOUTHERN.
(See p. 263.)

PRAIS'D by the *grandsires* of the present age,
Shall *Southern* pass unnoted off the stage?
Who, more than half a century ago,
Caus'd from each eye the tender tear to flow;
Does not *his death* one grateful drop demand,
In works of wit, the *Nestor* of our land?
Southern was *Dryden*'s friend: Him genius warm'd,
When *Otway* wrote, and *Betterton* perform'd.

He knew poor * *Nat*, while regular his fire:
Was *Congreve*'s pattern e'er be rais'd desire;
Belong'd to *Charles*'s age, when wit ran high,
And liv'd so long but to behold it *die*.

On the DEATH *of Mr.* JOHN CLARKE.
(See p. 263.)

IN splendid woe, we mourn the parting [great,
state,
The riches, honours, of the proud and
The rays that glitter, stars that shine, no [power;
more,
Eclips'd by fate, by death's all conqu'ring
The dazling glare had seiz'd the outward [the heart.
part,
And our griefs rise elsewhere than from
In private life our joys are more sincere,
Our loves more delicate, our friendships dear;
No pang can torture but we feel its rage,
Sighs follow sighs, and tears our tears engage; [pains,
Our pleasures close connected, and our
Remote, or pompous show, or fawning [share,
strains.
Give me, great God! a life like this to
Still just above a load of toil and care,
Yet far beneath *Lothario*'s tottering rise,
That pants our bosoms, and that strains our eyes.
A private name shall then to song inspire,
And wake the various cadence of the lyre;
Funereal dirge, in sorrowing measures, tell,
How lov'd he liv'd and how deplor'd he [join'd,
fell †.
In *Clarke* both probity and worth were
Lover of truth, and friend to human kind;
His tongue ne'er spoke but what his soul [shade;
convey'd,
No mask conceal'd his thoughts, no artful
His mental powers and person near ally'd,
Open, without reserve, or gewgaw pride;
If e'er he spoke, you heard the friendly [you more.
lore,
Whene'er he look'd, his looks convinc'd
Say, ye who most enjoy'd his private hours,
Ye best can tell what pleasures then were
yours;
To sooth, to soften every day ye knew,
Still to improve and still delight ye too.
Alas! how vain the toil and various skill,
To heal thy last, long-lingering, painful ill!
When *Hawkins* ‡, like an *Æsculapius* more,
Us'd all his arts thee healthful to restore.
Hail happy arts! with every blessing [rous wound.
crown'd,
That rais'd thee drooping from thy dange-
Sages like these, adorn'd with deathless praise,
Honours shall circle, and ne'er dying lays.
But now no more——our solid pleasures fade,
Our joys are wrapp'd in night and envious shade; [end,
Our sun declines — adieu, thou much lov'd
Our sighs and tears betray thy sudden end,
Unlook'd for stroke!—but heaven, sure, meant the blow
To shew us thus how frail our state below;
Alas! a span, a thread, this bustling scene,
A painted vista, or a fleeting dream.
Yet thus improv'd, by such examples [and lov'd,
mov'd,
Thus lost the friends, we've so esteem'd
This lesson must be worn on ev'ry breast,
This flattering mansion's not our place of rest.
Each pang we feel, each dire disease we [sphere.
fear,
Should warn our thoughts to quit the idle
We weep no more, since thou, with rays divine, [thine;
Now find'st immortal pleasures, surely,
Embracest fast that long extended shore,
Where mortal ills can ne'er disturb thee more.
But chiefly thou, judicious, fair, and [eyes;
wise,
Dry up those crystal founts, that cloud those
Nor feel too sensibly the aching smart,
That throbs that bosom, and that rends thy heart.
Anna, thy virtues claim the muse's care,
The muse that sees thee lost in thy despair.
We mourn thy lord thus hurry'd from our view,
In pity then, ah! calm our griefs for you.
Long may'st thou live to chear each friend's [are less,
distress,
And make us think each hour our griefs

We are oblig'd to another Correspondent for a Copy of Verses on the same Subject; but these coming first to Hand, have occasion'd our Omission of the other.

On Launching his MAJESTY'S *Ship the* VIPER.

AS the fam'd horse, o'er half the spacious plain, [train
From its wide womb discharg'd a num'rous
Of chosen warriors, destin'd to destroy,
And wrap in *Grecian* flames the walls of *Troy*: [speed
So shall this Ship, e'er long with dreadful
Pour forth her heroes on the *Tay* or *Tweed*;
While

* Nat Lee. *Mr.* Southern, *in a Letter published a few Years ago, gives him this Epithet, and says, it was bestow'd on him by all his Friends after he had the Misfortune of losing his Senses.* † *Elegy on* Garth. *See* London Magazine, 1732, *p.* 200. ‡ *Mr.* Mark Hawkins, *an eminent Surgeon, who some Months before had cured him of a Gangrene in his Foot; but the ill Habit of Body, which occasioned that, in all Likelihood was afterwards the Cause of his sudden Death.*

While the fierce ſons of *France*, and *Spain*, and *Rome*, [doom.
And rebel clans, promiſcuous, meet their
Nor * thou, whoſe genius the fair model drew, [due.—
Refuſe our thanks; for ſure our thanks are
Beneath thy hand the finiſh'd fabrick roſe;
To thee her beauty, and her ſtrength ſhe owes.
O! may ſhe ſoon, triumphant, plow the ſeas, [peace.
And bid the world once more be bleſt with
But if the murm'ring nations ſtill complain,
And dare diſpute the empire of the Main,
May future *Vernons* from her deck defy
Their threatning fleets, and glorious live, or die!

Poole. H. PRICE.

CESTRIO. *A* CHARACTER.

CESTRIO, unhappily endu'd with ſenſe,
(Whoſe only pleaſure is to give offence)
Cauſeleſs, to all alike extends his hate,
The wiſe, the good, the valiant, and the great.
Still makes a knave of every man in pow'r,
And (harder!) curſes from his ſoul the poor.
The orphan tear, the aſking eye, in vain,
The ſupplicated farthing ſtrove to gain:
(A human ſuffering claims a human care)
Ne'er happier he than in his friend's deſpair.
Whether by nature, or by intereſt taught,
He never entertain'd one generous thought.
Suſpicious, as himſelf is inſincere;
Proud, when erſt call'd an enemy ſevere.
Women are ſure to ſhare th'inmputed wrong, [tongue.
Not the church 'ſcapes the malice of his
His ſlighteſt purpoſe croſt, unjuſt in God!
He ſpits himſelf in blaſphemies abroad.
His manniſh face ſome am'rous ladies priz'd;
As ſoon his temper made that face deſpis'd.

SONG. (*See p.* 256.)

DElicious eyes! in whoſe bright rays,
A groop of loves, enraptur'd, plays;
Tho', ſcornful, you my ſuit deny,
Yet, in their flame, I ſtill muſt ſigh.
Would fate permit, for love of you,
Death's dreary ſhades I'd luckleſs view:
Enough, if you ſoft pity ſhow,
And one fond, parting glance beſtow.

The RESOLUTE LOVER.

(To Cloe's *ſaying,*——Surely I was mad.)

WHEN firſt I ſaw thy magic face,
Set off with each bewitching grace,
My heart was glad,
My ſoul was ſad;
Surely, *Cloe!* I was mad.

Soon as my mind indulg'd the thought
Of tendreſſe, which thy charms had wrought,
Never fond lad,
More ardour had;
Surely, *Cloe!* I was mad.

Still as I bore the pleaſing pain,
You ſtill chagrin'd me with diſdain;
I thought (i' gad)
Such treatment bad;
Surely, *Cloe!* I was mad.

Where then was all my boaſted ſtore
Of reſolutions heretofore!
Again they're found,
My heart is ſound,
As reach or ſhad,
'Gainſt arrows clad;
—Now tell me, *Cloe!* who was mad?

Z. Z.

De quodam Officii Clerico

EPITAPHIUM.

ROBERTUS S—MBIE, ecce! jacet:
Nunquam tacuit, quære, tacet?
Vive bodie ſemper vixit
(Inſanâ mente alter Quixot
Mortui tenet Manes Styx, et
Mammonam Robertus R——; tur rides?
——*Poſt mortem nulla fides.* *Z. Z.*

ACROSTICK.

My artleſs Muſe in inharmonious lays
In vain attempts to ſing my fair one's praiſe:
Some abler pen the exalted theme requires, [inſpires.
Some fav'rite bard, whom *Phœbus'* ſelf
Delightful ſubject! could I juſtly paint
Each lovely charm, but all deſcription's faint. [join'd
Laviſhly bounteous, nature here hath
An angel's form unto an heav'nly mind.
What various beauties various nymphs may grace, [we trace;
In her thoſe various charms, combin'd,
Lavina's winning aſpect, *Chloe*'s mein,
Lyſetta's wit, in her united ſhine:
In her alone do all perfections meet,
All that is juſt, agreeable or ſweet.
May hea'vn propitious hear my conſtant pray'r, [fair.
So make her happy, as ſhe's good and

On a young LADY *from whom I took a Ring.*

AH! *Chloe*, why did'ſt thou bewail
The ring, alas, I took!
At guilty me why do you rail?
Why kill me with your look?
Your eyes, revengeful of the theft,
Quick ſhot the fatal dart;
Chloe, I gave you back your ring;
Pray give me back my heart. *C. S.*

THE

* Sir *Jacob Acworth*, Surveyor of the Navy.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

ON *May* 30, the Anniverſary of the Birth of their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſſes *Amelia* and *Caroline*, was celebrated; when the former enter'd into the 36th Year of her Age, and the latter into the 34th. And in the Evening the Princeſs *Caroline* arrived at *Kenſington* Palace from *Bath*. (See p. 207.)

At a Court-Martial held a few Days before at *Whitehall*, for the Trial of a great Number of Deſerters from our Army in *Flanders*, who had enter'd themſelves into *Fitz-James*'s Regiment, 29 were found guilty, and receiv'd Sentence of Death; but ſoon after an Order came for the Execution of five of them out of the Whole, and they caſt Lots for their Lives on a Drum Head. Three of them were carried down to *Portſmouth*, and executed there.

The *Dobbs Galley* and *California*, paſſed thro' *Yarmouth* Roads the 28th ult. in Company with their Convoy, the *Loo*, a 40 Gun Ship, on their Expedition to find out the *North-Weſt Paſſage*, by *Hudſon's Straits*.

Having given a Deſcription of Charleroy *and* Mons, *p.* 301, 302, *we ſhall here inſert the following brief Account of* Namur.

Namur is eſteem'd one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in *Europe*. It ſtands on the Weſt Side of the *Maeſe*, juſt where it receives the *Sambre*; this latter River running between the Town and the Citadel. The taking of it by *Lewis* XIV. in 1692, was applauded as one of the greateſt Actions of his Life. *Boileau*, the beſt *French* Poet of his Age, wrote an Ode on the Occaſion, in which he pretended to imitate the Fire of *Pindar*. King *William* retook it in 1695, but with very great Loſs: However, his Succeſs prompted Mr. *Prior*, who was then young, to burleſque the *French* Ode in an *Engliſh* Ballad, which is a very ſingular Piece of Humour. It fell again into the Hands of the *French* upon the Death of *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, and remain'd ſo till the Peace of *Utrecht* gave it to the Emperor *Charles* VI. The great Duke of *Marlborough*, amidſt all his Victories, never attempted to make himſelf Maſter of *Namur* by Force of Arms.

SUNDAY, *June* 1.

His Serene Highneſs Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe* arrived this Evening at *Somerſet-Houſe* from *Scotland*, and the next Day waited on his Majeſty at *Kenſington*.

TUESDAY, 3.

Vice-Admiral *Leſtock* was *honourably* acquitted by the Court-Martial ſitting at *Deptford*. (See p. 290.)

The ſame Day the Court of Seſſion ſat at *Edinburgh*, to the inexpreſſible Satisfaction, not only of that City, but of the whole Nation, as there had been a Surceaſe of Juſtice for ten Months, (occaſioned by the wicked and unnatural Rebellion) which had tended to the Ruin of many poor Claimants, who had Cauſes depending before that ſupreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

General *Gueſt*, who commanded the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, when beſieged by the Rebels, and defended it in ſo gallant a Manner, came to his Lodgings in *Brook-ſtreet*, in a Horſe-Litter, being 86 Years of Age, and very infirm. Soon after he waited on his Majeſty, and was graciouſly received.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.* An Act for ſettling an additional Revenue of 25,000*l. per Ann.* upon his Royal Highneſs *William* Duke of *Cumberland*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, for the ſignal Services done by his Royal Highneſs to his Country. (See p. 285.)—An Act for calling any ſuſpected Perſon or Perſons, whoſe Eſtates or principal Reſidence are in *Scotland*, to appear at *Edinburgh*, or where elſe it ſhall be judged expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour.—An Act for the more effectually ſecuring the Duties now payable on foreign-made Sail-Cloth imported into this Kingdom; and for charging all foreign-made Sail Cloth with a Duty; and for explaining a Doubt concerning Ships being obliged at their firſt ſetting-out, to be furniſhed with one compleat Set of Sails made of *Britiſh* Sail-Cloth.—An Act to attaint *Alexander* Earl of *Kellie*, *William* Viſcount of *Stratballan*, *Alexander* Lord *Pitſligo*, and divers others therein mentioned, of High Treaſon, if they ſhall not ſurrender themſelves to one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, on or before the 12th of *July*, 1746, and ſubmit to Juſtice. (*See a Liſt of them in our laſt, p.* 247.)—An Act to continue two Acts, one for encouraging the Growth of Coffee in his Majeſty's Plantations in *America*; and the other for the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies there.—An Act for the better Regulation

of Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament for ſuch Cities and Towns in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, as are Counties of themſelves.—An Act for the better Preſervation of Havens, Roads, Channels, and navigable Rivers within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*.—An Act to indemnify ſuch Perſons as have acted in Defence of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and for the Preſervation of the publick Peace of this Kingdom, during the Time of the preſent unnatural Rebellion, and Sheriffs and others who have ſuffered Eſcapes, occaſioned thereby, from vexatious Suits and Proſecutions.—An Act more effectually to prevent profane Curſing and Swearing.—An Act for the better Encouragement of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in *America*.—And to ſeveral private Bills.

Fourteen Colours taken from the Rebels at the Battle of *Culloden*, were carried in Proceſſion from the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, under a Detachment of Col. *Lee*'s Regiment, and publickly burnt at the City Croſs by the Hands of the common Hangman, purſuant to the Orders of his Royal Highneſs the Duke. The Pretender's own Standard was carried by the Hangman, and each of the other Colours by Chimney-Sweepers. The Pretender's Colours were firſt put into the Fire, with three Flouriſhes of the Trumpets, amidſt the repeated Acclamations of an innumerable Company of Spectators. The like was done with every one of the Colours ſeparately; the Heralds always proclaiming the Names of the Rebel Traytors to whom they belong'd.

His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to give 500 Guineas to Capt. *Cook*, Commander of the *Ambuſcade* Privateer, for his Vigilance in taking a *Spaniſh* Ship laden with warlike Stores, from *Ferrol* to *Scotland*, for the Uſe of the Rebels: Alſo to give the Sum of 500 Guineas, and a Gold Medal worth 200*l*. to the brave Capt. *Phillips*, who cut the *Solebay* Man of War out of *St. Martin*'s Harbour, on the Coaſt of *France*. (See p. 208.)

WEDNESDAY, 11.

The Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne was obſerved with great Rejoicings, when his Majeſty enter'd into the Twentieth Year of his Reign.

The ſame Day was launch'd, at *Poole* in *Dorſetſhire*, his Majeſty's Sloop the *Viper*, Capt. *Roddam*, Commander, which mounts 14 Carriage Guns, and 24 Swivels; and is look'd upon by the beſt Judges, to be as beautiful a Veſſel, for her Size, as any in the Royal Navy. (*See Mr.* Price's *Verſes on this Occaſion, p.* 311.)

The Letters from *Scotland* were full of Accounts of the Rebels laying down their Arms; and ſay, that the Number of Cannon taken by the Duke, which were brought from *France*, including thoſe left ſpiked up by the Rebels, amounted to 57 Pieces of different Bores; and that the Number of Firelocks taken at the Battle, and brought in ſince by the Rebels, amounted to upwards of 8000, beſides about 7200 Broad Swords, a great Number of Targets, Drums, Fifes, &c.

MONDAY, 16.

This Day at Noon his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Heſſe* (who had dined in publick at *Somerſet-Houſe*; with the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* at *Carlton-Houſe*; been nobly entertained by the Duke of *Newcaſtle* at *Claremont*, and others of the Nobility; having ſeen *Windſor* Caſtle, the *Tower*, &c. and taken Leave of his Majeſty,) went on board one of the King's Barges at the *King's Stairs* on *Tower Wharf*, and from thence fell down the River to *Greenwich*, where his Highneſs embark'd on board the *Mary Yatcht*, in order to ſail immediately to *Holland*, with a proper Convoy; where he ſoon arrived.

At the Court Martial on board the *Prince of Orange*, after the Court was ſworn, Admiral *Matthews* delivered in a Letter, which he deſired might be read before his Charge, which was read accordingly, objecting to 3 of the Members, as his Judges, for the Reaſons contained in the ſaid Letter; then the Charge againſt him was read: Admiral *Matthews* then deſired to know his Accuſer, for which Reaſon, and alſo that one of the Members that compoſed the Court, at the Trial of Vice Admiral *Leſtock*, was indiſpos'd, the Court adjourn'd to *Thurſday* Morning, when that Member attended, and the Charge being read over again, Capt. *Gaſcoign*, Commander of the *Torbay*, was called as the firſt Witneſs, in Support of the Charge, whoſe Examination laſted till near ſix o'Clock in the Afternoon, and all *Friday*.

The Veſſels having on board the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, the Son of the Earl of *Cromarty*, and ſome Hundreds more of Priſoners, taken in the late Rebellion in *Scotland*, arrived at the *Gallions* near *Woolwich*; where they remain'd ſome Days under a proper Guard for Orders. (See a Liſt of the Officers, both Rebel and *French*, p. 301.)

Lord *Ogilvie* and 13 more of the Rebel Chiefs were ſaid to have landed at *Bergen* in *Norway*, and there to have been made Priſoners by the Governor, by Order of the *Daniſh* Majeſty. Several *Scotch* Lords, as Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Elcho*, and others, arriv'd at *Nantz* on board two *French* Frigates from *Scotland*. And there were repeated Accounts, that the Duke of *Perth*, who was on board one of the ſaid Frigates, died in his Paſſage. (See p. 303, B.) Twas alſo ſtrongly reported, towards the End of the Month, that the old Lord *Lovat* was taken. Tut-

TUESDAY, 17.

From the London Gazette.

Letters from *Edinburgh* bring Advice, that the Transports with the *Heſſian* Forces on board were all under Sail with a favourable Wind on *Tueſday* the 10th Inſtant: And by an Expreſs from Lieut. Gen. *Sinclair* at *Spithead*, we learn, that the Regiments deſign'd for *Cape Breton* were all on board laſt *Sunday*, and ready to ſet ſail. But we were afterwards told, that they came to Anchor again the ſame Day at *St. Helen*'s, where they waited for a fair Wind.

FRIDAY, 20.

Two of the Maleſactors condemn'd the laſt Seſſions at the *Old Baily*, (ſee p. 261.) viz. *Ruſſel*, an Attorney's Clerk, and *Prigg*, a Pawnbroker, were this Day executed at *Tyburn*. *Watſon* was repriev'd for ſix Weeks.

SATURDAY, 21.

Sir *John Ligonier* ſet out for *Harwich*, to embark for *Holland*, on his Way to *Flanders*, to take upon him the Command of the *Britiſh* Forces there.

We were adviſ'd from the *Hague*, That the States General had ſent a moſt ſevere Reprimand to their Ambaſſador at *Paris*, M. *Van Hoey*, for his preſuming to tranſmit to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and recommend M. *D'Argenſon*'s Letter of Interceſſion in Favour of the Pretender's Son and his Adherents, and had commanded him to write a Letter to his Grace, acknowledging his Imprudence, aſking Pardon for it, and promiſing to behave more prudently for the future. (See p. 288, 289, 300.)

The Ships with the Rebel Priſoners on board came up the River, and immediately the Marqueſs of *Tullibardine*, Lord *M'Leod*, and Mr. *Murray*, were committed to the *Tower*. The other Officers were committed to the *New Goal*, *Southwark*, and the common Men, about 600, to the *Marſhalſea*.

MONDAY, 23.

This Day at Noon, the Right Hon. Sir *William Lee*, the Right Hon. Sir *John Willes*, Sir *Martin Wright*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Sir *James Reynolds*, Mr. Juſtice *Burnet*, Mr. Baron *Clarke*, and Mr. Baron *Clive*, went in Proceſſion from *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, to the Town-Hall on *St. Margaret*'s *Hill*, *Southwark*, and opened the Special Commiſſion for the Trials of the Rebel Priſoners. My Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee* gave the Grand Jury (of which Sir *William Richardſon* was Foreman) a learned and moſt judicious Charge; which being ended they withdrew, and returned in an Hour and Half into Court, having found a true Bill againſt the Earls of *Cromarty* and *Kilmarnock*, and the Lord *Balmerino*, for High Treaſon, in levying War againſt his Majeſty; and then the Court adjourned. They ſoon after found Bills againſt the *Carliſle* Rebels, (ſee p. 36.) and againſt *David Morgan*, Eſq; of *Derby*, Barriſter at Law. There were preſent, *Tho. Page*, Eſq; High Sheriff of *Surrey*; Sir *Dudley Rider*, Knt. Attorney General; *Hen. Miſerman*, Eſq; Maſter of the Crown-Office; *John Chambre-Vernon*, Eſq; Clerk of the Arraigns; and a great Number of Juſtices of the Peace named in the Commiſſion. The Grand Jury was compoſed of the following Gentlemen, viz. Sir *William Richardſon*, of *Bermondſey*; Sir *Abraham Shard*, of *Kennington*; Sir *Thomas Hankey*, of *Clapham*; Sir *Peter Thompſon*, of *Bermondſey*, Knts. *Joſias Wordſworth*, of *Aiſcomb*; *Samuel Atkinſon*, of *Croydon*; *Percival Lewis*, of *Putney*; *John Copeland*, of *Camberwell*; *Charles Hoſkins*, of *Croydon*; *Joſeph Creſwick*, of *Streatham*; *William Clarke*, of *Southwark*; *Joſeph Willoughby*, of *Croydon*; *Thomas Revois*, of *Bermondſey*; *Elias Bird*, of *Rotherhithe*; *Thomas Tarrant*, of *Southwark*; *Edward Stevens*, of ditto; *Henry Robinſon*, of *Wandſworth*; *John Heathfield*, of *Croydon*; *Nathaniel Green*, of *Southwark*; *Iſaac Eeles*, of *Lambeth*; *John Smith*, of ditto; *Hemmet Richardſon*, of *Bermondſey*; *Samuel Nicholſon*, of *Croydon*, Eſqrs.

TUESDAY, 24.

Came on at *Guildhall* the Election of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex*, when *Kenelm Fawkener* and *Jonathan Forward*, Eſqrs. were declared to have the Majority of Hands: But a Poll was demanded and granted for Mr. Alderman *Aſſop* and Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom*.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Auguſtus, June 11.

We have ſent our Parties all round the Highlands, who left nothing wherever they have been that belong'd to the Rebels, burnt all their Houſes, and brought off all their Cattle; Part of which his Royal Highneſs gave to the Army here, and ſent the reſt down to the Lowlands. We hang'd 28 Men at *Inverneſs*, for deſerting to the Rebels.

Edinburgh, *June* 19. There are no Accounts from the North, further than that the ſeveral Detachments from the Army were very ſucceſsful in bringing in Priſoners, receiving Submiſſions, and diſtreſſing the Rebels Eſtates.

Since our laſt, beſides thoſe we have inſerted, Addreſſes have been preſented from *Leiceſter*, *Stafford*, County of *Selkirk*, *Berwick upon Tweed*, *Whitehaven*, County of *Wigtoun*, Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants of the *Tower Hamlets*, *Leeds*, *Newark upon Trent*, Shire of *Stirling*, *Northumberland*, *Andover*, *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*, *Henly upon Thames*, Burgh of *Stranraer*, Counties of *Aberdeen* and *Lanark*, *New Sa-*

rum, County and Burgh of *Dumbarton*, *Lincoln*, *Bridgewater*, Merchant Adventures of *Newcaſtle*, *Stewartry* of *Kirkcudbright*, *Trinity College* near *Dublin*, City of *Dublin*, *Weſtmorland*, *Hampſhire*, *Reading*, *St. Albans*, *Lancaſter*, *Sudbury*, *Launceſton*, *Selkirk*, *King's Lynn*, *Preſton*, *Abingdon*, *Shrewſbury*, *Thetford*, *Derby*, *Elgin*, *Linlithgow*, *Harwich*, County and City of *Durham*, *Poole*, Provincial Synod of *Roſs*, County of *Elgin* and *Forres*, *Bideford*, *Wenlock*, *Chipping Wycombe*, *Canterbury*, *Dunbar*, *Banbury*, *North Allerton*, *Lymington*, *Helſton*, *Grantham*, *Northampton*, and *Boſton*.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

ROBERT *Price*, Eſq; only Son and Heir of *Uwedale Price*, of *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs *Barrington*, Siſter to the Lord Viſcount *Barrington*.

Mr. *Gataker*, an eminent Surgeon of *St. James's-Place*, to Miſs *Hill* of *Shropſhire*.

Samuel Crouch, Eſq; of *Oxfordſhire*, to Miſs *Harris*.

Robert Briſtow, Eſq; Member in the laſt Parliament for *Winchelſea*, to Miſs *Philipſon*.

——— *Stone*, Eſq; of *Crediton* in *Devonſhire*, to Miſs *Kitty Sturt*.

Mr. *Edmonſon* to the Lady *Petres*.

Edward Wilſon, Eſq; to Miſs *Fleming*.

The Lady of *Hen. Ibbetſon*, Eſq; High Sheriff of *Yorkſhire*, brought to Bed of a Son.

DEATHS.

REV. and Hon. Mr. *Hamilton*, Rector of *Dunleer* in *Ireland*, Brother to the late Earl of *Abercorn*.

George Edwards, Eſq; one of the Entering Regiſters in the High Court of Chancery.

Archibald Lloyd, Eſq; formerly High Sheriff for *Kent*.

Lady *Weſtley*, Relict of Sir *Robert Weſtley*, Knt. Lord Mayor of *London* in 1744.

Mr. *John Butler*, Chief Clerk of the Wine-Licence Office, which Place he had enjoyed near 40 Years.

The Princeſs *Sherbatow*, Wife of his Excellency Prince *Sherbatow*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*.

The only Son of Dr. *Bracken*, of *Lancaſter*, and Dr. *Croft*, of the ſame Town: They were ſaid to have died of the Fever which the Rebels brought from *Carliſle*.

Col. *Rich*, of the Wounds he receiv'd at the Battle of *Culloden*, having had both his Arms ſhot off.

Dr. *Paul Daille*, M. D. of *Racquet-Court* in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

Mr. *William Mingay*, one of the Bridge-maſters of this City.

James Bacon Forſter, of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq;

——— *Henry Edmonds*, L. L. D. Fellow of *Oriel College*, *Oxford*.

The Lady of Sir *John Rowſham*, Bart. Daughter to the Earl of *Egmont*.

Hon. *Auguſtus Townſhend*, youngeſt Brother to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, Capt. *Richard Pinnell*, and Capt. *Stephen Cobbin*, in the Service of the Company, in the Eaſt *Indies*, according to Advices from thence.

Hon. *John Spencer*, Eſq; Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, Memb. of Parl. for *Woodſtock*, and Ranger of the *Great* and *Little Parks* at *Windſor*; a Gentleman of an immenſe Fortune, as may be ſeen by his Grandmother the late Dutcheſs Dowager of *Marlborough*'s Will, which we have inſerted in our *Mag.* for 1744, p. 555, 601, and for 1745, p. 32, 125, 186.

Richard Liddell, Eſq; Secretary to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, Lord Lieut. of *Ireland*.

Hon. Dame *Elizabeth Dunbar*, Lady of Sir *Wm. Dunbar*, in *Scotland*.

Counteſs Dowager of *Rochford*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

SPENCER *Cowper*, Clerk, made Dean of *Durham*, in the Room of Dr. *Bland*, deceas'd.

Frederick Cornwallis, M. A. made a Canon of *Windſor*.

Stephen Sleech, B. D. made Provoſt of *Eton College*, in the Room of the late Dr. *Bland*.

Joſeph Brown, D. D. preſented to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*.

Mr. *Oſborne Atterbury*, to the Living of *Oxbill* in *Warwickſhire*.

Mr. *William Cray Say*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Hatley St. George*, in *Cambridgeſhire*.

Mr. *Roſwell*, of *St. Giles's*, *Cripplegate*, by the Lord Mayor and Alderman, to the Benefice of Ordinary of *Newgate*, worth about 100*l. per Annum*.

Dr. *Taylor*, made a Canon or Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

WILLIAM *Latton*, Eſq; made Plenipotentiary and Conſul General to the Emperor of *Morocco*.—*William Blair*, Eſq; made one of the Clerks of the Signet.—Col. *Beſcawen*, made Deputy Governor of the Iſland of *Scilly*.—Earl of *Stair*, Field Marſhal of his Majeſty's Forces, made General of all the Marine Forces.—*Joſ. Allen*, Eſq; made joint Surveyor of the Navy with Sir *Jacob Acworth*, Knt.—*John Eyre*, Eſq; made Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown of the Counties of *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock*, and *Radnor*.—Mr. Serjeant *Birch* made one of the Judges of the *Common Pleas*, in the Room of Sir *John Forteſcue Aland*, Knt. who reſign'd on Account of his great Age.—*Charles Gibbon*, Eſq; made Gentleman Harbinger to his Majeſty, in the Room of *Peter Laroche*, Eſq; deceaſed.——*Haſell*, Eſq; choſen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, Judge of the Sheriffs Court,

Court, in the Room of *John Stracey*, Esq; now Recorder.—Hon. *Rich. Arundel*, Esq; made Treasurer of the Chamber, in the Room of Sir *John Hynd Cotton*, who resign'd.—*John Campbell*, Esq; made a Lord of the Treasury, in the Room of *Richard Arundel*, Esq;—*Henry Legge*, Esq; also made a Lord of the Treasury, and the Lord Visc. *Duncannon* a Lord of the Admiralty, in his Room.—Right Hon. *George Dunk*, Earl of *Halifax*, made Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre, on this Side *Trent*.—Vice-Admiral *Lestock*, made Admiral of the Blue.—His Royal Highness *William* Duke of *Cumberland*, appointed by his Majesty, Ranger of the Great and Little Parks of *Windsor*, in the Room of the Hon. *John Spencer*, Esq; deceased.—Mr. *John Grant*, chosen one of the Bridgemasters of this City.—*Robert Bristow*, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Earl of *Chesterfield*, Lord Lieut. of *Ireland*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JAMES *Monk*, late of *Boston* in *New-England*, but since of *London*, Merchant.—*Benj. Grant* and *Wm. Manby*, of *Scarborough*, Flaxdressers.—*John Croxen*, of *Southminster* in *Essex*, Grocer.—*Edw. Prestridge*, late of *Camelford*, in *Cornwall*, Dealer.—*Hen. Wood*, late of *Lisbon*, but now of *London*, Wine-Merchant.—*Jos. Robinson*, of *Idle* in *Yorkshire*, Butcher.—*John Williams*, of *Birmingham*, Peruke-Maker.—*Rich. Sueter*, of *Chichester*, Linendraper.—*Tho. Beedham*, late of the Parish of *St. Mary Lambeth*, Refiner.—*John Hayward*, of *Norwich*, Mercer and Draper.—*William Thompson*, the Younger, of *Weatherby*, *Yorkshire*, Mercer.—*Charles Bowler*, of *Fleet-street*, Vintner.—*Sam. Phillips*, of *St. Mary Whitechapel*, Linendraper.—*Will. Budding*, of *Bristol*, Linendraper.—*Milburn Botterill*, late of *Scarborough*, Roper.—Sir *John Boyce*, of *Oxford*, Knight, Mercer, Draper, and Dealer.—*James Peyrot*, of *Trigg-Stairs*, *London*, Coal-Merchant.—*Tho. Ranson*, of *St. Anne's* within the Liberty of *Westminster*, Grocer.—*Tho. Redman*, of *Portsmouth*, Shop-keeper.—*Benj. Crabb*, of *Barbican*, Cooper and Dealer in Oil.—*Robert Lee*, of *Honiton*, *Devon*, Merchant.—*Sam. Lee*, of *Arundel-street* in the *Strand*, Surgeon and Apothecary.—*Mary Orton*, of *Glass-house-street*, *Westminster*, Linendraper.—*Abr. Beeby*, now or late of *Rickerby*, in *Cumberland*, Grocer.—*Kender Mason*, of *Bread-street*, Merchant.—*Mat. Kiteben*, of *Howden* in *Yorkshire*, Draper.—*John Bingham*, now or late of *Bristol*, Innholder and Dealer in Wines.—*Joseph Kemp*, of *Blackfields*, *Southwark*, Mariner and Merchant.—*Haywood Gayland*, of *Cornhill*, Haberdasher.—*John Beedy*, late of *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, Grocer.—*Mat. Denison*, of *Leeds*, Merchant.—*James Newton*, of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, Cabinet-maker.—*Tho. Ayres*, of *Buckland* in *Hertfordshire*, Shopkeeper.—*Wal. Fred*, of *London*, Merchant.—*John Hoseldon*, of *Tunbridge-Wells*, Innholder.—*John Van Elson*, otherwise *Von Elsen*, of *St. Paul's, Covent-Garden*, Staymaker.—*Rich. Francis*, of *St. Saviour's*, *Southwark*, Silkman and Coal Merchant.—*Will. Jephcott*, of *Wood-street*, Laceman.—*Chr. Fry*, jun. of *London*, Merchant and Mariner.—*Tho. Roberts*, of *St. Alban's*, Linendraper.—*Benj. Leasingby*, late of *West-Smithfield*, Carpenter.—*Isaac Carrea*, otherwise, *Francisco Miranda*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Emanuel Harvey*, of *Crediton*, *Devon*, Tanner.—*John Holdman*, of *Norwich*, Grocer.—*Tho. Edwards*, of *Cambridge*, Grocer and Tallow-Chandler.—*Tho. Paddon*, the Younger, of *Crediton*, *Devon*, Sergemaker.—*Jeffery Kimpland*, of *Rotherhithe*, Merchant.—*George Gibbs*, of *St. Mary*, *Islington*, Vintner.—*Patrick Calder*, of *Kingston upon Hull*, Merchant.—*Geo. Gillingham*, of *Bentic-street*, *St. James's*, *Westminster*, Bricklayer and Builder.—*Rob. Lewis*, of the *Devizes*, Glover.—*Eliz. Wright*, of *Islington*, Glass-seller.—*Tho. Embery*, now or late of *Artillery-lane*, Hot-presser.—*Elias Image*, of *Bullinbrook*, in *Lincolnshire*, Dealer.—*Tho. Richards*, of the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, Currier.—*John Berry*, of *Fenchurch-street*, Chinaman.—*Ambrose Sewall*, of *Waltham Holy Cross*, *Essex*, Victualler.—*Salem Owen*, late of *Maidstone* in *Kent*, Baker.—*John Neville*, of the *Haymarket*, Jeweller and Goldsmith.—*John Coldbatch*, late of *Tower-street*, Dealer.

Abstract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *May* 27. to *June* 24.

Christned	Males 524	Females 490	1014
Buried	Males 888	Females 936	1824
Died under 2 Years old			611
Between 2 and 5			204
5 10			108
10 20			58
20 30			170
30 40			147
40 50			166
50 60			128
60 70			108
70 80			83
80 90			33
90 and upwards			8
			1824

THE

THE following are the moſt remarkable Accounts we have had ſince our laſt, of the warlike Operations in the *Netherlands* and *Lombardy*. With regard to the *Netherlands*, it was expected, that after the Surrender of the Citadel of *Antwerp*, the *French* Army would have marched to attack the Allied Army under Marſhal *Batbiani*, notwithſtanding its being retired into the *Dutch* Territories; but whether it was from the ſtrong Situation of that Army in their Camp at *Terbyde*, behind *Breda*, or from a Fear of drawing the *Dutch* into the War againſt them, or from any ſecret Treaty, the *French* were ſo far from marching to attack the Allied Army, that they were vaſtly careful not to make the leaſt Incroachment upon the *Dutch* Frontier, or give them any Cauſe of Offence. On the contrary, they immediately ordered large Detachments from their Army to march back, ſo that it was for ſome Time uncertain whether they were to lay Siege to *Namur*, *Charleroy*, or *Mons*: At laſt, upon the 7th Inſtant, *O. S.* this Uncertainty was cleared up, by the *French* beginning the Siege of *Mons* in Form; and at the ſame Time they inveſted *St. Ghiſlain*, which is a little Fort near *Mons*. On that Day the Trenches were opened before both Places, under the Direction of the Prince of *Conti*, who commands the Troops employed in the Siege, and is covered by the Army under Marſhal *Saxe*, which lies encamped between *Lier* and *Antwerp*. As there is a Garriſon of 5000 Men in the City of *Mons*, and 500 in *St. Ghiſlain*, a vigorous Defence is expected from both; and by our laſt Accounts, dated the 14th, the Beſiegers had made no great Advance, their Works having been retarded by the great Rains which had lately fallen in thoſe Parts. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty thinking, it ſeems, his Preſence of as much Conſequence at the Lying-in of the Dauphineſs, as it could be at the Siege of *Mons*, left his Army before the Siege was begun, in order to return to *Verſailles*, where he arriv'd the 3d, and as ſoon as the Dauphineſs is brought to Bed, 'tis ſaid, he will return to the Army, if Affairs are not ſettled before that Time.

As the Army of the Allies is not numerous enough to face the *French*, it has remained cloſe in its Camp at *Terbyde* without attempting any Thing; but Reinforcements are daily arriving. On the 2d, 3d, and 4th, it was joined by the 10,000 *Hanoverians*, from *Hanover*; on the 18th, Prince *William* of *Heſſe* arrived at *Williamſtadt*, with the *Heſſian* Troops, and three *Engliſh* Regiments from *Scotland*, in order to join that Army; and the whole Body of *Auſtrian* Troops coming from *Germany*, conſiſting of 25,000 Men, will, it is reckon'd, have joined it by the 4th of next Month, after which we may expect ſome Action in *Flanders*, if not prevented by Negotiations.

With regard to the War in *Lombardy*, nothing very remarkable happened ſince our laſt, till the 15th, *N. S.* when there was a Battle near *Placentia*, of which we had the firſt Account from the *Hague*, as follows: An Expreſs is this Minute arrived from Prince *Lichtenſtein*, with the following important News, *viz.* That upon the 15th Inſtant, *N. S.* at Eleven at Night, the combined Army of *Spaniards*, *French*, *Neapolitans*, and *Genoeſe*, under the Command of the General Count *de Gages*, had attacked the *Auſtrian* Army before *Placentia*, and that the Battle laſted, with a continual Fire, till between Nine and Ten the next Morning, when the Empreſs's Forces under the Prince de *Lichtenſtein*, repulſed the Enemy, and obtained a ſignal Victory. The Number of the Slain on the Part of the Enemy was not yet known, but the *Auſtrians* had taken above thirty Colours and Standards, ten Pieces of Cannon, and above 3000 Priſoners, the greateſt Part of them wounded, and amongſt them ſome Hundreds of Officers, particularly the Generals *Aremburg* and *Wurtz*, and ſome Brigadiers. The *French* Troops and the *Spaniſh* Guards ſuffer'd moſt. The Loſs of the *Auſtrians*, in Killed and Wounded, was computed at near 3000 Men. Amongſt the latter was Lieutenant General *Kvill*, the Colonel of *Vette*'s Regiment, and ſome other Field Officers. The Colonel of *Berenclau*'s Regiment was killed, and Colonel *Budei* of the *Sclavonians* taken.

The Courier ſent by Prince *Lichtenſtein* adds by Word of Mouth, that Marſhal *Maillebois* had joined General *Gages* before the Action; and that both his Corps, and all the reſt of the Allied Forces, were ſhut up in and about *Placentia*; and that they cannot now get off without a ſecond Action.

To which we ſhall add the following Account from the General Quarters of the King of *Sardinia* at *Sciatezzo*, *June* 6, O. S. "Upon our Arrival at *Novi* on the 30th ult. we learned that the *French* had abandoned all the Poſts on our Right, but that ſome *Genoeſe* Troops ſtill maintained themſelves in *Ovada*, a kind of Fortreſs upon the Frontiers of their Republick. They refuſed to ſurrender at the firſt Summons, and we were obliged to ſhew them ſome Cannon; immediately after which, the Garriſon, conſiſting of 210 common Men, 10 Officers, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War.

The King ſeeing on the 31ſt ult. that the *French* retired in great Haſte at the Approach of his Army, and underſtanding

that

that they even forced Marches to get up to *Placentia*, his Majesty immediately made all the necessary Dispositions to follow them as closely as possible. The Army arrived on the 1st at *Rivalta*, on the 2d at *Castel-Novo*, and on the 3d at *Voghera*, from whence Detachments were sent as far as *Stradella*, who made some Prisoners from the Rear Guard of the Enemy, and brought off some Baggage. On the 4th the King arriv'd at *Sciatezzo*, the Rear of the Enemy continuing that Morning at *Castel-Giovanni*.

His Majesty receiving Advice, that the *Spaniards* had formed a Design to attack the *Austrian* Army, in order to support the latter as much as Circumstances of Affairs would permit, he desisted from the Project that had been form'd of attacking *Serravalle*, and ordered back the Brigade that was design'd for that Service. At the same Time he gave Orders for a Bridge, that was ready form'd on the *Po*, to be carried down the River, that a Communication might be establisted with *Pavia*, in Case the Enemy should repass that River, and make an attempt upon that City, their true Design not being yet known. His Majesty, at the same Time, caused his Avant-Guard, commanded by M. *de Montfort*, to march to *Castel* St. *Giovanni*, and sent a Detachment as far as the *Trebia*,

Such was the Disposition of the King's Troops, when Yesterday Morning our most advanced Posts began to hear a great Firing of Cannon and small Arms from about *Placentia*. His Majesty immediately gave Orders for marching forwards, and the Army was already in Motion, when Advice came that the Affair was over. Soon after the King received other Advices from *Placentia* itself, informing him that the *Spaniards* began the Attack about Midnight on the Side of the *Trebia*, and afterwards on the Left at St. *Lazaro*, and the Hill behind it; that the Action had been very brisk and very bloody, both Parties having fought with the greatest Resolution; that at the House of one of the *Spanish* Generals a Loss of about 10,000 Men was acknowledged, including all. That the City was full of Wounded, and that, had it not been for the Protection of Cannon upon the Ramparts, it would have been impossible to have escaped an entire Defeat, there being still coming in on the 30th ult. at Noon, a great many Troops in the utmost Confusion.

Upon these Reports the Army halted, with Orders however to keep in Readiness to march wherever it may be found necessary, in order to favour the Operations of the *Austrian* Army, from which, News was every Moment expected.

Some Hours after, the King received directly from that Army, the Confirmation of the Victory won by the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, who took Notice, that he had been attacked on the Right and Left with equal Force; that on one Side the *Spaniards* had gained some small Advantages, which they did not however long enjoy; and that, at last, the three combined Nations had been well beaten, especially the *French*; that being forced to abandon the Field of Battle, the Enemy retired into their Camp under Favour of their heavy Artillery. That the Imperial Foot and Horse had both done Wonders; that the Heat of the Action lasted above five Hours; that they reckoned already 2500 Prisoners, more being expected every Moment; that there were among them a good many Officers of Distinction, and Abundance of Wounded; that the Affair was exceeding bloody; that it was not yet possible to count the Loss on both Sides, but that of the Enemy was undoubtedly the most considerable; that the Imperialists had taken Cannon, Colours and all other usual Trophies of a Victory.

By the Position that the King's Army will take To-morrow, along the *Tyrone* and the *Narotta*, all Communication will be entirely cut off between the Enemy and the State of *Genoa*."

To this we shall add, that by a Letter from the *Austrian* Camp, dated *June* 6, *O.S.* we have an Account, that a Reinforcement of 10,000 Men from *Germany* was then advanced as far as *Cremona*, which is but three Leagues from their Army; so that the *French* and *Spanish* Armies seem to be in a most desperate Situation.

The *French* Fleet mentioned in our last, continued in the Road off *Rochelle* till the 21st *N. S.* when they sailed out, but the Wind changing, they were obliged to put back and come to an Anchor in the Afternoon: However, as the Wind came about again in the Evening, it was thought they would sail again the next Morning. The Day before they sailed, a Nobleman arrived at *Rochelle*, preceded by a Postillion, and followed by four Gentlemen. The Nobleman was masked, and was immediately conducted on board the Duke *d'Anville*'s own Ship, whereupon the Admiral's Flag was hoisted, which is never displayed but for the Princes of the Blood, or the High Admiral of *France*.

By Advices from *Munich*, a Treaty of defensive Alliance was concluded and signed there the 6th, between the Empress Queen, and the Elector of *Bavaria*; and it was thought it would be followed by a Subsidy Treaty between the Elector and the Maritime Powers, on Account of his furnishing them with a considerable Body of his Troops.

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N. B. *The* DEBATES *in the* POLITICAL CLUB *will be resum'd the first Opportunity.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1746.

OBSERVATIONS in ſeveral VOYAGES and TRAVELS in AMERICA, continued from Page 248.

Our kind Correſpondent, who has favoured us from Time to Time with an ingenious young Gentleman's Remarks in his late American *Tour, has been ſo good as to ſend us the following for this Month; which contains ſo many remarkable Incidents, and ſuch judicious Obſervations, as we doubt not will be an agreeable Entertainment to our Readers, who are deſired to connect it with the laſt Account in our* Mag. *for* May, *p.* 248.

Now we ſurvey the land that owes its name
To Charles's *bride,* ——
And ſoon we change, for all that ſailors dread,
The ſpritely muſick, and the ſportful dance;
Where jocund damſels, and their well pleas'd mates,
Paſs the delicious moments, void of care,
And only ſtudy how to laugh and love,
Contented, happy, under Calvert's *ſway* *.

RELIEV'D from this Diſtreſs, we purſu'd our little Voyage, of about 14 Miles, thro' the ſeveral Creeks that convey you to *Golden Quarter*; and we were near 24 Hours before we arrived there, occaſioned by our frequent Interruptions, or running upon the Marſhes, or Oyſter-Banks, with which theſe Streams are prodigiouſly replete. On every Side, you might diſcern the Settlements of the Planters, with their induſtrious Clearings, ſurrounded by the native Woods of the Country; whilſt the diſtant Curlings of the aſpiring Smoak, wantoning in the Breeze, direct your Eyes to the happy Places of their Reſidence, where they, generally bleſs'd with Innocence and Chearfulneſs, a compliant Conſort, and a numerous Race at their Boards, enjoy a Life much to be envy'd by Courts and Cities. We gather'd a Fruit, in our Route, called a *Parſimon*, of a very delicious Taſte, not unlike a *Medlar*, tho' ſomewhat larger: I take it to be a very cooling Fruit, and the Settlers make uſe of prodigious Quantities to ſweeten a Beer, which they brew of *Caſſena* and divers Herbs, which is vaſtly wholeſome. The *Caſſena* is a Shrub, that has a ſmall Leaf, ſomewhat ſharpiſh, and is ſo admired, when hot Water is poured on it, that I imagine the importing of it to *England* is prohibited for fear

* See *Letter from a Son in a diſtant Part of the World*, March 2, 1743, in London Magazine, July, 1744, *p.* 355.

fear of injuring the Tea Trade. At our Arrival at our Host's, we were put to Bed, and for several Days attended with a Tenderness and Humanity that soon restored our Healths, and our Limbs to their proper Function; when, being furnished with Horses, we addressed ourselves to our first Stage, which was about 20 Miles distant from *Golden Quarter*, called *Snow-Hill*. *Golden Quarter* is a kind of straggling Country Village, but the Inhabitants of that Place and *Scuepuxon*, tho' poorer than some of their Neighbours of *Maryland*, occasioned by the Poverty of their Soil, are a perfectly hospitable, sociable, and honest Set of People, and abound in every Necessary of Life, and most of the Conveniencies. In short, they seem to repine only on three Accounts, as all this Side of the Colony does: The one is the Scarcity of strong Liquors; another the extravagant Dues to their Clergy, whom they pay a pretty large Quantity of Tobacco yearly to, by Way of Tithe, for every Head in their Families; and the third, is their paying a larger Quit-rent, which I think they do in *Sterling* Money, than any of their Neighbours under the King's Governors. These Things the poorer Sort feel pretty smartly. To be sure, the Clergy ought to be supported in every Country, independently and decently; and certainly they are an Order of Men that are intirely necessary, whilst they behave soberly and uprightly, to the Well-being of Society, and seem no where more so than in these Countries; but as I take it, there is little Justice in a poor Land holder's being obliged to give him as great an Offering as his opulent Neighbour. But here, as in every other Part of the World, the Complaints are very much regulated by the Pastor's Behaviour: You seldom hear any Grumbling, when he is a kind, benefficent, humane, and regular Man, that feels for, and endeavours to supply, both the mental Distresses and Wants, as well as the bodily ones, of the Charge intrusted to him; who never, from a Vanity of Temper, a sour Enthusiasm, or a vain Ostentation of Learning, puzzles and distracts his Hearers, by leading them astray from the plain Paths or Meanings of Christianity, into the eternal Labyrinths and intricate Mazes of Speculation and Mystery; nor sets himself up for an infallible Judge of every Dispute, and the authoritative Decider of every Question; nor, to sum up the whole, *daubs and dresses Religion* (as the Poet says) *which is divinely pure, and simple from all Arts, like a common Mistress, the Object of his Fancy.* The Rum they generally have from their Stores, is the *New-England* Sort, which has so confounded a Goût, and has so much of the Molasses Twang, that 'tis really nauseous; and this held up to a very large Price. Sometimes, indeed, an *European* Vessel lands, to the Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood, a Cargo of another Sort; which, however, never diffuses itself much to those beneath them: In other better settled Parts of *Maryland*, indeed, as about *Annapolis*, and elsewhere, you hear of no Complaints of this Sort, as every Thing is in the greatest Plenty imaginable: So that what I am speaking of, relates principally to *Worcester* County and the Parts adjacent, where the Number of Merchants or Store-keepers is but small. You now and then meet with a Cup of good Cyder, in the Season, here, tho' of a thin fretting Kind. The Beer they brew is excellent, which they make in great Quantities of *Parsimons*, &c. or *Molasses*; for few of them are come to malting their Corn, of any Kind, at which I was much surprized; as even the *Indian* Grain, as I have found experimentally, will produce an wholesome and generous Liquor. The meaner Sort you find little else but Water amongst, when their Cyder is spent.

Hush' and Milk, or Molasses, *Homine* †, Wild Fowl, and Fish, are their principal Diet, whilst the Water presented to you, by one of the bare-footed Family, in a copious Calabash ‡, with an innocent Strain of good-Breeding and Heartiness, the Cake baking upon the Hearth, and the prodigious Cleanliness of every Thing around you, must needs put you in mind of the Golden Age, the Times of antient Frugality and Purity. All over the Colony, an universal Hospitality reigns; full Tables and open Doors, the kind Salute, the generous Detention, speak somewhat like the old roast-Beef Ages of our Fore-fathers, and would almost persuade one to think their Shades were wafted into these Regions, to enjoy, with greater Extent, the Reward of their Virtues §. Prodigious Numbers of Planters are immensely rich, and I think one of them, at this Time, numbers upon his Lands near 1000 Wretches, that tremble with submissive Awe at his Nod, besides white Servants: Their Pastures bless'd with increasing Flocks, whilst their Yards and Closes boast Hundreds of tame Poultry, of every Kind, and their Husbandry is rewarded with Crops equal to all their Ambition or Desires.

The Planters in *Maryland* have been so used by the Merchants, and so great a Property has been made of them in their Tobacco Contracts, that a new Face seems to be overspreading the Country; and, like their more Northern Neighbours, they in great Numbers have turned themselves to the raising of Grain and live Stock, of which they now begin to send great Quantities to the *West-Indies*. And 'tis the Blessing of this Country and *Virginia*, and fits it extremely for the Trade it carries on, that the Planters can deliver their Commodities at their own Back-doors, as the whole Colony is inter-flow'd by the most noble navigable Rivers in the World. However, this good Property is attended with this ill Consequence, that being so well seated at home, they have no Ambition to fill a Metropolis, and associate together: They require no *Bourses*, or Meetings about Trade; a Letter will bargain for them, and the general Run of the Market determines the Price of the Commodity. For this Reason, the Capitals, and other Towns in these two Colonies, are very slightly peopled, and very badly situated, and remarkable for little else than the Residence of the Governors, and the Meeting of the three Estates, Governor, Council, and Assembly. The principal Meetings of the Country are at their Court-Houses, as they call them; which are their Courts of Justice, and where as much idle Wrangling is on Foot, often, as in any Court in *Westminster-Hall*. The Lawyers have an excellent Time here, and if a Man is a clever Fellow, that Way, 'tis a sure Step to an Estate, 'Tis Necessity that has driven the Practitioners of the Law hither, from *Europe*, and other Parts of *America*, and I remember few that had not made it very well worth their While. Thus *Innocence* and *Truth*, white-rob'd *Innocence* and heavenly *Truth*, can seldom find a Retreat to dwell in. Distracted

* *Made of* Indian *Corn, or Rice, pounded. the Husks, and fry'd. Great* Homine *has Meat or Fowl in it.* † Indian *Meal, pounded or ground with* ‡ *The Shell of a Fruit so called. Some of them hold two Quarts.*

§ *What is said here is most strictly true, for their Manner of Living is quite generous and open: Strangers are sought after with Greediness, as they pass the Country, to be invited. Their Breakfast Tables have generally the cold Remains of the former Day, hash'd or fricasseed; Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Venison-Pasty, Punch, and Beer, or Cyder, upon one Board: Their Dinner, good Beef, Veal, Mutton, Venison, Turkies and Geese, wild and tame, Fowls boil'd and roasted; and perhaps somewhat more, as Pies, Puddings, &c. for Desert: Suppers the same, with some small Addition, and a good hearty Cup to preclude a Bed of Down; And this is the constant Life they lead, and in this Part every Comer is welcome.*

tracted with their Adverſaries bare-faced Attempts, 'tis in vain they ſeek the moſt diſtant Skies: Pale-viſag'd *Guilt*, and wily *Fraud*, ſtill purſue their flow'ry Steps, determin'd to ſpare no Means to work their Unhappineſs. Wherever you travel in *Maryland* (as alſo in *Virginia* and *Carolina*) your Ears are conſtantly aſtoniſhed at the Number of *Colonels*, *Majors*, and *Captains*, that you hear mentioned: In ſhort, the whole Country ſeems at firſt to you a Retreat of Heroes; but alas! to behold the Muſters of their Militia, would induce a Man to nauſeate a Saſh, and hold a Sword, for ever, in Deriſion. Diverſity of Weapons and Dreſſes, Unſizeableneſs of the Men, and Want of the leaſt Grain of Diſcipline in their Officers or them, make the whole Scene little better than *Dryden* has expreſſed it:——

——————

And raw in fields the rude militia ſwarms;
Mouths without hands, maintain'd at vaſt expence,
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence:
Stout, once a year, they march a bluſt'ring hand,
And ever, but in times of need, at hand;
Of ſeeming arms, they make a ſhort eſſay,
Then haſten to get drunk, the bus'neſs of the day.

Indeed, now, I fancy the *Carthagening* Regiment, by returning ſome of its Veterans, will give a better Face to theſe Matters.

Holding Land by the Tenure of defending it, ſeems to be as antient as Time itſelf; and certainly nothing can endanger a Country more, than an Army of Mercenaries, who perhaps are quite unconcerned in the publick Property, and have nothing to fight for but their Pay. How neceſſary then is it, that the Militia in theſe Colonies ſhould be well diſciplined! ſince they have no regular Troops allow'd them, and cannot well maintain a conſiderable Body long themſelves. Even at this Time they are alarm'd with an *Indian* Excurſion, and Numbers are marched towards the Back of the Province to defend the Out-Settlements. Their Government is much reſpected by them, and one may, on the Whole, ſay, they are an happy People. The Negroes live as eaſily as in any other Part of *America*, and at ſet Times have a pretty deal of Liberty in their Quarters *, as they are called. The Argument, of the Reaſonableneſs and Legality, according to Nature, of the Slave-Trade, has been ſo well handled on the Negative Side of the Queſtion, that there remains little for an Author to ſay on that Head; and that Captives taken in War, are the Property of the Captor, as to Life and Perſon, as was the Cuſtom amongſt the *Spartans*; who, like the *Ameritans*, perpetuated a Race of Slaves, by marrying them to one another, I think, has been fully diſprov'd: But allowing ſome Juſtice in, or, at leaſt, a great deal of Neceſſity for, making Slaves of this ſable Part of the Species; ſurely, I think, Chriſtianity, Gratitude, or, at leaſt, good Policy, is concern'd in uſing them well, and in abridging them, inſtead of giving them Encouragement, of ſeveral brutal and ſcandalous Cuſtoms, that are too much practis'd: Such is the giving them a Number of Wives, or, in ſhort, ſetting them up for Stallions to a whole Neighbourhood; when it has been prov'd, I think, unexceptionably, that Polygamy rather deſtroys than multiplies the Species; of which we have alſo living Proofs under the Eaſtern Tyrants, and amongſt the Natives of *America*; ſo that it can in no Manner anſwer the End; and were theſe Maſters to calculate, they'd find

* *A Negro Quarter, is a Number of Huts or Hovels, built at ſome Diſtance from the Manſion-Houſe; where the Negros reſide with their Wives and Families, and cultivate, at vacant Times, the little Spots allow'd them. They are, indeed, true Pictures of Slavery, which begets Indolence and Naſtineſs.*

a regular Procreation would make them greater Gainers. A ſad Conſequence of this Practice is, that their Childrens Morals are debauch'd by the Frequency of ſuch Sights, as only fit them to become the *Maſters of Slaves*. This is one bad Cuſtom amongſt many others; but as to their general Uſage of them, 'tis monſtrous and ſhocking. To be ſure, a *new Negro* *, if he muſt be broke, either from Obſtinacy, or, which I am more apt to ſuppoſe, from Greatneſs of Soul, will require more hard Diſcipline than a young Spaniel: You would really be ſurpriz'd at their Perſeverance; let an hundred Men ſhew him how to hoe, or drive a Wheelbarrow, he'll ſtill take the one by the Bottom, and the other by the Wheel; and they often die before they can be conquer'd. They are, no Doubt, very great Thieves, but this may flow from their unhappy, indigent Circumſtances, and not from a natural Bent; and when they have robb'd, you may laſh them Hours before they will confeſs the Fact; however, were they not to look upon every white Man as their Tormenter; were a ſlight Fault to be pardon'd now and then; were their Maſters, and thoſe adamantine-hearted *Overſeers*, to exerciſe a little more Perſuaſion, Complacency, Tenderneſs and Humanity towards them, it might, perhaps, improve their Tempers to a greater Degree of Tractability. Such Maſters, and ſuch Overſeers, *Maryland* may with Juſtice boaſt; and Mr. *Bull*, the late Lieutenant-Governor of *Carolina*, is an Inſtance, amongſt many, of the ſame, in that Province: But, on the contrary, I remember an Inſtance of a late Sea Officer, then reſident in a neighbouring Colony, that for a mere Peccadillo, order'd his Slave to be ty'd up, and for an whole Hour diverted himſelf with the Wretch's Groans; ſtruck at the mournful Sound, with a Friend, I haſted to the Noiſe, where the Brute was beginning a new Scene of Barbarity, and belabour'd the Creature ſo long with a large Cane, his Overſeer being tir'd with the Cowſkin †, that he remain'd without Senſe and Motion. Happily he recover'd, but, alas! remain'd a Spectacle of Horror to his Death; his Maſter deceas'd ſoon after, and, perhaps, may meet him, *where the Wicked ceaſe from troubling, and the Weary be at reſt*: Where, as our immortal *Pope* ſings,

> No fiends torment, no chriſtians thirſt for gold.

Another, upon the ſame Spot, when a Girl had been laſh'd till ſhe confeſs'd a Robbery, in mere Wantonneſs continu'd the Perſecution, repeating every now and then theſe chriſtianlike, and ſenſible Expreſſions in the Ragings of his Fury, "*G d d mn you, when you go to Hell, I wiſh G-d would d-mn me, that I might follow you with the Cowſkin there.*"

Slavery, thou worſt and greateſt of Evils! ſometimes thou appeareſt to my affrighted Imagination, ſweating in the Mines of *Potoſi*, and wiping the hard-bound Tears from thy exhauſted Eyes; ſometimes I view thy

* *A Negro juſt purchaſed from the* Guinea-man. *'Tis really ſhocking to be preſent at a Mart of this Sort; where the Buyers handle them as the Butchers do Beaſts in* Smithfield, *to ſee if they are Proof in Cod, Flank, and Shoulders. And the Women, who have Plantations, I have ſeen mighty buſy in examining the Limbs, Size, and Abilities of their intended Purchaſe. I do not ſpeak this of* Maryland; *for I never ſaw a Lady at Market there, but have elſewhere in* America.

† *A Cowſkin is ſo called, from being a large Thong from the Hide of that Animal, twiſted into the Shape of a Swiſh Horſe-Whip, and as hard as a Bull's Pizzle. The common Method is to tie them up by the Hands to the Branch of a Tree, ſo that their Toes can hardly touch the Ground; but in the* Weſt-Indies, *they are ſo habituated to ill Uſage, and their Spirits ſo ſunk, that the Overſeer need only bid them caſt up their Arms over their Heads, which the poor Creatures readily do, and then the Torturer taking a Run to him, laſhes him; and this Diſcipline is repeated ſometimes forty Times: Hardly a Negro but bears the Marks of Puniſhment in large Scars on his Back and Sides.*

thy ſable Livery under the Torture of the Whip, inflicted by the Hands, the remorſeleſs Hands of an *American* Planter: At other Times, I view thee in the Semblance of a Wretch trod upon by ermin'd or turban'd Tyrants, and with poignant, heart-breaking Sighs, dragging after thee a toilſome Length of Chain, or bearing *African* Burdens. Anon I am ſomewhat comforted, to ſee thee attempt to ſmile under the *Grand Monarque*; but, on the other Side of the *Alpes*, thou again reſum'ſt thy Tears, and what, and how great are thy *Iberian* Miſeries! In *Britain*, and *Britain* only, thy Name is not heard; thou haſt aſſum'd a new Form, and the heavieſt Labours are lightſome under thoſe mild Skies!

Oh *Liberty*, do thou inſpire our breaſts!
And make our lives, in thy poſſeſſion happy;
Or our deaths glorious, in thy juſt defence.
ADDISON.

The Convicts that are tranſported here, ſometimes prove very worthy Creatures, and entirely forſake their former Follies; but the Trade has for ſome Time run in another Channel; and ſo many Volunteer Servants come over, eſpecially *Iriſh*, that the other is a Commodity pretty much blown upon. Several of the beſt Planters, or their Anceſtors, have, in the two Colonies, been originally of the Convict-Claſs, and therefore, are much to be prais'd and eſteem'd for forſaking their old Courſes: And Heaven itſelf, we are told, *rejoices more over one Sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine that never went aſtray*. They tell many Stories of ſome of theſe People in theſe Colonies, one of which I commit to Writing, as I had it from the very Perſon himſelf, who is the chief in the Story.

Above 60 Years ago, Capt. ——, Maſter of ——————, walking thro' *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, beheld a very pretty Child, about ſix Years of Age, bewailing himſelf for the Loſs of his Father, whom he had ſome how or other ſtray'd from. He ſooth'd the Child, perſuaded him to dry his Tears, and told him he had Orders from his Father, who was juſt ſet out for the Country, to bring him to him. The innocent Victim, without Thought of Harm, follow'd his Deliverer, as he thought him, who carry'd him in the Stage Coach to *Briſtol*, and there immediately put him on board his Veſſel, which ſail'd a Fortnight after for this Part of the World. Still fed up with Hopes of ſeeing his Father, and that he was going but a ſmall Trip by Water, where he was, and indulg'd by the Captain in all he deſir'd, the Time ſlipt away, till the Brute made appear, by the vileſt Actions, his accurs'd Deſign: The Lad ſuffer'd much, but his Innocence render'd him incapable to judge of the Propriety of ſuch Actions, and he was acquieſcent. When he arriv'd at the End of his Voyage, being very ill, he ſold him to a Planter for 14 Years, for 12 Guineas. The Planter, a Man of great Humanity, taking a Fancy to the Child, heard his ſimple Tale, and perceiv'd the Villany, but not till the Veſſel had ſail'd. He enquir'd his Name, and juſt ſo much he could tell him, and ſent over to adverti[illegible] him in the publick Papers; but before this Deſign could be compleated, near two Years elaps'd, from his firſt being kidnapp'd, when, probably, his Father and Mother were both dead, and, perhaps, the Cauſe of their Death, this Accident. In ſhort, his Maſter lik'd the Youth more and more, who was ſober and diligent, and marry'd him to an only Daughter, leaving him at his Deceaſe his whole Subſtance. Thirty Years elaps'd, and tho' under great Pain for his Ignorance of his Parents, yet happy in his Family and Affairs, he liv'd with great Content; when a

Ship,

Ship with Convicts coming in, he went to purchaſe ſome Servants, and the Idea of his barbarous Captain was ſo impreſs'd in his Mind, that he knew him at firſt Sight, and bought him eagerly; it appearing, afterwards, a notorious Crime had brought him into thoſe Circumſtances, and entirely ruin'd him. As ſoon as he brought him home, he carry'd him into a private Room, and lock'd himſelf in with him; but what Words could expreſs the Wretch's Confuſion and Aſtoniſhment, when he underſtood whoſe Hands he had fallen into! for he had no Notion before of the Gentleman's being the ſame, that, when a Lad, he had us'd ſo vilely. Struck with Remorſe, and the Fear of Puniſhment, he fell on his Knees and begg'd Forgiveneſs. 'Twas in vain, he was interrogated about his Maſter's Parents; he knew as little of them as himſelf; the Maſter inrag'd, order'd him to be lock'd into an upper Room, reſolving to keep him to the hard Service he deſerv'd the Remainder of his Life; but the next Morning he was found ſtabb'd to the Heart, with a Knife that had been uncautiouſly left in the Room; and ſo deſpairingly finiſh'd a wretched Life. The Gentleman is now near 70, and very hearty and well.

And now let me addreſs me to my Journey, which lay in a very pleaſant Road, thro' the Woods, that every now and then preſented you with an opening Plantation: We met an *Indian* Man and Woman upon this Road, who came from a Town of *Whigwhams*, near *Snow-Hill*, where they inhabit, in great Peace, with their Neighbours We paſs'd ſeveral Branches * and Savannahs, and the Road all the Way is pretty much upon the Level, and marſhy; the Soil of the upper Grounds a looſe reddiſh Sand or Earth. At our Arrival at *Snow-Hill*, I took up Quarters at an Ordinary †, and found them very good. The Parſon of the Pariſh, who has the only Brick-Houſe in Town, was a good converſible Man, as was alſo the Preſbyterian Miniſter, a *Scotchman*, of which Nation great Numbers are ſettled hereabouts. The Church and all the Houſes are built of Wood, but ſome of them have Brick Stacks of Chimneys: Some have their Foundations in the Ground, others are built on Puncheons or Logs, a Foot or two from the Earth, which is more airy, and a Defence againſt the Vermin. The Women here are very pretty, and the Men, for the generality, obliging enough. The Town is very irregular, and has much the Aſpect of a Country Fair, the Generality of the Houſes differing very little from Booths. We ſtaid here only one Day, and the next ſet forward with hired Horſes, not being able to buy any in the Town. The Hire was a *Shilling Sterling per* Day for each Horſe, and a *Shilling per* Day for a Guide. They are good ſerviceable little Creatures ‡, and travel at a great Rate. The next Night we got to the Line that divides *Maryland* from *Virginia*, being about 30 Miles, thro' a Road whoſe delightful Scenes conſtantly refreſh'd the Senſes with new and beauteous Objects. And here I can't help quoting Mr. *Lewis*, when ſpeaking of another Road in this Colony, he ſays;

But now the enclos'd plantation I forſake,
And onwards thro' the woods my journey take;
The level road the longſome way beguiles,
A blooming wilderneſs around me ſmiles;

* *A* Branch *is a Stream running acroſs the Road, from ſome neighbouring Creek or River.*

† *Or Tavern, Eating-houſe, or Inn.*

‡ *And live moſt prodigiouſly hard. At Night, you need only tether them out, and they pick Subſiſtence enough in their Station; I have known them go ſix Days Journey without a Feed of Corn; having nothing but the Stalks of* Indian *Wheat, and ſuch other Litter as they could pick up.*

Here hardy *oak*, there fragrant *hick'ry* grows,
* _____
Here ſtately *pines* unite their whiſp'ring heads,
And with a ſolemn gloom embrown the ſhades.
See there a green *ſavanna* opens wide,
Thro' which ſmooth ſtreams in wanton mazes glide;
Thick branching ſhrubs o'erhang the ſilver ſtreams,
Which ſcarcely deign t' admit the ſolar beams.

And, indeed, I can't help, every now and then, taking him out of my Pocket in this Country; for his deſcriptive Part is juſt and fine, and ſuch a Warmth of Sentiment, ſuch a delicate Vein of Poetry, ſuch an unaffected Piety runs thro' the Whole, that I eſteem it one of the beſt Pieces extant. This, with my other dearer Treaſure †, and my *Euclid*, generally relieves me from a too great Sameneſs of Proſpect, or Frequency of the ſame Objects.

Here, having brought ſeveral Bottles of Wine for the Purpoſe, we drank Succeſs to *Britain*, his Majeſty's Health, and that of the Right Honourable Proprietor, whoſe great and good Qualities have endear'd him much to the People of this Colony.

There certainly can't be a greater Grievance to a Traveller, from one Colony to another, than the different Values their Paper Money bears; for if he is not ſtudious to get rid of the Money of one Place before he arrives at another, he is ſure to be a conſiderable Loſer. The *New-England* Money, for Inſtance, which is exceſſively bad, and where, to pay a Six-pence or Three-pence, they tear a Shilling Bill to Pieces, is much beneath the *New-York* Money in Value, and will hardly be got off there without ſome Perſon is going into the firſt nam'd Province. *New-York* and *Penſilvania* often differ about the Dignity of their Bills, and they fall and riſe in the different Circulations they take. The *Maryland* Money is generally pretty good, but of a low Value, and this, again, is not taken on the Weſtern Shore of *Cheſapeak*, where only Gold and Silver is current: *North Carolina* is ſtill lower than *Maryland*, and *South Carolina* worſt of all; for their Money there is ſo low as ſeven for one *Sterling*, ſo that it makes a prodigious Sound; and not only ſo, but even private Traders there coin Money, if I may uſe the Expreſſion, and give out ſmall printed, or written circulating Notes, from Six-pence to a Pound, and upwards; in which they are, no Doubt, conſiderable Gainers, not only by the Currency of ſo much ready Money, without much Expence in making it, but alſo by Loſs, wearing out, or other Accidents. In *Georgia*, again, this Money never paſſes, for all their Bills are of *Sterling* Value, and will paſs all over *America* as well as Bank Notes. There are, I find, ſome conſiderable Gains, and Stockjobbing in *America*, by the iſſuing out, and calling in, their new and old Bills, which I ſhall not think proper to touch upon.

There are very conſiderable Numbers of *Roman Catholicks* in *Maryland*, particularly about the Borders of *Penſilvania*; but the Bulk of the Colony is of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion, with a grand Mixture of divers other Sects. The Women are very handſome in general, and moſt notable Houſewives; every Thing wears the Marks of Cleanlineſs and Induſtry in their Houſes; and their Behaviour

* Their burſting buds the tender leaves diſcloſe;
The tender leaves in downy robes appear,
Trembling, they ſeem to move with cautious fear,
Yet new to life, and ſtrangers to the air.

We ſuppoſe the Author ſuppreſs'd theſe Lines, in the ſame Deſcription, becauſe the Seaſon of the Year was different when he was there. The whole Poem is in our Magazine *for* April 1733, *p.* 204—207. *It was firſt publiſh'd in a Paper call'd the* Weekly Regiſter, *ſince deceas'd.*

† *Letter to a Son, ſign'd* Sophronius, *in your* Mag. *for* July 1744, *p.* 343. ANONYMUS.

haviour to their Husbands and Families is very edifying. You can't help observing, however, an Air of Reserve, and somewhat that looks at first, to a Stranger, like Unsociableness, which is barely the Effect of living at a great Distance from A frequent Society, and their thorough Attention to the Duties of their Stations. Their Amusements are quite innocent, and within the Circle of a Plantation or two, they exercise all the Virtues that can raise one's Opinion of the too light Sex. I would B premise here, that I am not writing any Thing yet of the more refin'd Part of the Colony, but what I say now is confin'd to a Tract of about 200 Miles; for in some other Parts you'll find many *Coquettes* and *Prudes*, as well as in other Places; nor, per- C haps, may the Lap-Dog or Monkey be forgotten. Hail delightful Sex! would you divest yourselves of but some few Foibles; would you attend somewhat more to the Knowledge of yourselves, and turn your Eyes inwards; had not the rolling D Chariot, the shining *Ring*, the *Indian* Exoticks, the *Frenchify'd* Affectation, the gay Coxcomb, more Charms than Knowledge, Decency, Prudence, Discretion and Merit, how happy would you be! But to roll on in a continued Round of senseless Impertie- E nence, will never, never, raise you to the Character or Situation of these *American* Wives. My God! what a different View has the Representation! the one a Piece where every Figure on the Canvas glows with native Ease, Grace and Proportion; F no artful Heightnings, no absurd Conceit, has debas'd the great Designer, Nature: On the contrary, turn your Eyes this Way; what Figures are these? From what distant Clime were they imported? From the Region of *fickly Whim*, and the Designer sure, G like *Rabelais*, was resolv'd to paint some Beings that were too odd to exist any where else: What a Load of Ornaments, and a Glare of Colours, that quite hurt the Eye in looking on the Piece! nor is there one truly smiling Stroke, one Grace, nor one Beauty in the whole Delineation.

What's female beauty, but an air divine,
Thro' which the soul's unfading lustres shine?
She, like a sun, irradiates all between;
The body charms, because the mind is seen.
INCERT. AUCT.

I should busy myself more in the descriptive Part of my Journal whilst in this Colony, did I not reserve myself, till my Arrival in *Virginia*; for there is such a Connection between the Trade and Nature of the Soil, and the Commodities they raise and export, that one general Account will serve for both: Nor do the two Countries appear much of a different Form; for in the Uplands of *Maryland*, they are as mountainous, and abound in Valleys as much as they do in *Virginia*. For this Reason, I wave those Matters till I arrive there, and insist so much on the Manners and Tempers of the Inhabitants and the Genius of this Country.

They have some considerable Seminaries of Learning in the two Colonies; but *Williamsburgh* College in *Virginia* is the Resort of all the Children, whose Parents can afford it; and there they live in an academical Manner; and, really, the Masters were Men of great Knowledge and Discretion at this Time; tho' it can't yet vie with those excellent Universities, for I must call them so, of the *Massachusetts*; for the Youth of these more indulgent Settlements, partake pretty much of the *Petit Maitre* Kind, and are pamper'd much more in Softness and Ease than their Neighbours more Northward. Those that can't afford to send their Children to the better Schools, send them to the Country School-Masters, who are generally Servants, who, after serving their Terms out, set up

for themſelves, and pick up a Livelihood by that, and writing Letters, and keeping Books for their illiterate Neighbours. Often a clever Servant or Convict, that can write and read tolerably, and is of no handicraft Buſineſs, is indented to ſome Planter, who has a Number of Children, as a School-Maſter, and then, to be ſure, he is a tip-top Man in his Parts, and the Servant is us'd more indulgently than the generality of them.

As I ſaid before, the young Fellows are not much burden'd with Study, nor are their Manners vaſtly polite: But the old Gentlemen are generally a moſt agreeable Set of Companions, and poſſeſs a pretty deal of improving Knowledge; nay, I know ſome of the better Sort, whoſe Share of Learning and Reading, would really ſurprize you, conſidering their Educations; but this, to be ſure, muſt be an after Improvement. One Thing they are very faulty in, with regard to their Children, which is, that when young, they ſuffer them too much to prowl amongſt the young Negros, which inſenſibly cauſes them to imbibe their Manners and broken Speech. The Girls, under ſuch good Mothers, generally have twice the Senſe and Diſcretion of the Boys; their Dreſs is neat and clean, and not much bordering upon the ridiculous Humour of their Mother Country, where the Daughters ſeem dreſſed up for a Market.

'Tis an odd Sight, that except ſome of the very elevated Sort, few Perſons wear Perukes, ſo that you would imagine they were all ſick, or going to Bed: Common People wear Woollen and Yarn Caps; but the better ones wear white Holland, or Cotton: Thus they travel fifty Miles from Home. It may be cooler, for ought I know; but, methinks 'tis very ridiculous.

They are all great Horſemen, and have ſo much Value for the Saddle, that rather than walk to Church five Miles, they'll go eight to catch their Horſes, and ride there; ſo that you would think their Churches look'd like the Out-Skirts of a Country Horſe Fair; but then, as ſome Excuſe, it may be ſaid, that their Churches are often very diſtant from their Habitations.

An univerſal Mirth and Glee reigns in *Maryland*, amongſt all Ranks of People, and at ſet Times, nothing but Jollity and Feaſting goes forward: Muſick and Dancing are the everlaſting Delights of the Lads and Laſſes, and ſome very odd Cuſtoms they have at theſe Merry-makings: You would think all Care was then thrown aſide, and that every Misfortune was buried in Oblivion. In ſhort, my Spirits have been ſometimes raiſed ſo much, that I have almoſt forgotten I was of another Clime, and have wiſh'd myſelf for ever amongſt them. Adieu! happy People! For the Favours I have reaped at your Hands, Gratitude ſhall ever fill my Breaſt: I leave you but to return again *; once more to partake of your Halcyon Feaſts, and hearty jovial Mirth.

For now, with glad'ned eyes, we view the bounds
Of that fam'd colony, from whence the weed,
The ſalutiferous plant, that ſends the breaſt
From noxious vapours of th' inclement morn,
Provocative to ſolid, ſtudious tho't,
Derives its birth and uſe; the land that erſt
Employ'd the labours of our virgin queen,
And ſtill is ſacred to *Eliza*'s fame †.

[*To be continued ſome other Time.*]

To

* *The Author was again in* Maryland *for ſome Time, and many of the detach'd Obſervations were made then, though he choſe to interweave them with this ſhort Tour.* † *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN we conſider what a ſurprizing Effect *Cuſtom* has upon the Manners of a People, we muſt conclude, that there is nothing the Legiſlative Power ſhould be more careful of, than to put a Stop to any *bad Cuſtom*, as ſoon as they find it begins to prevail, eſpecially among thoſe whoſe Example may give it a Sanction.——*Cuſtom*, they ſay, *is a ſecond Nature*; and, indeed, it is ſo powerful, that it often abrogates the Laws of Nature, as well as thoſe of Society, and ſometimes makes the moſt horrid and unnatural Crimes paſs for meritorious Actions: ——Cruelty becomes Religion, Vice becomes Virtue, and Folly is dignify'd with the Name of Wiſdom.—I have been juſt led into this Train of thinking, by reading the *Report of the Army Committee*.——To cheat or defraud thoſe whoſe Concerns are intruſted to our Care, is ſurely a Breach of the Law of Nature, and a Crime which every Man of common Honour, if not authorized by *Cuſtom*, would bluſh to be charged with.——The Crime is monſtrous, let the Perſon defrauded be never ſo undeſerving, or in never ſuch affluent Circumſtances. How monſtrous, how egregiouſly wicked muſt it then be, when the Perſons defrauded are not only ſuch as deſerve well of their Country, but ſuch as would otherwiſe have ſcarcely ſufficient wherewithal to ſubſiſt!—— Yet by the *Report* I have mentioned, we find, that this Crime, monſtrous and wicked as it is, has not only been committed but long practiſed, and that by Gentlemen whoſe Honour is not in any other Reſpect to be queſtioned, and who, I am convinced, would never have been guilty of this, if they had not, by *Cuſtom*, been induced to think, that there was no Crime in what they were guilty of, and that the Profit from thence accruing were a Perquiſite that of Right belonged to them.

To explain what I mean, I muſt inform my Readers, that in all our Marching Regiments the Pay of a common Foot Soldier is *ſix Pence* a Day, but then out of this *ſix Pence* there is about *two Pence* a Day detained for furniſhing him with Cloaths, Linen, and other Neceſſaries. Theſe *two Pences* are called the *Off-Reckonings*; and are paid by the Government to the Colonel of each Regiment, who is entruſted with the Care of keeping the Soldiers of his Regiment properly cloathed, according to thoſe Regulations that have been eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty for cloathing the Army.——The *Off-Reckonings* are certainly therefore the Property of the Soldiers of each Regiment, and when there is any Saving, it ought to be accounted for to them, or ſome Way or other applied to their Benefit. If the Colonel of the Regiment run any Riſk, or if theſe *Off-Reckonings* ſometimes fell ſhort of what was neceſſary for ſupplying the Regiment with ſufficient Cloathing according to his Majeſty's Regulations, there might be ſome Reaſon for allowing him to apply to his own Uſe an accidental Saving; but no ſuch Caſe ever happens, ſo far as appears from this *Report*; for the *Off-Reckonings* always amount to more than is ſufficient for cloathing the Regiment; and when by Accidents in War, or otherwiſe, the Colonel is put to an extraordinary Expence, he has an Allowance made to him for it by the Government.

The Colonel can, therefore, claim no Right to the *Off-Reckonings* of his Regiment, nor has he the leaſt Pretence for converting to his own Uſe whatever Saving or Surplus may happen, after the Regiment has been provided with ſufficient Cloathing, according to his Majeſty's Regulations.——As the Colonel has the Power to appoint what Sort of Cloth

and

and Linen the Soldiers ſhall have for their Cloathing, provided it is not worſe than thoſe Patterns that have been approved of by a Board of General Officers, he may, 'tis true, ſo order it, that there ſhall never be any Saving.——He may furniſh the Soldiers with ſuch good Cloth, Linen, *&c.* that the whole *Off-Reckonings* ſhall never amount to more than is ſufficient for cloathing his Regiment; but then the Soldiers would have this Advantage, that their Cloaths would be much better, and when furniſhed with new Cloaths they could make much more by the Sale of the Old.

Having ſaid that the Colonel has the Power to appoint what Sort of Cloth, *&c.* the Soldiers ſhall have for their Cloathing, provided it is not worſe than thoſe Patterns that have been approved of by a Board of General Officers, I muſt obſerve, that when a Regiment is to be cloathed, the Colonel, or the Perſons he is to contract with for the cloathing his Regiment, lay Patterns of the Cloth, *&c.* to be made uſe of for that Purpoſe, before a Board of General Officers for their Approbation. If they diſapprove, Patterns of a better Sort muſt be provided; for till they have approved of the Patterns the Cloaths cannot be made, and even after they are made, they may be thrown back upon the Hands of the Colonel or Contractor, if they ſhould appear to be worſe than the Patterns.

But then I muſt likewiſe obſerve, that, as appears from the *Report*, ſuch Patterns have been generally approved of, as left a conſiderable Saving in the Hands of the Colonel, and this Saving he has as generally put into his own Pocket.——Whether this proceeds from our General Officers being of Opinion, that our common Soldiers have no Occaſion for finer Cloaths than uſual, or whether it proceeds from their having Regiments of their own, I ſhall leave to the Reader to determine.——But this I will ſay, that if our common Soldiers have no Occaſion for finer Cloaths than uſual, Care ſhould be taken to make the Colonel account for every Saving that can be made out of the *Off-Reckonings* of his Regiment, and apply it ſome Way or other to the Benefit of the common Soldiers, to whom alone it properly belongs.

Inſtead of this, we find by the *Report*, that the Colonels have always ſunk thoſe Savings into their own Pockets, tho' they have often amounted to a very large Sum of Money; and tho' there does not appear to be a Proof, that any Colonel ever received a *Preſent* from thoſe he contracted with for cloathing his Regiment, yet I may hereafter undertake to ſhew, even from what appears in the *Report*, that the Contractors have generally had a very profitable Bargain, and that if they did not agree to make the Colonel a *handſome Preſent*, they were thereby at leaſt laid under a very great Obligation, which we may, without Breach of Charity ſuppoſe, they took Care to requite, if they expected to be ever again employed in the ſame Sort of Buſineſs.

Now as the Colonel, with Reſpect to the *Off-Reckonings* and the Cloathing of his Regiment, is plainly but a Truſtee for the Soldiers, I muſt appeal to the World, if he does not cheat and defraud the poor Soldiers, as often as he puts a *Shilling* of the *Off-Reckonings* into his own Pocket, or agrees to pay a high Price for the Cloaths in Hopes of a PRESENT or *Gratification* from the Contractor? This then is a Crime of the deepeſt Dye, and when we conſider the Merit of a common Soldier, who has often ventured his Life in the Cauſe of his Country, and the poor Pay that is allowed him, can we avoid looking upon this Crime with Horror and Deteſtation?

Yet ſo prevalent is *Cuſtom*, that this Crime has been long practiſed, and

and is now committed without Shame or Remorſe.——When a Colonel has cloathed his Regiment as well as moſt others in the Service are cloathed, he thinks he has fulfilled the Duty of his Truſt, and therefore concludes, that the Surplus of the *Off-Reckonings* belongs of Right to himſelf, without conſidering, that it aroſe by making a greater Deduction from the poor Soldiers Pay than was neceſſary for the Uſe intended, and that when that Uſe is ſatisfied, the Surplus, whatever it may be, belongs of Right to thoſe from whom the Deduction was made.

This miſtaken Way of thinking could not at firſt proceed from Reaſon.——Thoſe who firſt introduced the *Cuſtom* muſt have been ſenſible of the Breach of Truſt they committed, and of the Injuſtice they did to the poor Soldiers under their Command: But *Habit* has as great an Effect upon the Mind as it has upon the Body; and as we may by *Habit* be led into the moſt unnatural and awkward Geſtures, ſo we may by *Habit* be led into the moſt unreaſonable Ways of thinking.——This, I am convinced, is the Caſe of moſt of the preſent Colonels in our Army.——Without Reflection they have fallen into the Way of thinking eſtabliſhed by *Cuſtom*, and ſanctified by the Example of their Predeceſſors.——This prevents their being ſenſible of the Crime they commit, otherwiſe few of them would ever have been guilty of it.——They would have diſdained to withhold from the poor Soldier ſo much as a *Farthing* of that ſmall Pay allowed him by the Publick, if they had not by *Cuſtom* been induced to think, that the Surplus of the *Off-Reckonings*, over and above what is neceſſary for cloathing the Regiment, is a Perquiſite of their Office, and a Property belonging to themſelves.

Upon this Subject I ſhould be unjuſt to his *Royal Highneſs the Duke*, if I did not take particular Notice of his having broke through this *monſtrous Cuſtom*.——As the firſt Regiment of Guards conſiſts of a much greater Number of Men than any other Regiment in the Service, the Colonel of that Regiment might certainly make a more conſiderable Advantage than could be made by any other Colonel, ſhould he, according to *Cuſtom*, convert to his own Uſe the Surplus of the *Off-Reckonings*; but his *Royal Highneſs* immediately preceived the Injuſtice of this *Cuſtom*, therefore as ſoon as he got that Regiment, he generouſly reſolved, as appears from the *Report*, to eſtabliſh this Surplus as a Stock Purſe for the Regiment, to be applied in Charities to ſuch of the common Soldiers as happened to fall into any Diſtreſs, or in Benefactions to ſuch of them as might by their Behaviour merit any extraordinary Favour.——This was worthy of his illuſtrious Birth, and now more illuſtrious Character; and now he has broke the Ice, it is to be hoped, his Example will be followed by moſt of the Colonels of the Army.——I ſay broke the Ice; for it is dangerous to break through even a *bad Cuſtom*, eſpecially if it be ſuch a one as brings Advantage to Men of Figure and Character in their Country.——A Man who firſt breaks through ſuch a *Cuſtom* is ſure of becoming the Object of the Reſentment of moſt of thoſe who are Gainers by it; and if he is not a Man of high Birth and Character, he runs the Riſk of being brought into Contempt by the united Voice againſt him.——To put an End to this *Cuſtom* therefore, which has been ſo long eſtabliſhed, and is of ſuch Advantage to our Colonels of Regiments, required no leſs a Man than a *Duke of Cumberland*; and yet ſo prevalent is *Cuſtom* that even his Example would not, we find, have been ſufficient, if it had not been enforced by this *Parliamentary Inquiry*.——Nay, I am afraid, that both will fail of Succeſs, if the Parliament ſhould ſtop at the *Report* from

from their Committee; for tho' it appears, that the Honourable Gentlemen of that Committee have been at infinite Pains to detect all the Frauds in the Army, for which they deserve the Thanks of every common Soldier that is now, or may hereafter be listed in the Service; yet to me it seems evident, that some new Regulations are necessary for preventing the common Men, both of our Army and Navy, from being injured or oppressed by their Commanding Officers.

What these Regulations may be, I shall not pretend to point out; but I cannot help observing, that the great Number of Officers that have of late Years made their Way into the House of Commons, may be of great Prejudice to the Discipline both of our Army and Navy, and will certainly contribute towards the Oppression of the common Men in both. ——This must appear evident to every one who considers the Nature of our happy Constitution.——In this Kingdom it is a Part, and a chief Part of the Regal Office, to protect the Poor and Low against the Oppressions of the Rich and Great; and as the House of Commons is the Grand Inquest of the Nation, it is their Duty to have an Eye upon the Conduct of all those in Office or Command, and to rectify, or represent for that Purpose to their Sovereign, the Misconduct or Oppressions of those who are employed by him in the executive Part of our Government.——But by admitting the Officers of our Army and Navy into the House of Commons, both these Duties may be defeated.——It is impossible for the King to come at the Knowledge of any of those Oppressions, which the Poor are subjected to, by those he places in Office or Command over them, unless it be by Information from his Ministers, or by Address from one or other of the Houses of Parliament.——Now as the King's Ministers are, by the Nature of our Constitution, obliged to keep upon as good Terms as possible with both Houses of Parliament, they must of Course be shy of giving any Information against an Officer who has a Seat in either House.——Nay, should the King by Accident be informed of any Oppression committed by such Officers, his Ministers may probably advise him not to take Notice of it, because of such Officer's being a Man that always votes according to their Direction in Parliament; and thus that Part of the Regal Office by which the King is obliged to protect the Poor and the Low against the Oppressions of the Rich and Great, must be intirely defeated, by admitting Officers, especially of our Army and Navy, to have Seats in the House of Commons.

Then with Regard to the House of Commons as being the Grand Inquest of the Nation: As such it is certainly their Duty to have an Eye upon the Conduct of all Officers employed in the executive Part of our Government, especially those of our Army and Navy; and to make a strict Inquiry into their Conduct, when there is the least Appearance or Complaint of their oppressing or any Way injuring those under their Command.——Can it be expected, that such an Inquiry will not be opposed by all those Officers that have Seats in the House; especially when the Complaint is against an Oppression that all of them have been, or are in Hopes of having an Opportunity to be guilty of? ——Whoever moves for such an Inquiry may certainly expect to be opposed by all the Officers in the House; and as the Officers are generally the Favourites or Friends of the Ministers for the Time being, such a Motion will as certainly be opposed by the whole Court Party: Against such an Opposition when there are a great Number of Officers in the House, can any one hope for Success?——

And

And will not Deſpair of Succeſs be at all Times a moſt effectual Bar againſt any Man's making the Attempt?——This is ſo evident, that I am ſurprized how the late Motion for an Inquiry into the Army came to be made, but much more how it came to meet with Succeſs.——Luckily for the common Soldiers in our Army, many of their Officers happened at that Time to be under a Neceſſity to neglect their parliamentary, for the Sake of attending their military Duty, and perhaps, our Miniſters thought it at that Time more neceſſary to court the Service of the common Soldiers in the Field, than that of their Officers in Parliament. But this is a Sort of Conjuncture that can very ſeldom happen; and therefore we muſt conclude, that by admitting the Officers of our Army and Navy into the Houſe of Commons, one of the principal Duties of that Houſe will be defeated.

Thus I have ſhewn, that by admitting the Officers of our Army and Navy into the Houſe of Commons, one of the great Duties of the Regal Office, as well as one of the great Duties of that Houſe, muſt always be very much obſtructed, if not entirely defeated; and this we may be further convinced of by conſidering the Grievance that gave Occaſion for this Letter.——The Colonels making a Perquiſite of the *Off-Reckonings* of their reſpective Regiments, and turning to their own Uſe whatever Part of them could be ſaved after cloathing the Regiment, is a Grievance that is not of Yeſterday.——It is a Grievance of a long ſtanding, and a Grievance that was known to every Man who had any Thing to do with the Army; but we may be well aſſured, that his Majeſty was never rightly informed of it:——The great Inclination he manifeſts to have Juſtice done to every Rank of Men, eſpecially in the Army and Navy, and the utter Averſion he ſhews upon all Occaſions to Oppreſſion, muſt convince us, that if he had been informed of this *oppreſſive Cuſtom*, he would have put an immediate Stop to it; and therefore the Continuance of it can be imputed to nothing but the great Number of Officers that have of late Years crowded into the Houſe of Commons.

This has prevented his Majeſty's Miniſters from giving him a proper Information; and this, without Doubt, prevented any Gentleman of that Houſe from making a Motion for an Inquiry into this Grievance, till the late Opportunity happened, which ſome Gentlemen, to their great Honour, took Advantage of, for getting ſome of the Grievances of the Army authentically detected; and now they are detected, it is to be hoped, that moſt of them will be effectually removed.

But this of putting it out of the Power of the King or Houſe of Commons to protect the common Men, or even the Subaltern Officers of our Army and Navy, from being defrauded and oppreſſed by their Commanding Officers, is not the only Evil that reſults from allowing Officers to have Seats in the Houſe of Commons.——What is ſtill worſe, if poſſible, it may introduce Neglect of Duty, and even Cowardice, both in our Army and Navy.——Thoſe Officers, who have Seats in that Houſe, will depend upon their parliamentary Merit not only for Preferment but for Impunity, in caſe they ſhould a long Time neglect their Duty, or act in a cowardly Manner, which will of Courſe make many of them guilty of both; and as parliamentary Merit will always be more conſidered by Miniſters than military Merit, as long as there are any Officers in the Houſe of Commons, thoſe Officers that have not the good Luck to get Seats there, will content themſelves with the bare Performance of their Duty, ſo as to prevent their being broke by a Court Martial, for Neglect or Cowardice; none of them will endeavour to ex-

cel either in military Knowledge, or in the Performance of any extraordinary martial Atchievments, becauſe they will ſoon find, that nothing but parliamentary Merit can intitle them to any extraordinary Preferment.

To this I muſt add, that ſuch Officers as have Seats in Parliament, will always be more apt to oppreſs thoſe under their Command, and to introduce *bad Cuſtoms* into the Army or Navy, than thoſe who have not ſuch a Protection to depend on for Impunity.——This we may be convinced of from the *Report*; for it is very remarkable, that the Colonel, who from thence appears to have made the leaſt by the *Off-Reckonings* or Cloathing of his Regiment, is a Gentleman who never was in Parliament;——a Gentleman who always depended upon his genteel Behaviour and military Merit for his Preferment, and by theſe Qualifications alone has riſen to almoſt the higheſt Rank in the Army.——And as good Treatment always makes good Soldiers, it is likewiſe remarkable, that no Regiment behaved better at the Battle of *Dettingen* than the Regiment commanded by this Gentleman.

For theſe Reaſons, I muſt be of Opinion, that a Law for excluding all Officers in the Navy or Army, except Admirals and Generals, from having Seats in the Houſe of Commons, would be of great Advantage to the Service.——Even Generals ſhould be excluded as long as they have Regiments, leſt they ſhould be encouraged by their Intereſt in Parliament to make unjuſt Perquiſites of their Regiments; but with regard to Generals having Regiments, it were to be wiſhed that we would imitate the Example of *France*, where no General Officer is allowed to have the Command of a Regiment.—— In the Day of Battle the two Commands are, indeed, abſolutely incompatible; and therefore upon ſuch Occaſions, the Command of the Regiment always devolves upon the Lieutenant Colonel, by which Means the Regiment is deprived of at leaſt one of its neceſſary Officers.——But this Regulation, we may ſuppoſe, will never take Place here, till our Regiments are made as little profitable to the Colonels as the Regiments in *France* now are.——If this had been the Caſe laſt Winter, we ſhould, I fear, have been deprived of that notable Service that has been done to the Nation by what was called the *Noblemens Regiments*; and this may, perhaps, be a Reaſon for our continuing to make our Regiments more profitable to the Colonels, than Regiments in *France* are to their Colonels; but, ſurely, it can be no Reaſon for allowing our Colonels to defraud either the Soldiers or the Publick.

But ſuppoſing it impracticable to prevent our Generals having the Command of Regiments, it is not ſurely impracticable to exclude all ſuch Generals, together with the other Officers, from having Seats in the Houſe of Commons; and ſuch a Regulation could not but be extremely agreeable to every Man of true Honour and Merit both in our Army and Navy; for while Officers are allowed to have Seats in the Houſe of Commons, Preferment will always run in that Channel, and a Man of true Honour will diſdain to purſue Preferment thro' ſuch a dirty Channel: I ſay, ſuch a Channel; becauſe when an Officer reſolves to make his Seat in Parliament the Cauſe of his Preferment in the Army or Navy, from the Moment he enters the Houſe, he muſt throw aſide all Regard to Honour and Conſcience, and vote thro' thick and thin with the Prime Miniſter for the Time being.——If he does not do this, his Seat in Parliament will be a Bar to his Preferment, and may be a Cauſe of his being diſmiſſed the Service.——For this Reaſon, no Officer of true Honour will ever deſire to have a Seat in Parliament;

but in that Caſe he will often find younger Officers preferred over his Head, by Means of their parliamentary Intereſt; and if he happens to be a Gentleman of ſuch a Fortune or Family in his Country, that he might eaſily get himſelf choſen into Parliament, his not doing ſo, will, upon every Occaſion, be an Objection to his Preferment; for, however well he may ſerve his Sovereign in the Quality of *an Officer*, the Miniſters will object to and obſtruct his Preferment, if he refuſes, or avoids having an Opportunity to ſerve them as *a Voter*.

An abſolute Excluſion of all Officers from Seats in the Houſe of Commons, muſt therefore be a Regulation that would be extremely agreeable to all Officers of true Honour and Merit; and with Regard to the common Men both in our Army and Navy, ſuch a Regulation would be of infinite Advantage, becauſe it would leave both the King and the Houſe of Commons at full Liberty to exert that Office which reſpectively belongs to them.——If any Colonel or other Officer oppreſſed or defrauded the Men under his Command, ſome of the King's Miniſters would probably hear of it, and as they would then be under no Awe or Dread of the Officers voting againſt them in Parliament, they would not only give his Majeſty an immediate Information, but would adviſe him to order immediate Redreſs.——This they would take Care to do, even ſuppoſe the offending Officer ſhould be one of their Friends or Relations, in order to prevent the Affair's being brought before Parliament; for as the Houſe of Commons would then be at full Liberty to exert their Office of Inquiſitors General for the Nation, and as no Grievances are more worthy their Care than thoſe of our Army and Navy, the Miniſters could not hope to prevent the Affair's being brought before that Houſe, ſhould they neglect or delay having it inquired into and redreſſed by his Majeſty.

Such a Regulation ought therefore to be ardently wiſhed for by all the common Soldiers and common Sailors in the publick Service, becauſe it would tend in a great Meaſure to free them from every Grievance they have now any Reaſon to complain of; and as it would contribute a great deal towards putting an End to all parliamentary Merit, it would tend towards reviving the antient Diſcipline and Courage of our Army and Navy: Courage, military Knowledge, and a punctual Performance of Duty would then be the only Qualifications for recommending a young Officer to Preferment; and as he would then have nothing to do with Politicks, he could neither forfeit his Character, nor ſhock his Conſcience, by voting for unpopular or pernicious Meaſures in Parliament.

In ſhort, the excluding of Officers from Seats in the Houſe of Commons, is ſo much for the Advantage of our common Soldiers and Sailors, ſo much for the Honour of the Officers in our Army and Navy, and ſo much for the Benefit of the publick Service, that I am ſurprized, it has not been long ſince agreed to, and I can ſuggeſt to my ſelf no one ſolid Objection againſt ſuch a Regulation. ——Surely, it will not be ſaid, that it is neceſſary for the Houſe to have ſome Officers in it for directing them in their Proceedings with regard to the Army or Navy.——When they want Information as to Facts, they may call Officers before them to be examined as Witneſſes; and as to the Forms of Proceeding, the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, or the Secretary of War or his Deputy, will be more able to direct them than any Officer, and ſome of theſe, we may ſuppoſe, will always be Members of that Houſe.——Beſides, it is not to be ſuppoſed, but that there will always be in the Houſe ſome old Gentlemen who have paſſed their Youth

in the Navy and Army, and such Men will be as capable to direct as those that are in immediate Service.

This therefore can be no Objection, nor can ever be made use of but by those who dare not own their real Objection, which is that of its tending to render the House of Commons less dependent upon our Ministers of State; but whatever Weight this Objection may have with those Officers that are now in the House, I am sure, it can have no Weight with those that are not there, nor with any Man who has a true Regard for the Liberties of his Country, or for his own Honour; for if Preferment is never to be acquired but by an Officer's sacrificing his Honour and Conscience in Parliament, we may soon bid Adieu to all Honour in our Army or Navy; and when Honour is fled, Courage, I am afraid, will not stay long behind; which deserves to be considered by every Man, who regards either the Glory or Safety of his native Country; and that it may be so, I hope you will publish this in your next *Magazine*, by which you will oblige,

SIR,

Your constant Reader and Friend,

June 3, 1746. PHILOSTRATUS.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* Protestant Dissenting Ministers *in and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, humbly beg Leave to approach your Majesty's Presence, to offer our sincerest and warmest Congratulations for the happy Suppression of that impious and unnatural Rebellion, which hath been excited and carried on by ungrateful and perjured Men, in Favour of an outlaw'd, abjured, and Popish Pretender.

How just were our Fears at the unexpected Progress of this wicked Attempt; and to what substantial Miseries must we have been reduced, had God, for our Sins, permitted it finally to prosper! Your Majesty's just and equitable Government, and in this every dear and valuable Interest belonging to us as Men, Christians, and Protestants, were the sacred Objects immediately struck at, and the Sacrifices intended to be made to the Ambition and Perfidy of *France*, the Superstition and Cruelty of *Rome*, and the presumptuous Claims of the desperate and worthless Invader of your Majesty's Dominions.

The seasonable and entire Victory with which God hath blessed your Majesty's Arms, is attended with so many happy Consequences, not only to these Kingdoms, but to the Protestant Religion and the Liberties of *Europe*, as will never be forgotten, whilst we know how to value the inestimable Blessings it hath secured; and well deserves all the most grateful and public Acknowledgments to Almighty God, that a People doomed to Ruin, and saved by Him from Destruction, is capable of returning.

The Choice of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, to be at the Head of your Majesty's Forces on this important Occasion, is the noblest Demonstration of your Majesty's high Regard for the national Welfare, and that in your Royal Breast the private Affection of a Father is taught to give Way to the publick Good; and will transmit the Remembrance of your Majesty to all future Ages, under the most honourable Character that a King can bear, the Friend, the Father of your People. And how distinguished is your Majesty's Happiness, that the freeing these Kingdoms from Outrage, Sedition, and Rebellion, was by Providence reserved for this illustrious Royal Youth, early treading the Paths of Glory, and formed under your great Example, to be a Scourge to your Majesty's and his Country's Enemies, and a general Blessing to these favour'd Kingdoms!

That your Majesty may long live, beloved and honour'd by all your Subjects, fear'd and submitted to by all your Enemies, and be, under God, continued the Guardian of Liberty, and the Protector of true Religion: That all your Majesty's Blessings may be hereditary, your Honours descend to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and the Succession to your Imperial Crown never fail in your august Family: These, Sir, are our fervent Prayers, and of all who wish well to themselves, or have any just Concern for the Safety and Happiness of their Posterity.

To which Address his MAJESTY returned the following most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for your Congratulations on the Success of my Arms, under the Command of my Son, the Duke, against the Rebels.

am truly sensible of the Zeal which you have shewn, upon all Occasions, for the Support of my Government; and you may depend upon the Continuance of my Protection.

The following is the Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND *to the Right Hon. the Earl of* LEVEN, *his Majesty's High Commissioner to the late General Assembly of the Church of* Scotland, *which we gave some Account of in our last, p. 286; tho', by some Accident, it did not come to his Lordship's Hand till after the Dissolution of the Assembly.*

My Lord Commissioner,

THE Meeting of the venerable the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, furnishes an Occasion I have wished for, of expressing publickly the just Sense I have of the very steady and laudable Conduct of the Clergy of that Church, through the whole Course of this most wicked, unnatural, and unprovoked Rebellion.

I owe it to them in Justice to testify, that upon all Occasions I have received from them Professions of the most inviolable Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Government; of the warmest Zeal for the Religion and Liberties of their Country; and of the firmest Persuasion, that these Blessings could not be preserved to the Nation, but by the Support of his Majesty's Throne, and of the Succession in his Royal Family; and in Support of the Sincerity of their Professions, I have always found them ready and forward to act, in their several Stations, in all such Affairs as they could be useful in, though often to their own great Hazard; and of this I have not been wanting to give due Notice from Time to Time to his Majesty.

I must desire your Grace to assure the venerable the General Assembly, of the very sincere Acknowledgment I shall always feel, for the particular Marks of Good Will and Affection I have received every where from the Clergy; of my Regard and Esteem for their Body, and of my good Wishes for all its Members.

I heartily wish Success to the good Work you are upon for the Service of his Majesty, and the true Benefit of his faithful Subjects.

I am,
My Lord Commissioner,
Your Grace's most affectionate Friend.

The following Letter, transmitted from the Secretary at War, by his MAJESTY's *Command, to Lord* BERKELEY, *was read to his Lordship's new-rais'd Regiment, before they were dismissed.*

My Lord, War-Office, June 10, 1746.

HIS Majesty has thought fit to order the Regiment, under your Lordship's Command, to be disbanded, on their Arrival at *Gloucester*. But, as the King considers the Zeal and Affection expressed for his Person and Government, in your Lordship's Offer to raise this Regiment in the late important Time of national Danger, and the Chearfulness and Alacrity with which it was raised, he cannot part with it, without expressing his particular Satisfaction therein.——I am therefore, by his Majesty's Command, and in his Name, to thank your Lordship, and your Officers, for the seasonable and distinguished Marks you have given of your Fidelity and Attachment to his Majesty on this Occasion.

I am likewise commanded by his Majesty, to desire your Lordship, and the rest of the Officers, to thank the private Men, in his Name, for their Services, before they are dismissed; in order that there may be no one Person, in your Regiment, unacquainted with the Sense his Majesty has of their Zeal, and loyal Behaviour in his Service.

And as it would be, at this Time, of the greatest Utility, to have the remaining Part of the Army as compleat as possible, I am further commanded to desire your Lordship, and the Officers of your Regiment, to use your best Endeavours to engage as many, as may be, of your Men, who shall be willing and fit, to enlist themselves in the old Regiments (from which Officers will be ordered for that Purpose to repair to the Quarters, in which they shall be disbanded) and thereby shew, that the same Zeal continues for their *King* and *Country*, which they have hitherto so laudably exerted in Defence of both. I am, with great Respect, *My Lord,*

Your Lordship's most obedient,
And most humble Servant,
H. FOX.

The Lord *Herbert*'s, and other new-rais'd Regiments, were disbanded about the same Time, with the like Acknowledgments of their Loyalty and Zeal for his Majesty's Service.

The following is an exact Copy of the Letter wrote by Lord LOVAT *to his Royal Highness the Duke of* CUMBERLAND, *dated at* Fort William, June 12, 1746. (See p. 314.)

SIR,

THIS Letter is most humbly addressed to your Royal Highness, by the very un-

unfortunate *Simon* Lord *Frazier* of *Lovat*, I durſt not preſume to ſolicit or petition your Royal Highneſs for any Favour, if it was not very well known to the beſt People in this Country attached to the Government, ſuch as the Lord Preſident, and by thoſe that frequented the Court at that Time, that I did more eſſential Service to your Royal Family in ſuppreſſing the great Rebellion in the Year 1715, with the Hazard of my Life, and the Loſs of my only Brother, than any of my Rank in *Scotland*; for which I had three Letters of Thanks from my Royal Maſter, by the Hands of Earl *Stanhope*, then Secretary of State; in which his Majeſty ſtrongly promiſed to give me ſuch Marks of his Favour, as ſhould oblige all the Country to be faithful to him; therefore the gracious King was as good as his Word to me, for as ſoon as I arrived at Court, and was introduced to the King by the late Duke of *Argyle*, I became, by Degrees, to be as great a Favourite as any *Scotchman* about the Court; and I often carried your Royal Highneſs in my Arms in the Parks of *Kenſington* and *Hampton-Court*, to hold you up to your Royal Grandfather, that he might embrace you, for he was very fond of you and the young Princeſſes. Now, Sir, all that I have to ſay in my preſent Circumſtances, is, that your Royal Highneſs will be pleaſed to extend your Goodneſs towards me, in a generous and compaſſionate Manner, in my preſent deplorable Situation; and, if I have the Honour to kiſs your Royal Highneſs's Hand, I would eaſily demonſtrate to you, that I can do more Service to the King and Government, than the deſtroying an hundred ſuch old, and very infirm Men like me, paſſed 70, (without the leaſt Uſe of my Hands, Legs, or Knees) can be of Advantage in any Shape to the Government.

Your Royal Father, our preſent Sovereign, was very kind to me in the Year 1715. I preſented, on my Knees, to his Majeſty, a Petition in Favour of the Laird of *Mac Intoſh*, to obtain a Protection for him, which he granted me, and gave it to *Charles Carbcart*, then Groom of his Bed-Chamber, and ordered him to deliver it into my Hands, that I might give it to the Laird of *Mac Intoſh*. This was but one Teſtimony of ſeveral Marks of Goodneſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to beſtow on me while the King was at *Hanover*; ſo I hope I ſhall feel, that the ſame compaſſionate Blood runs in your Royal Highneſs's Veins.

Major General *Campbell* told me, that he had the Honour to acquaint your Royal Highneſs, that he was ſending me to *Fort William*, and that he begged of your Royal Highneſs to order a Litter to be made for me to carry me to *Fort Auguſtus*, as I am in ſuch a Condition, that I am not able to ſtand, walk, or ride. I am, with the utmoſt Submiſſion, and moſt profound Reſpect,

SIR,

Your Royal Highneſs's moſt obedient,
And moſt faithful humble Servant,
Signed,
LOVAT.

N. B. Lord *Loudoun* took this Lord into Cuſtody in *December* laſt, but he made his Eſcape from him. See p. 36, 37.

We ſhall, on this Occaſion, inſert the two following Letters, wrote in October *laſt, when the Rebellion was got to ſome Head, after the Battle of* Preſton-Pans; *which will give ſome further Light to this Affair.*

Copy of a Letter from Lord P——d——t to Lord L——v——r, Oct. 28, 1745.

My Lord,

AS I have now the Honour of being charg'd with the publick Affairs in this Part of the Kingdom, I can no longer remain a Spectator of your Lordſhip's Conduct, and ſee the double Game you have play'd for ſome Time paſt, without betraying the Truſt repoſed in me, and at once riſquing my Reputation, and the Fidelity I owe to his Majeſty as a good Subject. Your Lordſhip's Actions now diſcover evidently your Inclinations, and leave us no further in the Dark about what Side you are to chuſe in the preſent unhappy Inſurrection: You have now ſo far pull'd off the Maſk, that we can ſee the Mark you aim at, tho', on former Occaſions, you have had the Skill and Addreſs to diſguiſe your Intentions in Matters of far leſs Importance. And, indeed, methinks a little more of your Lordſhip's wonted Artifice would not have been amiſs, whatever had been your private Sentiments with reſpect to this unnatural Rebellion. You ſhould, my Lord, have duly conſidered and eſtimated the Advantages that would ariſe to your Lordſhip from its Succeſs, and balanced them with the Riſques you run if it ſhould happen to miſcarry; and above all Things you ought to have conſulted your own Safety, and allow'd that the chief Place in your Syſtem of Politicks; which, I perſuade myſelf, would have induc'd your Lordſhip to have play'd the Game after quite a different Manner, and with a much greater Degree of Caution and Policy. But ſo far has your Lordſhip been from acting with your ordinary *Proueſſe* and Circumſpection on this Occaſion, that you ſent away your Son and the beſt Part of your Clan to join the Pretender, with as little Concern as if no Danger had attended ſuch a

Step;

Step: I say, sent them away; for we are not to imagine they went away of themselves, or would have ventured to take Arms without your Lordship's Concurrence and Approbation: This, however, you are pretty sure can't be easily prov'd, which, I believe indeed, may be true. But I can't think it will be a difficult Matter to make it appear, that the whole Strain of your Lordship's Conversation in every Company where you have appeared, since the Pretender's Arrival, has tended to pervert the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, and seduce them from their Allegiance: And give me Leave to tell you, my Lord, even this falls under the Construction of Treason, and is no less liable to Punishment than open Rebellion, as I am afraid your Lordship will find when once this Insurrection is crush'd, and the Government at Leisure to examine into the Affair. And I am sorry to tell you, my Lord, that I could sooner undertake to plead the Cause of any one of those unhappy Gentlemen, who are just now actually in Arms against his Majesty, and I could say more in Defence of their Conduct, than I could in Defence of your Lordship's. The Duke of *Perth* and Lord *Ogilvy* never qualify'd, nor did they ever receive the smallest Favour from the present Government; but, on the contrary, were both stripp'd of their Titles and Honours, and from Men of the first Quality, reduced to the State of private Gentlemen, since the Revolution, and may both be supposed to act from a Principle of Resentment, and only took up Arms to recover what they thought themselves unjustly depriv'd of. Lord *George Murray* never had any Place or Pension from the Publick, and was, no Doubt, drawn in by the Influence of the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, perhaps, touch'd with Pity and Commiseration for his eldest Brother, who has spent the best Part of his Life in Exile, and undoubtedly upon an Allowance much inferior to his Dignity. These, and such like Apologies, may be offer'd in Defence of most of the leading Men in the present Rebellion; but what shall I say in Favour of you, my Lord? You, who have flourish'd under the present happy Establishment? You, who, in the Beginning of your Days, forfeited both your Life and Fortune, and yet, by the Benignity of the Government, was not only indulg'd the Liberty of living at home, but even restor'd to all you could lay Claim to: Nay, his Majesty's Goodness went so far as to employ your Lordship in his Service, and was pleased to honour you with the Command of one of the independent Companies that were raised some Years ago in the Highlands, which you enjoy'd for a very long Time: So that both Duty and Gratitude ought to have influenced your Lordship's Conduct, at this critical Juncture, and disposed you to have acted a Part quite different from what you have done. But there are some Men whom no Duty can bind, nor no Favour can oblige; and, I'm afraid, if a timely Repentance don't prevent it, your Lordship will, not unjustly, be rank'd among that Number. You now see, my Lord, how unanimous the People of *England* are against the Pretender, and what Forces they are mustering up to oppose him. The King has ordered home his Troops; several Noblemen have raised Regiments at their own Expences; and every County and Corporation throughout the Kingdom are entering into Associations in Defence of the present Establishment: So that these few unhappy Gentlemen who are engaged in this Rebellion, will have Armies after Armies to encounter, and if your Lordship entertains any Hopes of their Success, you'll find your Mistake, when 'tis too late to amend it. What I would therefore propose to your Lordship, as the only Expedient left to rescue you from the Hazard of a rigorous Prosecution, is, to recal your Son and his Men immediately. This Step, I'm persuaded, would produce several good Consequences, for, on the one hand, it would prevent Numbers from joining the Rebels, who now hang in Suspence; and, on the other, occasion a great many of those already engaged, to desert and retire to their respective Habitations, and, perhaps, may be the Means of crushing the Rebellion without further Bloodshed, which would do your Lordship a great deal of Honour, and such a remarkable Piece of Service would be amply rewarded by the Government. If you shall judge it proper, my Lord, to follow this Advice, it will give me a great deal of Pleasure, as it will contribute to stop the Progress of an unhappy Civil War, that threatens us with endless Calamities; but if your Lordship continues obstinate, and will not order your Men to disband and return home, I shall be obliged to take you into Custody, be the Event what it will: And then your Lordship will run the Risk of having your Family extirpate as well as other of the Highland Chiefs, when the Rebellion is once quelled. Now, my Lord, I have told your Lordship my Sentiments pretty freely, and no less out of Friendship to your Lordship than Duty to the Publick. I might have advanc'd many other Arguments, to induce your Lordship to follow my Advice, but, methinks, what I have already said, is sufficient; and so I shall only further add, that I am, *My Lord*,

I——ſi, Oct. 28, 1745. *Yours*, &c.

Cæſar

Copy of Lord L—v—s's *Letter, in Answer to Lord* P—d—t's, October 29, 1745.

My Dear Lord,

I Received the Honour of your Lordſhip's Letter late laſt Night, of Yeſterday's Date; and I own I never receiv'd one like it ſince I was born; and I give your Lordſhip ten thouſand Thanks for the kind Freedom you uſe with me in it: For I ſee by it, that for my Misfortune, in having an obſtinate ſtubborn Son, and an ungrateful Kindred, my Family muſt go to Deſtruction, and I muſt loſe my Life in my old Age. Such Uſage looks rather like a *Turkiſh* or *Perſian* Government, than like a *Britiſh*. Am I, my Lord, the firſt Father that has had an undutiful and unnatural Son? Or am I the firſt Man that has made a good Eſtate, and ſaw it deſtroyed in his own Time, by the mad, fooliſh Actions of an unnatural Son, who prefers his own extravagant Fancies to the ſolid Advice of an affectionate old Father? I have ſeen Inſtances of this in my own Time, but never heard till now, that the Fooliſhneſs of a Son would take away the Life and Liberty of a Father that liv'd peaceably, and was an honeſt Man, and well-inclined to the reſt of Mankind. But I find, the longer a Man lives, the more Wonders and extraordinary Things he ſees. Now, my dear Lord, I beg Leave to tell you my Mind freely in my Turn. I thank God, I was born with very little Fear in the greateſt Difficulties and Dangers by Sea and Land, and, by God's Aſſiſtance, I often ſav'd my Life by the Firmneſs and Steadineſs of my Reſolutions; and though I have now but a little Remains of a Life that is clogged with Infirmities and Pain, yet by God's Help I am reſolved to preſerve it as long as I can. And though my Son ſhould give Way with the young People of his Clan, yet I will have ſix hundred brave *Fr—ſ—rs* at home, many of them about my own Age, that will loſe the laſt Drop of their Blood to preſerve my Perſon; and I do aſſure your Lordſhip, if I am attack'd, that I will ſell my Life as dear as I can. For ſince I am as peaceable a Subject as any in the Kingdom, and as ready to pay the King's Taxes, and to do every Thing elſe that a faithful Subject ought to do, I know no Law or Reaſon that my Perſon ſhould not be in Safety. I did uſe, and will uſe, the ſtrongeſt Arguments that my Reaſon can ſuggeſt to me by my Couſin *Gort—ge*, that he muſt repeat them to my Son; and if they ſhould not prevail, is it any Ways juſt or reaſonable that I ſhould be puniſhed for the Faults of my Son? Now, my dear Lord, as to the unhappy Civil War that occaſions my Misfortunes, and in which almoſt the whole Kingdom is involv'd, on one Side or the other, I humbly think, that Men ſhould be moderate on both Sides, ſince it is morally impoſſible to know the Event; for Thouſands, ten Thouſands, on both Sides, are poſitive that their own Party will carry. And ſuppoſe that this venturous P—nce ſhould be utterly defeat, and that the Government ſhould carry all in Triumph, no Man can think that any King upon the Throne would deſtroy ſo many ancient good Families, for engaging in a Cauſe that was always their Principle, and what they thought their Duty to ſupport. King *William* was as great a King, as to his Knowledge of Government and Politicks, as ſate for many hundred Years upon the Throne of *England*; and when his General, who was one of the beſt in *Europe*, was defeat, and forced to run to ſave his Life, and all his Army routed at * *Killicranky* by a Handful of *Highlanders*, not full two thouſand in Number, King *William* was ſo far from deſiring to extirpate them, that he ſent the Earl of *Breadalbine* with twenty-five thouſand Pounds Sterling, and fought no other Conditions from them, than that they ſhould live peaceably at home. So, my Lord, we cannot imagine, that though the *Highlanders* ſhould be defeated this Time, and moſt of them killed, and the Government full Maſter of the Kingdom, that any Adminiſtration would be ſo cruel, as to endeavour to extirpate the whole Remains of the *Highlanders*. Beſides, it would be a dangerous Enterprize, which we nor our Children would ſee at an End.

I pray God, we may never ſee ſuch a Scene in our Country, as Subjects killing and deſtroying their Fellow-Subjects. For my Part, my Lord, I am reſolved to live a peaceable Subject in my own Houſe, and do nothing againſt the King or Government. And if I am attack'd by the King's Guards, and his Captain-General at their Head, I will defend myſelf as long as I have Breath in me; and if I am kill'd here, 'tis not far to my Burial-Place; and I will have, after I am dead, what I always wiſh'd, the Coronoch of all the Women in my Country, to convey my Body

* *In* 1689. *King* William's *Forces were commanded by General* Mackay, *and thoſe of the late King* James *remained Maſters of the Field, tho' with the Loſs of their General, Viſcount* Dundee, *a brave Soldier, which proved fatal to their Party, that dwindled away for Want of a good Leader.*

Body to my Grave; and that was my Ambition, when I was in my happiest Situation in the World. I am,

Bonsoir, My Lord,

Oct. 30, 1745. *Your Lordship's, &c.*

What L—d P—f—d—nt hints at in his Letter to this Lord, may be seen by the following Account.——In 1692, he was Captain *Fraser* in *Tullibardine*'s Regiment; but quitted, to pursue his Claim to be *Chief* of the *Frasers*; in order to which, he laid a Scheme to get the Heiress of *Lovat*, who being about to marry Lord *Salton*'s Son in 1694, he by his armed Clan seized him and his Company, and erecting a Gibbet, forc'd Father and Son to break off the Contract. But still he could not come at the young Lady; wherefore in 1695, he seiz'd Lady Dowager *Lovat* in her House, caus'd a Person to marry her to him, against her Will, and cutting her Stays open with his Dirk, his Highland Lads tore of her Cloaths, put her to Bed, and were Witnesses to the Consummation. Not long after, he was tried and condemned, tho' absent, for a Rape on this Lady, and for Treason in opposing the Laws with an armed Force, and outlaw'd: But tho' K. *William* pardon'd the latter, he fled to *France* for the former; where he made his Court to K. *James*, turn'd Papist, and obtain'd a Commission; and in 1702, a Sum of Money from the *French* King to raise a Party in *Scotland*. But his Credit not being sufficient to do it, having had a Meeting with a Minister of State in *London*, on his Return to *France*, he was committed to the *Bastile*; where he lay several Years, and to gain his Liberty took Priest's Orders. He afterwards acted as a Jesuit Priest at *St. Omers*, till about 1715, when coming over, and taking a contrary Part, he assisted in recovering *Inverness* from the Rebels. At last he got the Title of *Lovat*, had an Highland Company given him, and many considerable Favours conferr'd on him.

Copy of M. Van Hoey's *Letter to the Duke of* Newcastle, July 4, 1746.

SIR,

I Am extremely mortified, my Lord, to have displeased the King your Sovereign, by transmitting to your Excellency the Letter which M. the Marquis *d'Argenson* had sent to me for his Majesty. (See p. 288, 289.) But, my Lord, how could I act otherwise? The two Courts had already made use of my Ministry many Times to convey their Sentiments to each other reciprocally, on particular Occasions. If I have erred in sending this Letter to your Excellency, I have not done it with a Design to offend, for if you [illegible] (though I am now sensible, that [illegible] was ill founded) that in this Affair I did nothing more than was [illegible]

May it please your Excellency to consider, that I have not spoke one Word in Favour of the Pretender and his Adherents, in my Letter which accompanied that of M. the Marquis *d'Argenson*; but have only opened the Subject of [illegible] of the Minister of his Most Christian Majesty, in the same Manner as I have always done, in transmitting to the Ministers of the two Kings, such Letters as they have reciprocally sent to me, directed to each other; and I was very far, my Lord, from thinking that I ran the least Risque of displeasing you, when I indulged myself in writing to your Excellency, and in the superlative Satisfaction of writing to a Man whom I so much respect, Maxims which are not only most sacred in their Nature, but most familiar to him; much less to offend so great a Monarch, in whose Friendship the Republick is so highly honoured. I am, therefore, my Lord, the more emboldened to beg, that you would intercede for me with his Majesty: Do not refuse me, my Lord, your good Offices to excuse to him the Imprudence which has appeared in my Conduct; the Uprightness of my Intentions speaks for me, and I am too sensible of the Justice and Goodness of his *Britannick* Majesty not to hope that, by the Interposition of your Excellency, I shall not continue to appear so criminal in the Eyes of so magnanimous a Prince.

I had just finished this Letter when I received a Resolution of their High Mightinesses, informing me of their Displeasure at my Conduct, with respect to the sending M. the Marquis *d'Argenson*'s Letter, and that which I had written to your Excellency with it; they command me at the same Time to write to your Excellency in civil and decent Terms, to acknowledge and beg Pardon for my Imprudence, and to be careful to act with more Circumspection for the future. (See p. 315.)

Your Excellency will easily conceive, having already voluntarily anticipated the Command contained in the above-mentioned Rescript of their High Mightinesses, I shall without the least Reluctance punctually conform thereto.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Copy of M. Van Hoey's *Letter to the Duke of* Newcastle, July 8, 1746.

SIR,

MY Misfortune, my Lord, to have so much displeased so great a Monarch,

July, 1746

whose Friendſhip is ſo precious to the Republick, ſo ſenſibly affects me, that I find myſelf obliged to make uſe of this Opportunity, to repeat my Inſtances to your Excellency, that you would have the Goodneſs to honour me with your Interceſſion to his Majeſty.——I have erred, my Lord, but I love Peace, Mankind, and my Country; I eſteem nothing uſeful, which is not juſt and honeſt, and my Prayers for the Accompliſhment of the juſt Deſires of the King your Sovereign, and for the Glory of his Reign, are inceſſant and ſincere. Theſe Sentiments, my Lord, which are alſo your own, give me ſome Sort of Title to aſpire to your Friendſhip, and Hopes of the moſt favourable Succeſs from the good Offices of your Excellency, for my obtaining his *Britannick* Majeſty's Pardon.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

N. B. The Opportunity *Van Hoey* ſpeaks of, is the Demand made by M. *d'Argenſon*, of a Paſſport for a *French* Commiſſary of War to go over to *England*, and negotiate an Exchange of Priſoners, according to the Cartel of *Franckfort*.

The real Senſe of M. V— H——'s *Letter to his Grace the D—— of* N——, *July* 4, 1746.

My Lord,

I AM curſedly vexed, that the King your Sovereign has ſo much good Senſe, as not to be impoſed on by the Letter M. *D'Argenſon* wrote me, and which I was ſo great a Fool as to ſend to your Lordſhip: But you know, my Lord, I could not do otherwiſe, if I had a Mind to act conſiſtent with my Character for theſe twelve Years paſt, which was ever to oblige the *French* Miniſtry, and pay the Penſions they ordered. I own, my Lord, they have erred, and ſo have I, in that what we intended for the Security of the Rebels, may prove their Ruin, which you may believe partly affects us.

Your Excellency will be ſo good to conſider, I have not ſpoken one Word for the *Prince* who is called the *Pretender*, nor for his Adherents; I only commented on M. *D'Argenſon*'s Letter, as I really thought it wanted ſome Strokes of *Unction* and *Politeneſs*, to ſet off its Stupidity. Beſides, it gave me the ſuperlative Satisfaction of diſplaying my *Ciceronian* Stile, and convincing the Moſt Chriſtian King and his Miniſters, I would venture every thing to affront your Maſter, who, by his Friendſhip, too much honours the Republick.

For theſe Reaſons I perſuade myſelf, that your Excellency cannot refuſe to lie to the King, and get him to excuſe my Impudence, and write in my Favour to my Maſters, tho' your Excellency well knows I value not what the great or little Miſſionaries can do. You know, that by my Religion, and by my Politicks, I was born to be an Ambaſſador to the Day of my Death; for I will not return like a Dog to his Vomit.

Juſt as I was putting the finiſhing Hand to this Letter, I received their High M————s Orders to write to your Excellency in *civil* and *decent* Terms, and to acknowledge and beg Pardon for my Impudence; and, if poſſible, to be a better Boy for the future.

The above has anticipated their Commands (though I had their Orders before I began,) and I have complied, as far as in me lay; but to write in *civil* and *decent Terms*, was forced into the Order of the S——s by my Enemies, as what they knew was incompatible to my Nature. However, I ſhall write to your Excellency in ſuch *Terms*, as, I defy your Excellency, or any one elſe, to comprehend.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

As the Trial of the three Lords in the Tower *comes on this Month, it may not be amiſs to ſee* Sir EDWARD COKE'S *Account, how a Peer is to be tried, in Caſe of Treaſon, &c. before the Lord High Steward of England; which is as follows.*

HE muſt be indicted before Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or in the *King's-Bench*, if the Treaſon or Miſpriſion, Felony, or Miſpriſion of Felony, be committed in that County where the *King's-Bench* ſit; when he is indicted, then the King, by his Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *England*, conſtitutes ſome Peer of the Realm to be, *hac vice*, Steward of *England*, who is Judge in this Caſe, (and has the Title of Grace.) The Commiſſion recites the Judgment generally as 'tis found, and Power given to the Lord Steward to receive the Indictment, &c. and to proceed *ſecundum Legem et Conſuetudinem Angliæ*. A Commandment is alſo given by the ſame to the Peers of the Realm to be attendant and obedient unto him; as alſo to the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, to bring the Priſoner before his Lordſhip.

Then a *Certiorari* is awarded out of *Chancery*, to remove the Indictment itſelf before the Lord Steward; which may either bear Date the ſame Day with the Steward's Commiſſion, or any Day after. The Lord Steward directs his Precept under his Seal to the Commiſſioners, to certify the Indictment ſuch a Day and Place. He alſo makes two other Precepts, one to the Conſtable or Lieutenant of the *Tower*, to bring the Body of the Priſoner before him, at ſuch a

Day

Day and Place; as also to a Serjeant at Arms, to summon *tot & tales Dominos, Magnates & Proceres hujus Regni Angliæ, prædicti R. Comitis E. Pares, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, quod ipsi personaliter compareant coram prædict. Seneschallo, apud Westm. tali die & hora, ad faciend. ea quæ ex parte Domini Regis forent facienda*, &c.

In this Summons four Things are observable.

1. That all these Precepts, most commonly, bear Date in one Day.

2. That no Number of Peers are named in the Precept, and yet there must be twelve or above.

3. That the Precept is awarded for the Return of the Peers, before any Arraignment or Plea pleaded by the Prisoner.

4. That the Lords are not *de vicineto*; and therefore the Sitting and Trial may be in any County of *England*.

At the Day, the Lord High Steward, with six Serjeants at Arms before him, takes his Place under a Cloth of State; and then the Clerk of the Crown delivers to him his Commission, who re-delivers it. After three *O Yes's* by a Serjeant at Arms, and Commandment given in the Name of the Lord High Steward of *England* to keep Silence, the Commission is read; then the Usher delivers to the Steward a white Rod, *(8 or 9 Foot long)* who re-delivers the same, which he holds before the Lord High-Steward. It was deliver'd, upon the like Occasion, to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, by *Garter King at Arms*.

O Yes being again made, Commandment is given, in the Name of the High-Steward, to all Justices and Commissioners, to certify all Indictments and Records; which being deliver'd into Court, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Return, and the Serjeant at Arms is commanded to return his Precept, with the Names of the Earls and Barons by him summoned, and the Return of that is also read; then are the Peers summoned to answer to their Names, which are recorded.

When they have taken their Places, and the Prisoner set to the Bar, then the Lord High-Steward declares unto them the Cause of their Assembly, and persuades the Prisoner to answer without Fear, assuring him, that he shall be heard with Patience, and that Justice shall be done to him.

After this, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Indictment, and proceeds to the Arraignment of the Prisoner; and, if he plead *Not Guilty*, the Entry is, *Et de hoc de bono & malo ponit se super Pares suos*, &c. After which the Lord High Steward gives a Charge to the Peers, exhorting them to try the Prisoner indifferently, according to their Evidence, which is opened by the King's Learned Counsel, who produce their Proofs for the King against the Prisoner. Some, or all of the Judges, are ever attendant upon the Lord High-Steward, and take their Places at the Feet of the Peers.

After the Evidence is given for the King, and the Prisoner's Defence made, he is withdrawn from the Bar, under the Custody of the Lieutenant, whilst the Tryers go to some Place to consider of their Evidence; upon Debate of which, if they doubt of any Matter, they cannot send to the High-Steward to ask the Judges any Questions of Law, but in the Hearing of the Prisoner, that he may know whether the Case be rightly put, *de Facto Jus oritur*; neither can they send for the Judges to know their Opinion, but the High-Steward ought to demand it in Court, in the Presence of the Prisoner.

When the Lords are agreed, they return into Court, and the Lord High-Steward publickly, in open Court, beginning with the Puisny Lord (or youngest Baron) says unto him, *My Lord* A. *is* W. V. S. *guilty of the Treasons whereof he hath been indicted and arraigned, or any of them?* And the Lord standing up uncovered, and laying his right Hand on his Breast, says, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty, upon my Honour*; and so upward of the rest *seriatim*.

The Peers having given their Verdict in the Absence of the Prisoner, the Prisoner is brought to the Bar, whom the Lord High-Steward acquaints with the Verdict of his Peers, and gives Judgment accordingly, either of Condemnation, or Acquittal.

After the Service is perform'd, and *O Yes* made for dissolving the Commission, the white Rod is taken by the Lord High-Steward in both his Hands, and broken in Pieces.

N. B. *The Ax is borne before the Prisoner, as he goes to his Trial, by the Gentleman-Gaoler, with the Edge from him; and after being found Guilty, with the Edge to him.*

Having in our Magazine *for* March *last, p.* 140, *inserted a very judicious Letter to Mr.* Wesley, *in relation to some false Facts asserted by him, in his* Farther Appeal, *it will be doing Justice to the Gentleman who wrote that Letter, and to Mr.* Wesley, *as well as a Satisfaction to the Publick, to insert the following.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LETTER, *&c.*

SIR, June 18, 1746.

I DELAY'D answering your Letter of *March* 18, till I could be fully informed of the Facts in Question.

I ſaid, in the *Farther Appeal*, p. 48, "Who dares repel one of the greateſt Men in his Pariſh from the Lord's Table, even tho' he—openly deny the Lord that bought him? Mr. *Stonehouſe* did this once: But what was the Event? The Gentleman brought an Action againſt him.—And who was able and willing to eſpouſe his Cauſe? He alone who took it into his own Hands; and before the Day when it ſhould have been tried here, called the Plaintiff to anſwer at a higher Bar."

You, 1. blame me for ſuppoſing that Gentleman to be one who *openly denied the Lord that bought him*; I mean, *openly denied the ſupreme Godhead of Chriſt*.——If he did not, I retract the Charge.

You ſay, 2, *That Gentleman brought no Action, nor commenc'd any Suit againſt Mr.* Stonehouſe.—— Upon ſtricter Enquiry, I find he did not; it was another Gentleman, Mr. C—*p*—*r*.

You, 3. obſerve, it was *not the Death of the Plaintiff which* ſtopt this Action; but *before it proceeded to a Trial, Mr.* Stonehouſe *thought fit to requeſt it as a Favour, that the Action might be ſtopt, promiſing not to do the like any more.* —— Mr. *Stonehouſe* himſelf gives a different Account; but whether his or yours be the more juſt, is not material, ſince the Subſtance of what you obſerve is true, *viz.* "That it was not the Plaintiff's Death which ſtopt the Action."

You add, *I would willingly hope, that you did not deliberately deſign to impoſe upon the World.*——I did not; and do, therefore, now *acknowledge the Truth in as publick a Manner as* I am able, being willing, *as far as in me lies, to make Amends for whatever Injury I have done.*

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN WESLEY.

The following is the Account printed at Vienna, *by Authority, of the late Victory obtain'd by the Empreſs's Troops over the* French *and* Spaniards *near* Placentia, June 16, *N. S.* (*See p.* 318, 319.)

IT was on the 15th of *June* that the Commanding Field Marſhal Prince *Lichtenſtein* receiv'd certain Intelligence, that the Enemy was reſolv'd to attack our Army the next Day with an united Force. This Reſolution was the leſs to be doubted of, as the Enemy, being more and more preſſed, by the Approach of the King of *Sardinia*'s Army, found themſelves obliged to take a violent Reſolution: For which Reaſon, the Prince immediately made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to receive the Enemy in a vigorous Manner. At 11 o'Clock at Night, a Captain of *Balayea*'s Regiment, who was poſted at *Quartſolo*, with 60 Horſe and 100 Waraſdiners, was attacked and obliged to retire. As ſoon as Gen. *Nadaſti* had Advice of the ſaid Retreat, he caused a Front to be formed againſt the Ditch on the Flank of his Right Wing; but notwithſtanding that, the Enemy drove away from there alſo the Captain and 100 Waraſdiners who were poſted there; he being reinforced with 100 Men, retook his Poſt. In the mean while, the Enemy forced the Poſt of *Caſa fina Pelegrina*, which was occupied by 50 Huſſars and as many Waraſdiners.

Gen. *Brown*, who had the ſole Command of the left Wing, being arrived, and having receiv'd Advice from Gen. *Nadaſti*, by Col. *Macguire*, that the Enemy not only drove back his Poſts one after another, but was alſo in March in 3 Columns by *Quartiſolo*, upon the Road to *Bobbio*, and from *Galliana*, from whence it was eaſy to perceive, that their Deſign was to ſurround the Corps under Gen. *Nadaſti*, and to come behind our Cavalry of the Left Wing, Count *Brown* detach'd Major Gen. *Czock*, and the Colonel of *Vettes*'s Regiment, *Epele*, and the Colonel of young *Konigſegg*, *Marini*, with ten Companies of Grenadiers, over the Canal of *St. Bonico*, to facilitate the Retreat of *Nadaſti*'s Corps, and to ſtop the Enemy till the ſaid *Nadaſti*, with all the Huſſars and Waraſdiners, and the *German* Cavalry under the Command of Gen. *Luchesi*, had repaſſed the ſaid Canal. This was all performed in good Order, after which the ſaid General *Czock* and the two Colonels *Epele* and *Marini* with the Infantry, who all diſtinguiſh'd themſelves exceedingly, retired to the Left Wing. In the mean while, Gen. *Brown* poſted himſelf with 8 Battalions and 12 Companies of Grenadiers, which compoſed the Left Wing, together with General *Kebl*, who was deſperately wounded in the Beginning, behind the Canal of *St. Bonico*. He alſo ordered the Generals *Luchesi* and *Serbelloni* to join the Infantry with the *German* Cavalry, and Gen. *Nadaſti* to join the Cavalry with the Huſſars, and two Battalions were ſent to General *Serbelloni*, under the Command of Col. *Epele*, to ſupport the Cavalry of the ſecond Line: But Gen. *Czock*, with the Col. of *Staremberg*, *Ebenthal*, and the Lieut. Col. of *Bernclau*, *Sapper*, were poſted upon the great Road to *Galliana*, to cover the great Battery, by which a Line was formed behind the Canal of *St. Bonico*; and in this Poſition we waited for the Enemy.

It was hardly Break of Day, when we began to fire from our great Battery, not only upon the Enemy's Camp, but alſo upon the Town of *Placentia*, to the Right and to the Left, notwithſtanding that the

Enemy repaid us from the Town and Citadel. At Sun-rising, we saw the Enemy's Right Wing (conſiſting of 16 *Spaniſh* and 22 *French* Battalions, excluſive of the Companies of Grenadiers, and ſome Cavalry, commanded by M. *Maillebois*, who had with him the *Spaniſh* Lieut. Gen. *d'Aramburo*, and the *French* Lieut. Gen. M. *de Mirepoix*) marching up to our Left Wing, in the fineſt Order and full Front; on which the Firing immediately began from our Artillery and Small Arms, and with ſuch Succeſs on our Side, that the Enemy were obliged to retire twice. In the mean while, our Cavalry of the firſt Line (which conſiſted of the Regiments of *Lobkowitz*, *Holly*, and *Balayra*, under the excellent and commendable Conduct of Gen. *Lucheſi*, who was laudably ſupported by Gen. *Serbelloni*, with the Regiments of Cavalry of the ſecond Line, *viz.* *Berlichingen* and *Kobary*) repaſſed the Canal of *St. Benico*, pierced the Enemy Sword in Hand, and drove them back. During which Time, our Infantry and Artillery made an unſpeakable Fire amongſt the Enemy, to which they were encouraged by the continual Preſence of Gen. *Brown*, and the Aſſiſtance of the Generals *Andlau* and *Vogtern*, inſomuch that our Men did not once give Way, or fall into the leaſt Diſorder. In Conſequence of this Intrepidity on our Side, the Enemy with their Right Wing was obliged to leave us the Field of Battle, with a Loſs of 8 Cannon and 20 Pair of Colours, and a great many kill'd and wounded: Whereupon General *Brown* order'd the Grenadiers and ſome Infantry to follow the Enemy. They formed indeed a Battalion Quarre, but Col. *O Donnel*, of *Balayra*'s Regiment, forced them in ſuch a Manner with his Squadrons, that not only a great Number were killed, but alſo, by the Aſſiſtance of the Infantry which was ſent after him, about 3000 Priſoners, among which is the *Spaniſh* Lieut. Gen. *d'Aramburo*, fell into our Hands; ſo that in about 3 or 4 Hours, Marſhal *Maillebois*, with his whole Right Wing, was overthrown, and totally vanquiſhed, and, at laſt, driven back to his old Camp in the greateſt Confuſion.

The happy Succeſs of the ſaid Left Wing is inconteſtably chiefly to be attributed to the ſkilful and judicious Diſpoſitions of Gen. *Brown*, and to his continually encouraging of the Men; nor had the Generals *Lucheſi*, *Serbelloni*, *Andlau*, *Vogtern*, *Gelbay*, and *Kolb*, leſs Share in the ſaid Victory, or even the other Officers and private Men, who certainly all did their Duty, one diſtinguiſhing himſelf as much as the other, and have thereby gain'd immortal Honour. In the ſame Manner the Colonel of *Schulemburg*'s Regiment, *Binder*, who commanded in the new Battery, fell into the Flank of the retiring Enemy with two Companies of Grenadiers, and not only did them great Damage, but alſo made ſeveral Priſoners.

With reſpect to the Attack on our Right Wing, it is to be obſerved, that the Enemy began before Day to attack our Out-Poſts, which Gen. Marquis *Novati* not only re-inforced with 200 Men out of the 4 Battalions, which he had with him, but alſo put himſelf in a Poſture with the reſt of his Troops, to receive the Enemy vigorouſly. In the mean while the Fire encreaſed, and at Day-light it was perceived that the Enemy had a very great Force upon the Road to *Cremona*, with a Deſign to attack our Flank from thence. As ſoon as Lieut. Field-Marſhal *Bernclau* perceived that the Fire began to be great, he poſted himſelf with the aboveſaid 4 Battalions under Gen. *Novati* on the *Po Morto*, to oppoſe the firſt Attack of the Enemy, and under his brave Conduct, and the valiant Aſſiſtance of the ſaid Gen. *Novati*, the ſuperior Force of the Enemy was withſtood for ſome Time, tho' they were obliged at laſt to retire a little.

But Field Marſhal *Linden*, and Gen. *Stampach* cauſed the two Regiments of Cavalry, *Savoy* and *Portugal*, to advance, and, at the ſame Time, the ſaid two Generals advanced with two Squadrons, and obliged them to retreat. The Infantry thereby gained Time to form again, which obliged the Enemy, notwithſtanding their prodigious Fire, to retire.

At the ſame Time that the Enemy made their Attack on the *Po Morto*, they attacked with great Vigour the Redoubt in the Front; and tho' Baron *Forgatch*, Captain of *Schulemburg*'s Regiment, who was poſted there, repulſed the Enemy three Times, yet at laſt they carried it; after which, Enſign *Renard*, of *Bernclau*'s Regiment, maintain'd himſelf in the *Caſſine* in the ſaid Redoubt for a long while, till at laſt having received 13 Wounds with the Bayonet, he was obliged to ſubmit to the Superiority of the Enemy, and render himſelf Priſoner. The Enemy advanced on that Side, with a great Force, and we could oppoſe them with nothing but what was there under the Command of Major *Newboff*, viz. a Battalion of *Schulemburg*, and the Companies of Grenadiers, and a Battalion of *Bernclau* (in which there remained only 3 Captains alive, viz. *Scheffen*, *Utenhoffen*, and *Klaublitz*, the Colonel Baron *Geyerſperg* being already killed.) The Enemy thought to ſupport the Attack by means of continual freſh Troops, and attempted it ſix Times; but was always repulſed by the Bravery of the two above-mentioned Lieut. Field Marſhals, who by their

their own Example, and exposing their Persons continually, encouraged their Men to the Attack. In the mean while, the Enemy made themselves Masters of the Redoubt which covers the Road to *Cremona*; but Gen. *Bernclau*, with the two Regiments *Colloredo* and *Andrassy*, which Gen. *Pallavicini* had sent out of the second Line, to succour the Attack on the *Po Morto*, attacked again the Enemy, and not only retook the said Redoubts, but also delivered Lieut. *Keek*, of *Konigsegg*'s Regiment, who was posted in the *Cassine* upon the Road, and who was already wholly surrounded by the Enemy, and had only defended himself so long by a continual Fire down the Stairs: In this Affair the said General retook the two Cannon which the Enemy had taken from us.

Notwithstanding such effectual Opposition on our Part, the Enemy would by no Means give over, but advanced again in Front to the Redoutes on the Right of the Road to *Cremona*, and attacked them again; but Gen. *Bernclau* having received from Count *Pallavicini*, the Regiments, *Vettes*, *Staremberg* and *Daun*, he received the Enemy with so brisk a Fire, that they retired with Precipitation, and attempted no farther Attack; *Schmertzing*'s Company of *Carabineers*, who were posted behind the said Regiments, pursued the flying Enemy Sword in Hand, and took from them 3 Pair of Colours. Col. Count *Gorani*, who was posted in the College of St. *Lazaro*, and had repulsed the Enemy three Times, and otherwise very much distinguished himself, fell into their Flank, and obliged them to retire with the utmost Precipitation to their Camp, whither our Artillery accompanied them; and the Royal *Carabineers*, who wete order'd to support this last Attack, received great Damage. The Enemy still occupied on the *Po Morto* the Post they had taken there, but Count *Pallavicini* having caused a Battalion of his Regiment to advance under the Command of his Major, *Alleman*, and to be covered by the Brigade of Gen. *Harsch*, they were at last, notwithstanding that they defended themselves for some Time in the *Cassine*, obliged to fly from thence also; so that the whole Action was over before Noon: Whereupon our Troops were assembled, and Gen. *Marulli*, who also signaliz'd himself in this Action, was order'd to cover our Right Flank with *Staremberg*'s Regiment, in Case the Enemy should attempt a fresh Attack.

It is undeniable that the Enemy made use of a superior Force against our Right Wing, and that the Attack was conducted by *de Gages* himself, who had 3 Lieut. Generals, *Deuche*, *Eevé*, and *Caravaball*, with 3 Columns under him. On this [illegible] it is incontestable, that if ever there was an Action wherein the Cavalry and Infantry vied in Bravery and Vigour, they have plainly made it appear on this Occasion. The Generals followed the Example of the commanding Field Marshal, the other Officers that of the Generals, and the Horse and Foot encouraged one another to the Attack, and seconded each other where ever Danger was present. In a Word, this Victory, thro' God's Assistance, is, after the Commanding Field Marshal Prince *Lichtenstein*, most certainly to be attributed, on the Left Wing, to the excellent Conduct of Gen. *Brown*, and the laudable Assistance of Gen. *Luchesi*, and after them to the Generals *Serbelloni*, *Andlau*, *Vogtern*, *Gellay* and *Kolb*; and on the Right Wing, to the distinguished Valour of the Generals *Lindo*, and *Bernclau*, *Novati*, *Marulli*, *Harsch*, *Schmertzing* and *Stampach*; and to give the other Officers an impartial Praise, it must be owned, that every one fought to distinguish himself wherever the Occasion presented itself.

The Artillery deserves also its Praise, and Equity especially demands it here from the great Loss occasioned to the Enemy thereby; which good Effect is wholly to be attributed to the Commanders, Lieut. Col. *Schrems* and Capt. *Telscher*, who both continually encouraged their Men, and caused an incessant Fire to be made, by which they, as well as the others, have acquired a well deserved Reputation.

The Loss of the Enemy, according to their own Confession, amounts to between 14 and 15000 Men, every Thing included; the Number of the sound Prisoners, *French* and *Spanish*, exclusive of the Officers, amounts to 2494, and wounded to 2040, in all 4534. Officers Prisoners 271, amongst which are 177 *French*, and 95 *Spanish*; and besides the abovesaid, Lieut. Gen. Don *Joseph d'Aramburo*, a Marshal *de Camp*, M. *de Wortz*, and many Officers of the *Etat Major*. We have also taken 24 Pair of Colours, one Standard, and 10 Pieces of Cannon. On our Side the Loss in *German* Infantry and Cavalry, *Warasdiners* and *Sclavonians*, in killed, wounded, and lost, or Prisoners, according to the *Tabelle*, amounts in all to 3375 Men, and 783 Horses.

If the Austrians *have magnify'd this Victory, we suppose the following* French *Account has lessen'd it as much. It was said to be wrote by M.* Maillebois, *and dated* June 17.

OUR Junction with the *Spanish* and *Neapolitan* Army being happily made, we resolved not to defer attacking the *Austrians*,

Austrians. In order to this, we disposed every Thing in such a Manner as we thought most proper for surprizing the Enemy in their Camp, between the 15th and 16th Instant; but an *Austrian* Spy having some Way or other obtain'd Notice of our Intention, gave the Enemy Intelligence of it, and thereby totally ruin'd our Design. I put my self in Motion in order to begin the Attack, but instead of finding the Enemy as I expected, quiet in their Camp, discover'd them, on approaching it, under Arms, and drawn up in Order of Battle. In such a Situation, there was no going back, therefore I took a Resolution of engaging without Delay. The *Austrians* cannonaded us with great Vivacity, and we fired upon them with equal Vigour, so that in a short Space the Action became general. Fortune seemed to declare in our Favour, and we thought ourselves already sure of Victory; when the *Austrians* seeing themselves on the Point of being broke, summon'd all their Spirits, and having the Advantage in Numbers and Situation, repulsed us in their Turn with great Vigour. We were then obliged to quit the Field of Battle, and retire under the Walls of *Placentia*. The Action lasted six Hours, in which we have lost two Generals and 40 other Officers. It is impossible to judge at present of the rest of our Killed and Wounded; but we reckon the former may be about 1500, and that the latter may amount to 2800 Men, including the Prisoners they have taken from us. As to the Loss of the *Austrians*, we judge it must have been as considerable, if not greater than our own.

A succinct Historical ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* REIGN *of his late Catholick Majesty* PHILIP V. *of* Spain, *who died suddenly this Month.*

THIS Prince was the second Son of the Dauphin *Lewis* of *France*, (by *Mary-Anne*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* Elector of *Bavaria*.) and Grandson to *Lewis* XIV. He was born Dec. 9, *O. S.* 1683, and had the Title given him of Duke of *Anjou*, which he bore till the Year 1700, when he was called to the Succession of the Crown of *Spain* by the Will of *Charles* II. the last Monarch of that Kingdom of the *Austrian* Line; which Disposition of the Crown *Lewis* XIV. having, in Breach of the second Partition Treaty, accepted on Behalf of his Grandson *Philip*, occasion'd the last general War.

Several *Spanish* Grandees of the *French* Faction having invited the Duke of *Anjou* to take upon him the Sovereignty, in Conformity to the Will of their deceased Sovereign, he set out for *Madrid*, after having been solemnly acknowledged by his Grandfather as King of *Spain*, and made his publick Entry into *Madrid*, *Feb.* 8, 1701. The *October* following he was married to the Princess *Mary Louisa Gabriela*, Daughter to the late Duke of *Savoy*, afterwards King of *Sardinia*, at which Time King *Philip* was in Possession of the whole Dominions of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and was acknowledged by all the Powers in *Europe*, except the Emperor; but the Scene very soon changed, for the next Year Prince *Eugene* invaded his Dominions in *Italy*; which obliged King *Philip* to repair thither, where he was present in the Battle of *Luzara*, and is there said to have given Proofs of personal Courage.

The late Emperor having assum'd the Title of *Charles* III. and preparing to sail on board an *English* Fleet to *Spain*, King *Philip* found it necessary to return thither, where he found Things strangely altered, a great Part of his Subjects ready to take up Arms against him, and a potent Alliance formed to support his Rival, whose Cause was owned by the King of *Portugal*, and even by his Father-in-law the Duke of *Savoy*. *Catalonia* was first in the Revolt, which was soon after followed by *Arragon*, and such ill Succes had his Armies in *Italy*, that by the Advice of his Grandfather, he entirely evacuated that Country. In 1707, his Affairs were in some measure restored, by two very remarkable Events; the first was the gaining the Battle of *Almanza* on the 14th of *April*, by the Duke of *Berwick*; and the other, the Birth of *Lewis* Prince of *Asturias* on the 14th of *August* following. In 1709, the Allies had so great Success, that King *Philip* found himself shut up, as it were, in *Castile*; and the Year following, the Loss of the Battle of *Sarragossa*, forced him to abandon *Madrid*, into which his Competitor entered in Triumph. It was not long however before he forced the Allies to retire from thence into the Kingdom of *Arragon*.

The next Year, 1711, King *Charles* became Emperor, which gave *Philip* a great Advantage, so that he soon recovered all that had revolted from him in *Spain*; and in the Year following concluded a Peace with *England* and *Portugal*, and quickly after with the rest of the Allies, the Emperor only excepted. In Virtue of this Peace, *Naples*, *Milan*, with the rest of the *Spanish* Dominions in *Italy* and the Low-Countries, were yielded to the House of *Austria*, and *Sicily* given to the Duke of *Savoy*, who was afterwards forced to exchange it for *Sardinia*, by the Quadruple Alliance; and King *Philip* also solemnly re-

renounced his Right of Succession to the Crown of *France*, in Favour of the House of *Orleans*.

On the 3d of *Feb.* 1714, he lost his first Consort Queen *Mary*, by whom he had *Lewis*, Prince of *Asturias*, beforementioned, *Philip*, Prince of *Castile*, born *May* 28, 1712, who died soon after, and *Ferdinand*, the present King of *Spain*, born *Sept.* 12, 1713. The King could not be long without a Wife, and therefore the very same Year, *viz. Sept.* 5th, he married *Elizabeth Farnese*, Daughter and Heiress of *Edward* II. Duke of *Parma*, and also of the House of *Medicis*, born *Oct.* 14, 1692.

This Marriage having been negotiated by *Julius Alberoni*, a Subject of the Duke of *Parma*, and a Priest, he obtained the Cardinal's Hat at the Intercession of the Queen his Mistress, and was soon after made Prime Minister. He enter'd into a bloody War, in order to have recovered *Naples* and *Sicily*, but his Views being defeated by the contracting Parties in the Quadruple Alliance, and the great Blow given to the *Spanish* Fleet, by Sir *George Byng*, he was obliged to resign his Employments, and to retire into *Italy*.

In 1720, King *Philip* acceded to the Quadruple Alliance, and thereby procured the eventual Succession of the Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and of the Grand Duchy of *Tuscany*, for his eldest Son, by his second Wife. The next Year his Nephew, *Lewis* XV. of *France*, was contracted to his Daughter, the Infanta *Maria*; and his Son, the Prince of *Asturias*, married the Daughter of the Regent, as his Brother, Don *Carlos*, did another Daughter of the same Prince. In 1723, the Reconciliation between the two Courts of *France* and *Spain*, was entirely finished, and towards the Close of that Year, the Regent died, which put an End to that System, calculated rather for aggrandizing his own Family, than for the Welfare of either Kingdom.

In 1724, King *Philip* thought fit on the 5th of *January* to abdicate his Throne, to which his Son *Lewis* I. succeeded, to the universal Satisfaction of the *Spanish* Nation, who were excessively desirous of seeing themselves governed by a Native of their own Country; but their Joy was very short-liv'd, since that Prince died on the 20th of *August* following, of the Small-Pox. Upon this, King *Philip* resum'd the Crown, tho' many of the greatest Lawyers in *Spain*, thought it ought to have descended to his second Son, *Ferdinand*, his present Catholick Majesty. The Duke of *Bourbon*, who succeeded the Regent in the Management of the Affairs of *France*, sent back the Infanta, upon which the Queen Dowager of *Spain*, and her Sister, were also sent back to *France*, and their Catholick Majesties were so angry that of a sudden, they concluded the famous Treaty of *Vienna*, which united them with the late Emperor, and entirely divided them from *France*. But, by the Interposition of *England*, Things were again compromis'd, and the old System restored in 1728, by the Treaty of *Seville*.

In 1733, the War broke out on the Score of the Succession to the Crown of *Poland*, by which the *Spaniards* had an Opportunity of attacking the Imperialists in *Italy*, which ended in the Acquisition of the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, for Don *Carlos*, in exchange for *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Tuscany*, which were given to the House of *Austria*, and the Duke of *Lorain*; after which those Differences began, which, at length, when Palliatives had been long tried in vain, obliged *Great Britain* to declare War against *Spain*, *Oct.* 23, 1739, and soon after followed the general War, which still continues.

By his second Queen, King *Philip* has had the following Children, *viz.* 1. Don *Carlos*, King of the *Two Sicilies*, born *January* 9, 1716, and married to *Maria Amelia*, Daughter to the King of *Poland*, born *Nov.* 13, 1724, by whom he has two Princesses.

2. The Infanta, *Maria Anna Victoria*, born *March* 20, 1718, formerly intended for the Wife of *Lewis* XV, and now Princess of *Brazil*.

3. The Infant Don *Philip*, now in *Italy*, born *March* 4, 1720, High Admiral of *Spain* ever since *March*, 1737, who espoused the Princess *Louisa-Elizabeth* of *France*, born *August* 3, 1727, by whom he has a Princess.

4. The Infanta *Maria Theresa*, born *May* 31, 1726.

5. The Infant Don *Lewis*, born *July* 4, 1727, who has been Archbishop of *Toledo* and *Seville*, and a Cardinal, ever since 1735.

And, 6. The Infanta *Maria Antonietta*, born *November* 6, 1729.

In our Magazine *for* July, 1735, *p.* 391, *our Readers may find a melancholy Account of a Person dying by the Bite of a mad Dog, with the whole Progress of the Symptoms of that terrible Disaster. We shall now give a Relation of a Person recovering from that Disorder, after most of the threatning Symptoms, much like those of the dying Person above-mentioned, had been upon him. It is Dr.* Peters's *Account of the Case of a Person bit by a mad Dog: As published in the* Philosophical Transactions, N° 475.

JOHN NEALE, of a robust Constitution, aged 45, had, for some Years, followed the Occupation of curing Dogs:

And

And, on *Thursday* preceding *Michaelmas-Day*, 1741, being employed in that Calling, he, endeavouring to drench one supposed to be mad, was bit in the Thumb.

The Day following, the Dog was observed to droop, refuse his Food, and at Night he died.

The Patient, having been frequently conversant with the like Accidents, was sufficiently alarmed at the Danger; and having been, the Year before, received a Patient into *St. George*'s Hospital, repaired thither for Relief.

Dr. *Hoadly*, attending in the Room of Dr. *Bailey*, the Physician of the Week, directed him to have the Wound scarified, be blooded, use the *Pulvis antilyssus*, and Cold Bath.

About a Fortnight after the Accident, being the Full of the Moon, his Symptoms became so violent, that I was desired to meet my Brethren in Consultation. I found him sitting on a Bed, with one of his Legs tied to the Post; and, upon enquiring how he came placed in that Posture, he told me, he himself fastened the Cord, apprehending he might grow mischievous: And, upon our proposing to him to put on the strapp'd Waistcoat, he readily consented to it, expressing great Dread of becoming hurtful. He told us, he had felt a Numbness in the wounded Thumb, which shot up his Arm to the Shoulder; and that he was not sensible of having taken a Moment's Rest since the Accident had happened; and that upon endeavouring to compose himself, he fell into Startings, and dreadful Apprehensions of Mischief from Dogs. His Eyes looked wild, and he complained of an excruciating Pain in the Head. For some Days past he had been troubled with a Difficulty in Swallowing: I proposed to him to get down a small Piece of Bread; but he seemed to refuse it with great Abhorrence: However, being encouraged to make use of his Resolution (which he possessed to an extraordinary Degree) he forced it into his Mouth; where holding it for some Minutes, he endeavoured to swallow, but was seized with violent Spasms, beginning at the Bottom of the *Abdomen*; which, by a convulsive Progression, heav'd itself into the *Thorax*; from whence the Spasms were extended to the *Pomum Adami*; when the Patient fell into Strangulation, and afterwards Privation of Sense. Upon recovering from the Fit, as we perceived, that notwithstanding these Obstacles, he had swallowed the Bread, allowing him Time to rest, we proposed to him to endeavour to swallow a Spoonful of Liquid, which he seemed most shocked at: He answered with Fierceness, that he could not away with Drink: However, upon Recollection, he said, he would endeavour it: And taking a Spoonful of Ale-house Drink into his Mouth, he was instantly seized with Convulsions, beginning from the Bottom of the *Abdomen*, and ascending with great Violence to the Head, till he fell into a Fit of longer Duration than the former: However he swallowed the Liquor, and, upon his recovering his Senses, he pointed with great Vehemence to his Arm, signifying, that he desired to be blooded; from which, he afterwards told us, he had before found Relief.

As his Pulse were extremely hard, we directed the Surgeon to take away 16 Ounces, which proved *ad Deliquium*: However, that soon passing off, his Pulse still continued hard, his Flesh hot, with grievous Complaints of the Pain in his Head.

Upon considering his Case, as he had received no Relief from the ordinary Treatment of this Distemper, and that his Symptoms were now become highly inflammatory (Blood sizy, and flammous Urine,) we resolved to lay aside all Thought of Infection, and to betake our selves to the Method of Cure in inflammatory Fevers; with this Difference only, That, as he had pass'd some Days without Stools, he was directed to take an *Enema*, immediately: And then the following [illegible]; *Nitri purif.* ℥ß, *Confect. Mithridat.* [illegible] *sexta quaque Hora, addendo Dosi* [illegible] *Extr. Thebaic.* gr. i. *& repetatur tertia quaque Hora (nisi interveniant Symptomata) donec concilietur Somnus: Epispastica applicentur Brach. & Crurib. intern.*

Upon visiting him in the Morning, the Nurse informed me, That, after having taken two Bolus's, he had slept about half an Hour, to his infinite Refreshment. His Blisters discharged plentifully; his Mind more composed; and his Horrors were so far mitigated, to swallow half a Pint of Ale at one Draught, tho' not without Repugnance. He still complained of living in a Flame; his Eyes ready to start out of his Head, where his Pain still remained acute; not without Numbness in the diseased Arm; Inquietude; Difficulty in Swallowing and Respiration. *Mittatur Sang. e Br. ad* ℥ xii. *& pergat in Usu Præscriptorum.*

The Night following, he took two Bolus's, and slept near three Hours. The Symptoms appeared less violent the next Day, but still threatned Mischief. *Applicentur Cucurbit. Occipit. ad extract. Sang.* ℥ viii. *Epispastic. Lateribus Colli, &c.*

His Body was kept soluble with *Manna*, and other cooling Laxatives.

This Method, with little Variation (such

Leeches, *Pulv. ſternutatorius*, &c.) was continued for the Space of about 14 Days, the Blifters being kept open during the whole Time; during which the Symptoms gradually abated. He fell into Languors, which were eaſily removed by the Uſe of *Aſſa fœtida*, Valerian, *&c.*

As he was now free from any Diſorders in his Head, and his Pulſe beat with a natural Softneſs, I adviſed him to return to the Uſe of the Cold Bath, *Pulv. Antiheſſius*; with a Caution to bleed, and diſcontinue the Uſe of them, whenever he found himſelf heated.

He is now reſtored to a tolerable State of Health (except at the new and full Moon:) For tho' he feels ſome Alteration in the *Quarters*, they are not ſo conſiderable; at which Time, his Symptoms return in ſome Degree; but ſo ſlightly, as not to prevent him from following his Calling, which he has changed to ſelling of Greens, not being entirely freed from the Dread of Dogs.

I had forgot to mention, That, during his Illneſs, he voided ſo great a Quantity of *Saliva*, that his Teeth, tho' naturally firm, became looſe, and continued ſo, till the Abatement of the Complaint.

As copious Bleeding is generally preſcribed for the Cure of this Diſtemper, I ſhall make no other Remark upon that Advice, than by obſerving, That frequent Recourſe was had to it, to the apparent Relief of the Patient, who thought himſelf likewiſe much benefited by the *Nitre* and *Mithridate*.

As the Difficulty of Swallowing, in the preſent Diſorder, was evidently ſpaſmodick, and infinitely abated by Reſt, tho' for half an Hour only, I ſubmit to your better Judgment, how far Opiates may be conducive to the Cure in this Diſtemper; not only by giving them internally, but likewiſe by externally rubbing in ſuch a Quantity, as may ſeem reaſonably calculated for the Removal of ſpaſmodick Tenſions.

During this Illneſs, he complained of Coldneſs in the Extremities, with ſour Eructations; ſo that, as ſoon as it was judged ſafe, he was directed to make uſe of a Vomit; which was repeated many Times with Succeſs.

I obſerved, when any Liquid was offered him, he poured it into his Mouth with uncommon Haſtineſs: And, upon enquiring his Reaſon for doing ſo, he told me, He had experienced, that, by throwing in a large Quantity of Liquid into his Mouth at once, his Faculty of Swallowing became more eaſy: And that, whenever any Hindrance happened in the Performance, it was not without Difficulty that he recover'd himſelf. [*See more on this Subject, in our Mag. for* 1735. *p.* 116, 442, 474. *And in our Mag. for* 1741, *p.* 464.]

Abſtract of a Letter from M. De Haen, Profeſſor of Experimental Philoſophy in the Academy of Wirtemberg, containing ELECTRICITY; *as tranſlated in Phil. Tranſ. N° 476.*

A A Hollow Globe of Glaſs, of ſix or eight Inches Diameter, being ſwiftly turned round upon its *Axis*, by Means of a large Wheel, and being rendered as electrical as poſſible by the Application of a dry woollen Cloth, or rather of a very dry Hand; if, whilſt in this ſwift Rotation, it be brought near the End of an Iron Bar, ſuſpended by Strings of Silk that are exceedingly well dried, ſuch an electrick Power B will be communicated to the Iron, that, upon touching the other End of it with one's Finger, not only Sparks of Fire, in the uſual Manner, will be emitted very briſkly, but even Blood will be drawn from the Finger; the Skin of which will be burſt, and a Wound appear as if made C by a Cauſtick.

2. If highly rectify'd Spirit of Wine heated in a Spoon, the etherial Spirit of *Frobenius*, Oil of Turpentine, Sulphur, Pitch, or Reſin melted, be applied to the iron Bar, inſtead of one's Finger, the Sparks proceeding therefrom will ſet it on Fire inſtantly.

D 3. A Chair being ſuſpended by Ropes of Silk, made perfectly dry, a Man placed therein is rendered ſo much electrical by the Motion of the above mentioned Globe, that, in the Dark, a continual Radiance, or *Corona* of Light, appears incircling his Head, in the Manner Saints are painted.

4. If ſeveral ſuch-like Globes, or electrick Tubes, are brought near the Man ſuſ- E pended in the Chair, the Motions of the Heart and Arteries are very ſenſibly increaſed; and if a Vein be open'd under the Operation, the Blood that comes from it appears lucid like *Phoſphorus*, and runs out faſter than when the Man is not electrify'd.

5. Water, in like Manner, ſpouting from an artificial Fountain ſuſpended by F Silk Lines, ſcatters itſelf in luminous Drops; and a larger Quantity of Water is thrown out, in any given Time, than when the Fountain is not made electrick.

N. B. If three, four, or five Globes be employed, the Effect will be proportionably better.

G *Some* ACCOUNT *of Mr.* WATSON'S TREATISE *on the ſame Subject.*

MR. *Watſon*, F. R. S. in his late Treatiſe of Electricity, ſays, he made all his

his Experiments with Glaſs Tubes of about two Foot long; the Bore about an Inch in Diameter. But a ſcrupulous Exactneſs in theſe Proportions, he obſerves, is no Ways neceſſary. The thinner and lighter theſe Tubes are, the ſooner they are excited, tho' they don't retain their Power ſo long as thoſe, which are more thick and ſubſtantial. But where you intend to communicate the electrical Power, as faſt as you excite it, he prefers a light Tube; tho' it ought never to be leſs than one Twelfth of an Inch thick, becauſe of the Danger of breaking it by the Friction.

The Tube, before it is rubbed, ſhould be always made dry and warm, which may be done by laying it before the Fire. One Thing more he remarks, *viz.* That Glaſs Tubes, exactly of the ſame Dimenſions, made at the ſame Time, and with the ſame Materials, vary conſiderably with regard to their Fitneſs for electrical Purpoſes. Clear and dry Air, with ſome Degree of Cold, is moſt eligible, tho' he has ſucceeded in the greateſt Fogs, but with more Difficulty.

He obſerves, that altho' non-electrick Bodies made electrical, loſe almoſt all that Electricity by coming either within or near the Contact of *Non-electricks* not made electrical; it happens otherwiſe with regard to *Electricks per ſe*, when excited by rubbing, patting, &c. becauſe from the rubbed Tube he can ſometimes procure five or ſix Flaſhes from different Parts, as tho' the Tube of two Foot long, inſtead of being one continued Cylinder, conſiſted of five or ſix ſeparate Segments of Cylinders, each of which gave out its Electricity at a different Exploſion. The Knowledge of this Theorem is of the utmoſt Conſequence towards the Succeſs of electrical Experiments; inaſmuch as you muſt endeavour, by all poſſible Means, to collect the Whole of this Fire at the ſame Time; or to make the Flaſhes follow each other ſo faſt, as that a ſecond may be viſible before the firſt is extinguiſhed. When you tranſmit the electrical Fire along a Sword or other Inſtrument, whoſe Point is ſharp, it often appears as a Number of diſſeminated Sparks, like wet Gunpowder or *Wild-fire*; but if the Inſtrument has no Point, you generally perceive a pure bright Flame, like what is vulgarly called the *Blue-Ball*, which gives the Appearance of Stars to fired Rockets.

He calls *Electricks per ſe*, or originally-*Electricks*, thoſe Bodies, in which an attractive Power towards light Subſtances is eaſily excited by Friction; ſuch as Glaſs, Amber, Sulphur, Sealing-wax, and moſt dry Parts of Animals, as Silk, Hair, and ſuch like: And *Non-Electricks*, or Conductors of Electricity, thoſe Bodies, in which the above Property is not at all, or very ſlightly perceptible; ſuch as Wood, Animals, living or dead, Metals and vegetable Subſtances.

He ſuſpended a Poker in ſilk Lines, at the Handle of which he hung ſeveral little Bundles of white Thread, the Extremities of which were about a Foot at right Angles from the Poker. Among theſe Threads, which were all attracted by the rubbed Tube, he excited the greateſt electrical Fire he was capable, whilſt an Aſſiſtant near the End of the Poker, held in his Hand a Spoon, in which were the warm Spirits. Thus the Thread communicated the Electricity to the Poker, and the Spirit was fired at the other End. It muſt be obſerved in this Experiment, that the Spoon with the Spirit muſt not touch the Poker; if it does, the Electricity, without any Flaſhing, is communicated to the Spoon, and to the Aſſiſtant in whoſe Hand it is held, and ſo is loſt in the Floor. By theſe Means he fired ſeveral Times not only the ætherial Liquor or Phlogiſton of *Frobenius* and rectified Spirit of Wine, but even common proof Spirit.

He afterwards ſays, he fired the Spirit of Wine four Times from the Poker as before, three Times from the Finger of a Perſon electriſed, ſtanding upon a Cake of Wax, and once from the Finger of a ſecond Perſon ſtanding upon Wax, communicating with the firſt by Means of a walking Cane held between their Arms extended. The horizontal Diſtance in this Caſe between the Glaſs Tube and the Spirit was at leaſt ten Feet.

At another Time, the Spirits in the Spoon, placed as before, were fired by the Approach of the Finger of a Perſon not electrify'd. This he calls firing the Spirits by the repulſive Power of Electricity, and the other by the attractive.

He ſays, he can at Pleaſure fire Gunpowder, and even diſcharge a Muſket, by the Power of Electricity, when the Gunpowder has been ground with a little Camphor, or with a few Drops of ſome inflammable chemical Oil; but not Gunpowder alone, as its Vapours are not inflammable, and it is incapable of being fired by Flame, unleſs the Sulphur in its Compoſition be nearly in the State of Accenſion, or almoſt melted.—*Many other curious Obſervations and Experiments in Electricity are related by this ingenious Gentleman, in the above-mentioned Treatiſe: Of which we ſhall inſert the following.*

If a Number of Pieces of finely ſpun Glaſs cut to about an Inch in Length, little Bits of fine Wire of the ſame Length of what Metal you pleaſe, and ſmall Cork Balls, are either put all together, or each by themſelves, into a dry Pewter Plate, or upon a Piece of poliſhed Metal, they make

in the following Manner a very odd and ſurprizing Appearance. Let a Man, ſtanding upon electrical Cakes, hold this Plate in his Hand, with the Bits of Glaſs, Wire, *&c.* detached from each other, as much as conveniently may be; when he is electrified, let him cauſe a Perſon ſtanding upon the Ground to bring another Plate, his A Hand, or any other non-Electrick, exactly over the Plate containing theſe Bodies. When his Hand, *&c.* is about eight Inches over them, let him bring it down gently: As it comes near, in proportion to the Strength of the Electricity, he will obſerve the Bits of Glaſs firſt raiſe themſelves upright, and then, if he brings his Hand nearer, dart directly up, and ſtick to it B without ſnapping. The Bits of Wire will fly up likewiſe, and, as they come near the Hand, ſnap aloud; you feel a ſmart Stroke, and ſee the Fire ariſing from them to the Hand at every Stroke; each of theſe, as ſoon as they have diſcharged their Fire, falls down again upon the Plate. The Cork Balls alſo fly up and ſtrike your Hand, but C fall again directly. You have a conſtant Succeſſion of theſe Appearences as long as you continue to electrify the Man in whoſe Hand the Plate is held; but if you touch any Part either of the Man or Plate, the Pieces of Glaſs, which before were upon their Ends, immediately fall down.

D *The Manner of making the Experiments in Electricity is related in all the Treatiſes on that Subject, and is ſo interwoven with the Experiments themſelves that there is no ſeparating them: Whoever, therefore, would make himſelf Maſter of this Part of Knowledge, muſt read thoſe Pieces, or attend a Courſe of Experiments for that Purpoſe; our Buſineſs being only to give ſome of* E *the chief Phænomena, and not a Syſtem of Electricity, which would be quite foreign to the Nature of our Undertaking. For the preſent then, what we have ſaid may ſuffice; only we ſhall add a Paſſage or two, relative to this Subject, from a Pamphlet entitled,* A philoſophical Enquiry into the Properties of ELECTRICITY. F

THE great Mr. *Boyle* has obſerved, that Animal Subſtances are ſometimes found to be Electricks *per ſe*, and to this Purpoſe, produces the following Fact. Falſe Locks of Hair which are worn by ſome Perſons, will be attracted by their Skin: "Of this, ſays our Author, I had a Proof in ſuch Locks worn by two very fair G Ladies: For at ſome Times I obſerved that they could not keep their Locks from flying to their Cheeks, and (though neither of them made any Uſe, or had any need of Painting) from ſticking there. When one of theſe Beauties firſt ſhewed me this Experiment, I turn'd it into a complimental Raillery, as ſuſpecting there might be ſome Trick in it, tho' I after ſaw the ſame happen to other Locks too. But as ſhe is no ordinary Virtuoſa, ſhe very ingenuouſly removed my Suſpicions, and, as I requeſted, gave me Leave to ſatisfy myſelf further by deſiring her to hold her warm Hand at a convenient Diſtance from one of theſe Locks taken off and held in the Air. For as ſoon as ſhe did this, the lower End of the Lock, which was free, applied itſelf preſently to her Hand: Which ſeemed the more ſtrange, becauſe ſo a great Multitude of Hair would not have been eaſily attracted by an ordinary electrical Body, that had not been conſiderably large, or extraordinarily vigorous." Lord *Bacon* obſerves to this Effect, "That a thin faint Light is ſometimes obſerved to hover over the Hair of certain Perſons Heads, as it were a dying Flame. Something of this happened to *Lucius Martius* in *Spain*. In the ſame Way ſome Perſons Wearing Apparel ſhines as they put them off, whether from the Sweat of the Body, or from the Ingredients of the Colour which tinge them."

Electricks violently agitated emit Light, and ſhine; and this Emiſſion is perform'd by the vibrating Motion of its Parts; and, as the great Sir *Iſaac Newton* obſerves, "Do not all Bodies which abound with terreſtrial Parts, and eſpecially with ſulphureous ones, emit Light as often as theſe Parts are ſufficiently agitated, whether that Agitation be made by Heat, or by Friction, or Percuſſion, or Putrifaction, or by any vital Motion, or any other Cauſe? As for Inſtance, Sea-Water in a raging Storm, Quickſilver agitated *in Vacuo*, the Back of a Cat, or Neck of a Horſe, obliquely ſtruck or rubbed in a dark Place; Wood, Fleſh, and Fiſh, while they putrify; Vapours ariſing from putrified Waters, uſually called *Ignes fatui*; Stacks of moiſt Hay or Corn growing hot by Fermentation; Glow-worms, and the Eyes of ſome Animals, by vatal Motions; the vulgar Phoſphorus agitated by the Attrition of any Body, or by the Acid of the Air; Amber, and ſome Diamonds, by ſtriking, preſſing, or rubbing them. So alſo a Globe of Glaſs, about eight or ten Inches in Diameter, being put into a Frame where it may be ſwiftly turned round its Axis, will, in turning, ſhine where it rubs againſt the Palm of the Hand apply'd to it: And if at the ſame Time a Piece of white Paper, or white Cloth, or the End of one's Finger, be held at the Diſtance of about a quarter of Inch, or half an Inch, from that Part of the Glaſs where it is moſt in Motion, the electrick Vapour, which is excited by the Friction of the Glaſs againſt the

the Hand, will, by dashing against the white Paper, Cloth, or Finger, appear lucid, like a Glow-worm, and in rushing out of the Glass, will sometimes push against the Finger so as to be felt."

ADDRESS *of the* General Convention *of* Royal Burrows *in* Scotland.

To the KING's *most excellent* MAJESTY.

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Convention of Royal Burrows in *Scotland*, with Pleasure embrace this first Opportunity, at their stated annual Meeting, of expressing the Overflowings of Gratitude for your Majesty's paternal Care, in appointing a Royal Commander to animate the Troops, and lead them on to Victory. No sooner did a young Hero of your illustrious House appear at the Head of the Army, than the Rebels, struck with a Panick, exchanged their vain Hopes of Success for a precipitate Flight, while every true Friend to Religion, Liberty, and their Country, felt inexpressible Joy resulting from the near Prospect of having all that is valuable, as Men and Members of Society, secured to them under the auspicious Reign of the best of Princes.

The inestimable Blessings procured to *Great Britain* by the happy Revolution, and inviolably maintained by the illustrious Sovereigns of your August House, make your faithful State of Burrows, with double Joy, unite with the general Voice of the Nation, in expressing our most sincere and hearty Congratulations to your sacred Majesty, on the late glorious Victory, gained by his Royal Highness the Duke, over the Pretender's Son and his deluded Followers. who, insensible of the Happiness of a mild Administration, aimed at exchanging Liberty, and a Government by Laws, for Slavery and arbitrary Power.

The happy Effects of this Victory, the Rebellion being now entirely suppressed, are sensibly felt by the State of Burrows, who suffered severely during this unnatural Rebellion; but with Peace and Tranquillity, Trade and Commerce cannot fail to revive; and while the Industrious quietly enjoy the Fruits of their Labour, we are persuaded every loyal Subject will be sensible of your Majesty's Royal and Fatherly Care of this Part of your united Kingdom; and that the State of Burrows will ever look on themselves as bound by the most sacred Ties of Gratitude to support your Majesty, to the utmost of their Power, against foreign and domestick Foes, till, by divine Assistance, you triumph over both, and not only secure the Trade and Happiness of *Great Britain*, but prove the Protector of the Protestant Interest, and Liberties of *Europe*.

Sign'd in Presence, and by Appointment of the General Convention of Royal Burrows,

Edinburgh, July 2, 1746. AND. COCHRANE, Praes.

Westminster Journal, July 12 *and* 19.

How to improve the happy SUPPRESSION *of the* REBELLION.

WHILE *Justice* is proceeding to take her Course against *Offenders*, it cannot but be most seasonable to provide against future *Offences*.

There was indeed no Cause but in the Wickedness of some, and the mistaken Attachments of others, for the late unnatural and wasteful Scene of Rebellion and Bloodshed, that open'd, and was too long protracted among us: It was therefore with equal Propriety and Elegance called *unprovoked*, by him whose Deeds have given a Weight and Dignity to all his Expressions. * ——But something, it must be acknowledg'd, there has been amiss; something that gave just Occasion of Complaint to all the well-minded, who long'd to see that Perfection in our Establishment it is capable of receiving; and which therefore serv'd for a Pretence to the evil-disposed, who sought to make themselves great in the Subversion of that Establishment.

That there is a Family who claim a Right to trample on our present Constitution, and lord it over this Land, as their Inheritance derived from God; that there are some among us weak enough to acknowledge this absurd Claim, and hazard their own Lives and Fortunes in asserting it when a fair Opportunity offers; are both Facts that in the present Age have never been disputed.——But it is likewise beyond a Doubt with me, that neither would the former have attempted again to bring their imaginary Claim to an Issue, nor the latter have thought the Opportunity so fair as to declare themselves openly in that abjur'd Cause, if they had not founded their Hopes in some Provocations, presumed to be given to the People; Provocations, that would have exasperated all the Giddy and Rash to overthrow the Basis of their present Security, upon the airy Promise of having a more beautiful Column erected out of its Ruins.

Thanks to Providence, they were disappointed! Effectual Means were found to settle the Unsteady, to make the before Thoughtless pause and reflect, and to cement

* *See his Royal Highness the Duke's Letter to the Earl of* Leven, *p.* 339.

cement an Harmeny, of which Hiſtory can ſcarce furniſh an Example. But this was what our Enemies did not ſuſpect: It was an Obſtruction to their Plan, greater than they could at the Beginning foreſee.——A Plan we muſt allow them, and that the Foundation of it was as deeply laid as I have ſuggeſted, or we cannot permit them to have acted upon any Principles of Common Senſe and Reaſon: If we deny that the Rebels had any Policy, our own muſt appear very ſhallow: We muſt record our late Fears and Alarms as ridiculous, if we now maintain that there was no real Danger.

But this Danger, as I all along taught, was great only in Proportion as our Apprehenſions of it were ſmall. Real it was while we were liable to be ſurprized; and to ſurprize us was the Buſineſs intended. To make a Party by ſeducing the Weak, that might of a ſudden, before Conſequences came to be be thought of, be powerful enough to overcome and ſubdue thoſe of ſounder Underſtanding: This was the Scheme of the late Rebellion; theſe were the Conſiderations that at one Time made it formidable.

It was at this Time, if ever, that the Liberty of the Preſs was the great Palladium of our other Liberties. All who made uſe of it, except thoſe who had engag'd to be the Engines of its Deſtruction, turn'd it to awaken a too ſecure and drowzy People. They accompliſh'd their Deſign, as ſoon appear'd in the Spirit of Zeal and Loyalty that was every where diffuſed. Men in Place may treat the Writers for the Conſtitution as ſilly Geeſe; but it is now plain, to all who impartially reflect upon what has paſſed within the laſt 12 Monihs, that their Cackling greatly contributed to ſave our devoted Capitol. Tho' one of the leaſt, I had thr Honour to be one of the firſt that lifted up my Voice upon this preſſing Occaſion.

As I preſume therefore to claim ſome Merit in the removing our great national Offence, have I not a Right to offer my Opinion concerning the beſt Means of preventing the like for the future?

The Liberty of the Preſs I would not at this Time ſuppoſe to be in Danger, immediately after the Advantage of it has been ſo fully experienced: And what more noble Uſe can be made of this Liberty than in applying it to meliorate our Conſtitution, and promote our Happineſs as a People?

Now the Happineſs of Communities, as well as Individuals, has been by the wiſeſt Men always placed in Honeſty of Principle, and Integrity of Manners. The leſs Deviation we are conſcious of from theſe, the leſs Ground will our Enemies have to reproach our Conduct, and the leſs Temptation to diſturb our Tranquillity. Theſe are the Sinews that give Union and Strength, the Conſequences of which are Dignity and Reputation.

Then he expatiates on the Topicks of ſeptennial Parliaments, Placemen and Penſioners, Bribery and Corruption, ſplitting of Offices and Employment, &c. and concludes thus:

This, upon the Whole, ſeems to me obvious, *viz.* That the Strength, Stability, and Harmony deſign'd in our Conſtitution, can never be compleated but by *univerſal Honeſty*.——When the Candidate puts his Choice upon *his Merit*, and the good Opinion of his Electors; when the Conſtituted *repreſents truly* his Conſtituents, without Views of Advantage to himſelf; when the Martial Man has at Heart only the *Honour of his Country*, and will not betray it to win the Wealth of *India*; when the acting Place-Man ſeeks only *the Wages* due to his Service, and the honorary Place-Man ſerves more to *grace the Court* than to prey upon the Country; when the Sheperds of the Goſpel ſhall be more induſtrious to *feed* their Flocks than eager and cunning to fleece them, more earneſt after the Joys of Heaven than the Honours and Advantages of Earth; then, my Country! ſhalt thou be indeed a happy Land, and the Wiſdom of thy ancient Sons ſhall appear in the Proſperity of the Generation then exiſting.

Craftſman, July 19, N° 1047.

Altho' there ſeems to be too much Reaſon for the following Exclamation againſt the Degeneracy of the Age, yet we hope Things are not quite ſo bad as here repreſented.

ALMOST all Degrees of Men amongſt us are become venal: *Money* is eſteemed by them the *ſine qua non* of Life; and this Chriſtian Land may, without a Figure in Speech, be ſaid to become Idolaters to it. *Money* is an inferior God worſhipped by them, in order to come to the ſuperior Deity, *Pleaſure*; for the Luſt of Gain ſeems to be founded here on the exceſſive Love of ſenſual Delights. *Circe* is the Goddeſs of every great City, Town, and Village; and *Minerva* has ſo few Votaries, that it is thought ſhe will entirely leave the Land. As *without* Bacchus *and* Ceres, Venus *forivers*, the Endeavours of all are to procure Materials for the Purchaſe of Delights; and as Money will effectually procure them, the Eloquence of the Orator, the Sagacity of the Stateſman, and the Religion of ſome of the Clergy, are often expoſed to Sale; and, what is melancholy to the Conſideration of a delicate Lover, *Beauty* has her Price.

Chriſtianity

Christianity is the Religion professed by the *English*, but *Epicurism* that which is practised: Parties of Pleasure are the chief Studies of both Sexes, and of almost every Rank of People. Persons of the first Quality are known to pay their just Debts but grudgingly, and at the same Time are profuse in their Expences to purchase Pleasure: The Artificer and Tradesman are seen in all publick and expensive Places; Wives and Daughters are carried to them as to the Schools in which they are to form their Manners. Acts of Benevolence are confined to the illustrious Few; and he that subscribes largely to an Opera, is backward to promote any Work of Learning, or to give the smallest Pittance to an Object of Charity; the Tears of the Widow and Cries of the Orphan make no Impression in their Breasts, which have no Room for any Sensations but those of Pleasure.

In arbitrary Governments Men become rapacious and covetous of Riches, for the Sake of hoarding them, from the Danger of being wealthy under a despotick Prince; but here they are sanguine after Money, and will do that for it which would stagger the Belief of a *Zeno*, or an *Aristides*, only to squander it away in Diversions beneath the Dignity of Humanity: For which Reason, those Persons among Tradesmen, Artificers, and Projectors, who administer to the Luxuries of Life, stand a fairer Chance of raising a large Fortune, than those who employ themselves in supplying us with what only is necessary for our Well-Being. The Taste of Pleasure, or rather the Propensity to Luxury and Extravagance, prevails among the most ordinary Mechanicks as much as among the Nobless; and the Savings of almost all of them are expended in their Debauches, which they miscal Parties of Pleasure: Tho' I say their Savings are thus expended, I may go farther and say, that they spend, in their idle Diversions, more than their Savings; they spend what they should pay their Landlords, what they should pay the several Tradesmen with whom they deal, and the Merchant; and, what ought to be the Subject of their most serious Consideration, they spend what they ought to lay up for their Children, to preserve them from Beggery and Want, when they are gone. These are the Sources of so many Miseries as we daily see in Families, these the Causes of the Distresses of many Widows and Orphans; these Extravagancies fill our Jails; and these are the Occasion of the Votes of Freeholders, Citizens, and Burgesses, being at the Service of the highest Bidder at Elections of Members of Parliament.

I am persuaded, that many Men, after a short Habit of Contemplation, look with Abhorrence on what they once took great Delight in, and into which they were led by a too eager Indulgence of the first Motions of their Mind to Pleasure: Men therefore of all Degrees should consider how the Pursuit of unnecessary Delights subjects them to Want, how Want subjects them to Bribery and Corruption, and how Bribery and Corruption sap the Constitution of the Land; after which, if they continue to sin against the Conviction of their Minds, to the Ruin of themselves and their Posterity, they are guilty of an Offence, which, in my Opinion, no Penitence can wash away.

The following remarkable CASE, *from* Lancaster, *deserves to be inserted.*

ONE *John Myerscough*, of *Yealand*, had, for three Months, voided a great Number of Insects, much like Caterpillars, only they have hard red Heads; and thro' a Magnifying-Glass appear hairy all over, even to the Mouth, which seems forked; they are of a dark brown Colour, with a greenish Cast upon the Body, and legg'd like Caterpillars. The Man had a great Pain always upon one Side of his Stomach, and still vomited after his first Sleep in the Night; but tho' he could see such Worms in the Morning upon the Room-Floor, yet he could not believe he vomited them, till vomiting lately in the Day-time, he was undeceived; for he saw them come up alive; upon which he apply'd to Dr. *Bracken* of *Lancaster*, and upon his taking some proper Medicines, he voided by Stool a great many dead Insects, like those above-mentioned, and is now freed from his former Pain. As this is an uncommon Case, (there being only three Sorts of Worms met with in human Bodies, *viz.* the round Worm, small at both Ends; the broad Worm, divided all its Length, with cross Knots, and sometimes 9 or 10 Feet long; and the small Worms, called *Ascarides*, which mostly affect the Rectum) it is said, the Doctor designs to send the Insects which this Man vomited, to some of the Royal Society, with a full Relation of the Particulars.

The following, by Advice from Utrecht, *is said to be the Substance of the Answer given to his* Britannick *Majesty, by Messieurs* Boetzelaer *and* Hop, *their High Mightinesses Ministers at the Court of* London, *viz.*

THAT being so strictly allied by Treaties to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and interesting themselves so strongly in the

the Preſervation of his Majeſty's lawful Government, as well as in the Maintenance of the Religion, Liberty, and Tranquillity of his Kingdoms, every Attempt to diſturb them could not but affect their High Mightineſſes to the laſt Degree: That their Averſion to ſuch Attempts being known, they could not bear that a Perſon, inveſted with the Character of their Embaſſador, ſhould take the Liberty to intercede, or ſupport the Interceſſions in favour of Rebels: That M. *Van Hoey* ſhould have conſidered, that the Interceſſion of the Court of *France*, in this Caſe, muſt naturally prove more prejudicial than advantageous, ſince his *Britannick* Majeſty, if he had been inclined to ſhew Mercy, would have done it of his own proper Motion, and not at the Interceſſion of a Power with whom he is at open War, and who, under Cover of that Circumſtance, had ſupported the Rebellion; and that therefore M. *Van Hoey* might fairly have excuſed himſelf from taking upon him to tranſmit M. *d'Argenſon*'s Letter. But as this Miniſter had purſued an oppoſite Conduct, their High Mightineſſes declare, that they diſapprove it entirely; that they diſavow it; and that willing to put an End to the Diſcontent, which ſuch a Proceeding had cauſed in the Court of *Great Britain*, and deſiring to give the ſignal Satisfaction which that Court had demanded upon this Occaſion, they had ſent Orders to M. *Van Hoey* to write a polite and decent Letter to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, drawn up with ſo much Circumſpection, and in ſuch Terms, that his *Britannick* Majeſty might have Room to be ſatisfied with the Reparation of ſuch a Fault: And that their High Mightineſſes had commanded him, at the ſame Time, carefully to avoid, for the future, the giving any juſt Subject of Scandal or Diſcontent to the Allies of the Republick. (See p. 343.)

ACCOUNT *of the* TRIALS *of the* LANCASHIRE REBELS *at* St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark. (*See p.* 315.)

THURSDAY, *July* 3, the Court for trying the Rebels met at *St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark*, according to their Adjournment, when the Priſoners were all arraigned, three of whom pleaded *Guilty*, viz. *James Gad*, and *Alexander Abernethy*, Captains in the Duke of *Perth*'s Regiment, and *Thomas Furnival*, Lieutenant in the *Manchester* Regiment: On being informed that their Trials would come on the *Monday* following, they deſired a longer Time, alledging, that the moſt material of their Witneſſes lived in *Scotland* and *Lancaſhire*, and could not poſſibly hear of it; upon the Court adjourned till next Day in the Morning, when the Priſoners were again brought to the Bar, and acquainted that, (upon their Requeſt for Time to produce Witneſſes) they ſhould be allowed till the 15th Inſtant.

Accordingly, on *Tueſday* the 15th, came on at the Court Houſe at *St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark*, the Trials of the *Lancaſhire* Rebels, taken in the late Rebellion, when one of them, *viz. Francis Townley*, Governor of the Town of *Carliſle*, and Colonel of the *Manchester* Regiment for the Rebels, was the firſt called to the Bar, and after a Trial of five Hours, was found Guilty of High Treaſon: It appeared by the Evidence on the Trial, that the Priſoner entered into the *French* King's Service in 1728, and had been in *England* ſome Years ſince. When the Trial was over, the Priſoner convicted (with the others that were brought to the Court-Houſe) were carried in two Coaches, attended by a Party of Guards, to the *New Jail*, and put into the condemn'd Room. The Evidences for the King were *Roger M'Donald*, *Samuel Maddox*, *Auſtin Coleman*, Capt. *Carey*, Capt. *Craigg*, Capt. *Yere*, *Tho. Craig*, and Mr. *Davidſon*.

On *Wedneſday*, the 16th, the Court ſat again, purſuant to their Adjournment, when the following Perſons were tried and found Guilty of High Treaſon, *viz. George Fletcher*, Capt. in the *Manchester* Regiment; *Thomas Chadwick*, Lieutenant in ditto; and *William Battragh*, Enſign in ditto. They endeavoured to prove that they were forced into the Rebellion; but it plainly appeared, by Mr. *Maddox*, the principal Evidence, and others, that they voluntarily, and without any Compulſion, joined the *Scots* Rebel Army at *Manchester*, that they wore white Cockades, Saſhes, *&c.* and marched as Officers from that Place to *Derby*, and from thence (on hearing of the Duke of *Cumberland*'s Approach) to *Carliſle*, where they regularly kept Guard, and attended the Councils of War held there, for defending the Place againſt his Majeſty's Forces, *&c.* The Judges were Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee*, Mr. Juſtice *Wright*, and Mr. Baron *Reynolds*. Council for the King, Mr. Attorney General, Sir *John Strange*, and Sir *Richard Lloyd*: And for the Priſoners, Mr. Serjeant *Wynne*, and Mr. *Parrot*.

On *Thurſday*, the 17th, *Chriſtopher Taylor*, an Enſign in the *Manchester* Regiment, and but 17 Years old, who pleaded Not Guilty on his firſt Arraignment, was brought to the Bar, where he deſired to retract his former Plea, which the Court was pleaſed to admit, and he pleaded Guilty, and deſired to be recommended to his Majeſty's Mercy.

After

After which, the three following Persons were tried, and found Guilty of High Treason, *viz. James Dawson*, Captain in the *Manchester* Regiment; *Thomas Deacon*, Captain in ditto; and *John Berwick*, Captain in ditto. *John Hunter*, Ensign in ditto, was tried and acquitted; it being plainly proved, that he was forced into the Rebellion; that he endeavoured to make his Escape from them, and was followed 11 Miles and obliged to return, being threatned with Death if he refused. The Judges were, Sir *John Willes*, Knt. Chief Justice in the Common Pleas, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt. and Sir *Michael Foster*, Knt. Council for the King, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and the Hon. Mr. *Yorke*: And for the Prisoners, Serjeant *Wynne*, Mr. *Clayton*, and Mr. *Parrot*.

Friday the 18th, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, Mr. Justice *Wright*, and Mr. Baron *Clive*, came into the Court, attended by the proper Officers, and Proclamation being made, they proceeded on the Trials of the Rebel Prisoners; when *Andrew Blood* being set to the Bar, he begg'd Leave to retract his former Plea, which being granted, he pleaded Guilty to the Indictment preferr'd against him. After which the five following Persons were tried and found Guilty of High Treason, *viz. John Saunderson*, first Captain in the *Manchester* Regiment; *Thomas Syddall*, a Captain in the said Regiment; *James Wilday*, Ensign in ditto; *Charles Deacon*, (whose elder Brother was convicted on *Thursday*) Ensign in ditto; and *David Morgan*, of *Monmouth*, Esq; Counseller at Law, whom the Witnesses for the Crown call'd the Pretender's Council.

Morgan excepted to a great Number of the Jury, and made a very long Harangue to the Court, in regard to his Innocence; but several Acts of High Treason were plainly proved against him by six Witnesses (five of whom were not concerned in the Rebellion) to the Satisfaction of the Jury, who found him Guilty without going out of the Court.

All the Officers of the *Manchester* Regiment being tried, soon after the Court broke up, all those found Guilty received Notice in Writing, from the Prosecutor for the Crown, that they were to receive Sentence of Death on *Tuesday* next; and to come prepared, if they had any Thing to move in Arrest of Judgment.

Accordingly, on *Tuesday*, the 22d, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, Sir *Martin Wright*, Sir *Michael Foster*, Sir *Thomas Reynolds*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, and Mr. Baron *Clive*, went in Procession to the Court-House on *St. Margaret's Hill*, and passed Sentence on the following seventeen, *viz. Francis Townley*, Colonel of the *Manchester* Regiment, and Governor of Carlisle, who spoke a considerable Time; *Lord Abercairny*, *Thomas Fairwether*, *James Dalton*, *George Fletcher*, *Thomas Chadwick*, *William Battrash*, *James Dawson*, who also addressed himself for some Time to the Court; *Thomas Deacon*, *John Berwick*, *Andrew Blood*, *Christopher Taylor*, *John Saunderson*, *Thomas Syddall*, *Charles Deacon*, *James Wilday*, and *David Morgan*. — Their Sentence was to be Drawn, Hang'd, and Quarter'd; and they in general desired to be recommended to his Majesty's Mercy.

ORDERS *relating to the* TRIALS *of the three* LORDS.

From the London Gazette.

Die Veneris, 27 Junii, 1746.

THE House of Lords having this Day appointed *William* Earl of *Kilmarnock* to be tried on *Monday* the 28th Day of *July* next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, upon the Bill of Indictment for High Treason found against him; and *George* Earl of *Cromarty* to be tried on the same Day, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Bill of Indictment for High Treason found against him; and *Arthur* Lord *Balmerino* to be tried on the same Day, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, upon the Bill of Indictment for High Treason found against him: It is therefore ordered, That every Peer who has a Right to sit and vote in Parliament, do appear at and attend the said Trials.

Ordered, That this Order be affixed on the Door of this House, and of *Westminster-Hall*, and also be printed and published in the *London Gazette*, at least twenty Days before the said Trials.

ASHLEY COWPER, *Clerk Parliamentor.*

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, July 5. The King has been pleased to order a Commission to be passed under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, for constituting and appointing the Right Hon. *Philip* Lord *Hardwicke*, Baron of *Hardwicke*, Chancellor of *Great Britain*, to be High Steward of *Great Britain*, for the Trying of *William* Earl of *Kilmarnock*, *George* Earl of *Cromarty*, and *Arthur* Lord *Balmerino*, upon several Indictments of High Treason, found against them by the Grand Jury of the County of *Surry*.

From the London Gazette.

Die Martii, 8 Julii, 1746.

Whereas *Monday* the 28th of *July* inst. is appointed by the House of Lords for the

Trials of *William* Earl of *Kilmarnock*, *George* Earl of *Cromarty*, and *Arthur* Lord *Balmerino*, upon the respective Bills of Indictment for High Treason found against them: It is ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that all the Lords who shall attend the said Trials, do attend the House to take the Oaths in order to their Sitting and Voting upon such Trials, on the *Thursday* and *Friday* next preceding the Day appointed for the said Trials.

Ordered, That this Order be printed and published in the *London Gazette*.

ASHLEY COWPER, *Cler' Parliamentor.*'

The Rebellion being happily suppressed, the Accounts from Scotland *this Month, in the* London Gazette, *were but short, and these concerning the Taking or Surrendering of some of the Chiefs, as follows.* (*See p.* 304.)

From the London Gazette, July 5.

Edinburgh, *June* 21. UPON Information, that *John Murray*, of *Broughton*, late Secretary to the Pretender's Son, had on *Friday* Night dined at *Kilbucco*, and had that Night gone to the House of Mr. *Hunter*, of *Polmood*, who married Mr. *Murray*'s Sister; *John Smith*, Serjeant in *St. George*'s Dragoons, with 7 private Men, then under his Command at *Broughton*, was ordered thither with a Guide; and Yesterday, at 3 o'Clock in the Morning, he seized Mr. *Murray* at the House of *Polmood*, and the same Day he was brought before the Lord Justice Clerk, and was committed close Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. Upon his Examination, he declared, that the Pretender's Son, with *Sullivan* and *O Neal*, both *Irish*, and no other Person in Company, did, about four Days after the Battle of *Culloden*, go off from *Moidart* in an open Boat, in order to get on board a Ship; but that he, *Murray*, being at that Time indisposed, was not able to go with them. The said *Murray* had been mostly with *Lochiel*, and his Uncle Major *Kennedy*, and his Brother, in a starving Way, lying on the Sides of Hills all Day, and travelling or wandering all Night, with Scouts at a Mile, or Half a Mile's Distance, never daring to stay two Nights in a Place. *Lochiel* was very ill, wounded in the Heel, and obliged to use a Horse; and he, *Murray*, unable to bear Fatigue and Want any longer, crossed the Hill without a Servant, and came by *Monteith* to the Place where he was taken.

From the London Gazette, July 8.

Fort-Augustus, *June* 28. A Detachment of the Garison of *Fort-William*, commanded by Capt. *Millar*, which his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* had sent on board the *Furnace* and *Terror* Sloops to make Descents on the Coasts of *Knoidart* and *Arisaig*, in one of those Descents got Intelligence of the Lord *Lovat*, and after three Days Search, had the good Fortune to find him in a hollow Tree. He is now in Custody here. (See p. 339, &c.)

From the London Gazette, July 12.

Fort-Augustus, *July* 2. Yesterday was brought hither Prisoner, *Hugh Fraser*, late Secretary to the Lord *Lovat*, by a Party of *Kingston*'s Horse, which was sent in Search after him.

From the London Gazette, July 19.

Edinburgh, *July* 12. Yesterday the Laird of *Kellie* (*one of those attainted for High Treason, see p.* 247) surrendered himself to the Lord Justice Clerk, and was committed Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. He *saved his Attainder by one Day.* (*See the Act, p.* 313.)

To these Accounts, we shall add the following Extract of a private Letter from Augustus, *dated* July 15. We have at present no more than 5 Men per Company encamped here. The rest, to the Number of 9000, are marched in 16 Corps, to hunt out the young Pretender. They are commanded by Gen. *Campbell*, Col. *Fitzwilliams*, Col. *Conway*, Col. *Hudson*, &c. We have about 300 Scouts posted between this Place and *Fort William*; so that nothing can stir without our having immediate Notice. It is currently reported, and unfeignedly believed, that the Pretender has been about for some Time, disguis'd in Women's Cloaths.

The following Computation of the French FISHERY *will plainly shew the Importance of* CAPE BRETON *to the Nation.*

FROM the Cut of *Canso*, down along shore to *Louisburgh*, and from thence to the North-East Part of *Cape Breton*, there were yearly employ'd at least 500 Shallops. And these required at Sea and on Shore 3000 Men each; which amount to 2500 Men. And 60 Brigantines, Schooners, and Sloops, each of 15 Men, make 900 Men more. Which together make 3400 Men. Also these 500 Shallops to catch 300 Quintals* of Fish each in the Summer Season, make the Whole is 150,000 Quintals. And the 60 Brigs, Schooners, &c. each 600 Quintals, which make 36,000 more. So that there is made at *Cape Breton* annually of Fish 186,000 Quintals.

Now, to carry this Fish to *Europe* Market, there must be employ'd 93 Sail of Ships, of the Burthen of 2000 Quintals each, one with the other; and each

* *A Quintal is one hundred Weight.*

these Ships have at least 20 Men, which are 1869 Seamen. And these, added to the 3400 Fishermen above, make 5260 Men, employ'd at *Cape Breton* only in the Fishery.

At *Gaspay*, *Quadre*, and other Harbours, mentioned in the following Estimation, there are 6 Ships yearly, which, as they come out from *France* mann'd to catch their own Cargoes in Shallops, which they haul up and leave in the Country every Winter, till they return the next Spring, one with another may be allow'd 60 Hands. And, it has always been allow'd, from *St. Malo's* and *Granville*, they have at least 300 Sail of these Ships in this Fishery, that fish at *Petit Norde*, *Fishante*, *Belle-Isle*, and the *Gulph*; which will, all computed as above (allowing those Ships, that so come out to make their own Voyages, to carry each 3000 Quintals) be as follows.

	Ships.	Men.	Quintals.
At *Cape Breton*	93	5260	186,000
At *Gaspay*	6	360	18,000
At *Quadre*	6	360	18,000
At *Port en Basque*	6	360	18,000
At *Le Foils Isles*	3	180	9,000
St. Malo's Men	300	18,000	900,000
	414	24,520	1,149,000

Here it may be objected, that of the 300 Ships above from *St. Malo's* (which they insist upon) some of them are some of those Ships above reckoned at *Gaspay*, *Quadre*, &c. Which is well known to be so. ——But then, no Regard is here had to the Ships so employ'd from *St. Juan de Luz*, *Bayanne*, *Nantz*, *Havre de Grace*, &c. which go annually into those Parts on the same Voyage; which are a great many more in Number than those 21 Ships above; and would, could an exact List be had, much swell the Account.

Besides all these, there have been constantly from the River *Sendre*, *Olane*, *Poiteux*, *Havre*, &c. 150 Ships at least, the *French* say 200 Sail, employ'd in the *Mud Fishery*, or *Mort Vest* (as they call it) from 16 to 20 Men each: Which carry home, upon an Average, from 22,000 to 30,000 Fish in Number; which make, on the most moderate Estimate, 150 Sail of Ships: And, on a Medium, 20 Men each, are 3000 Men, and in the whole, 3,900,000 Fishes in Tale. These Ships are fitted out in *France* for their Voyages on the *Banks*, and there tarry till they are laden; unless they meet with any Accident or Disturbance, in which Case they resort to *Cape Breton* (for Shelter and Supplies;) and from thence home to *France*. And it was thus, frequent for them, when they had made their Voyages, to go into *Cape Breton*, for Water especially, as they had no other Port.

In regard to the Value of this Branch of Trade, it is necessary here to observe, that there is hereby produced a large Quantity of Train Oil; which *France* has always an immediate Demand for at home, for their Woollen Manufactures, Lights, &c. And with which also their Sugar-Colonies, that cannot do without it, are yearly supplied. It is certainly well known, that they either do, or may at least, make 1 Hogshead of 60 Gallons of Oil, clear drawn off from the Blubber, out of every hundred Quintals of Fish. And this, out of the Quantity of Fish beforementioned, will produce 11,490 Hogsheads of Oil. And allowing that 4000 Fishes in Number are equal to 100 Quintals, when cured, then the 3,900,000 Mud-Fish, by the same Rule, will yield 975 Hogsheads of Oil. Which added to the other, make 12,465 Hogsheads of Train Oil, which are equal to 3116 Tons and a Quarter.

	l.	*s.*
Now, let the 1,149,000 Quintals of Fish be valued only at 10*s. Sterling per* Quintal, the Prime Cost usually at *Newfoundland*, and it is worth	574,500	00
And, to this, allow 3*s. Sterling* Freight *per* Quintal of it, in *English* Bottoms, to Market	172,350	00
And then the Fish only is worth	746,350	00
And let the 3116 and qr. Tons of Oil be valued at 18*l. Sterling per* Ton, the Amount of it is.	56,392	10
As to the Mud-Fish, it is generally sold in *France* at 1000 Livres *per* 1000 Fish; and then at 11*d. Sterling per* Livre, their Value is	178,750	00
And thus it appears, that one Year's Fishery of the *French* only is worth, *Sterling*	981,492	10

Which great Branch of Trade, in a Manner, depends entirely on their Possession of the Island of *Cape Breton*, as it is impossible to carry it on without some convenient Harbour of Strength, &c. to supply, support, and protect it; and is now with us to determine whether they shall enjoy it or not.

[Continued from p. 307.]

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

THE Virgin de Guardia, the Virgin Miſericordia, and the Prudenza, all from Smyrna, for Marſeilles, taken by the Diamond and Leoſtoff Men of War.

A French Privateer of 10 Guns and 70 Men, brought into Plymouth by the Maidſtone Man of War.

The Young Johannes, Heſter, from Bourdeaux for Oſtend, brought into Dover by the Eagle Privateer.

A Neapolitan Veſſel, from Salonica for Marſeilles, taken by the Pearl Privateer.

The Larkeeta of Cherburg, a Privateer of 4 Carriage, 10 Swivel Guns, and 48 Men, taken by the Jamaica Sloop of War, Capt. Webb, and brought into Weymouth.

A Spaniſh Ship of 400 Tons, 10 Guns, 75 Men, taken by a Rhode-Iſland Privateer, Capt. Sweating, and ſent into St. Kit's.

A Martinico Ship, taken by two Privateers of New York.

A French Man of War of 36 Guns, from the Havanna, with a good Quantity of Pieces of Eight, taken by the Woolwich Man of War.

A rich Ship, taken on the Coaſt of Hiſpaniola, by the Hunter Privateer of Providence.

Another very rich Ship, taken on the Coaſt of Martinico, by a New England Privateer,

A large French Ship, with above 5000 Quintals of Fiſh from Newfoundland, taken by one of our Men of War in the Mediterranean.

A Spaniſh Ship, with near 40,000 Pieces of Eight, *&c.* carried into St. Kit's.

Two French Ships, laden with Wine, taken by the Anthony and Lever Privateers. One was ranſomed, and the other brought into Jerſey.

The Blaſt Bomb, retaken by two Engliſh Men of War. (See p. 249.)

A Ship from Cadiz to Malaga, carried into Port Mahon.

A Smuggling Cutter, belonging to Rye, with 488 half Anchors of Brandy, 57 Bags of green, and 27 Bags of Bohea Tea, taken by the York Privateer, near Bologne.

The Suſanna, of 150 Tons, from Martinico, with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton, brought into Falmouth, by the Adventure Privateer of Guernſey.

A French Privateer Sloop, of 12 Carriage Guns, and 55 Men, with an Engliſh Pilot, taken off Cape Antonio, by the Warren Privateer of Philadelphia; and the Endeavour Schooner of Philadelphia retaken.

A large French Ship, with 20,000 Piſtoles, taken by a Privateer, Captain Millow, and carried into Providence.

A French Ship from Bourdeaux, of near 300 Tons, with Wine, Brandy, Linen, &c. taken by the William Privateer, of New England.

Two Spaniſh Privateers, taken by two Privateers of Rhode-Iſland.

A Spaniſh Privateer, which had taken the Warwick, James, from Liſbon for Ireland, ſunk by two Britiſh Men of War, and all the Crew drown'd, and the Warwick retaken.

A French Privateer, of 6 Carriage Guns, 10 Swivels, and 41 Men, brought into Portſmouth by the Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Webb.

A French Ship, of 150 Tons, from St. Domingo for France, taken by the Necklar Privateer, and ſent for New England.

A French Ship, from Bayonne for Cadiz, with Proviſions, taken by the Britiſh Squadron.

A Swediſh Ship, going into Dunkirk, laden with Cannon, Powder and Ball, taken by the Carliſle Privateer, and brought into Dover.

A French Ship, of 160 Tons, from the Havanna for Old Spain, with near 30,000 Pieces of Eight concealed on board her, taken off South Carolina.

A French Privateer of 10 Guns and 80 Men, taken by the Fly Sloop of War, and carried into Mount's Bay.

A Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, outward-bound, valued at 40,000*l.* taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Lyme, Captain Tyrrel, and carried into Antigua.

A Spaniſh Galleon, having a Million *Sterling* in Bullion on board, taken by one of his Majeſty's 20 Gun Ships and a Privateer. (See p. 261.)

The Du Mouche, a French Privateer of Bayonne, ſent into Briſtol.

A French Ship bound to Martinico, taken by the Tuſcany, and ranſomed.

A French Coaſter of 150 Tons, taken by the Fox Privateer of Briſtol.

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE George, Styles, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Jane and Mary, Hancock, from Carolina, carried into St. Malo's.

The Brothers, Evans, from Carolina for Cowes, taken by the Revenge Privateer of Granville.

The Poſtillion, of Briſtol, from Carolina for Oporto, carried into Gallicia.

The Poſtboy, from Antigua for London; the Young Mary, from Carolina; and the Two Siſters for Barbadoes, all three carried to St. Malo's.

The Olive, Buſh, from New England for Antigua; and the Hope, Skyes, from Barbados for Briſtol, both carried into Guardaloupe.

The Fortune, Green, of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, with 354 Slaves, taken by a Martinico Privateer, and carried into Porto Cavallo.

The Triumph Sloop, from the Weſt-Indies to the Iſland of Rattan, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Neptune, Bruce, from Barbadoes; and the Merrymack, Stephens, from Antigua, both for London, carried into St. Malo's.

The St. Chriſtopher, Inches, from St. Kit's for London, carried into Morlaix.

The Coronation, Strong, from Waterford to Newfoundland, carried into Havre.

The Mary-Anne, Mackult, from Lancaſter for Jamaica, carried into Port-Louis.

The Induſtry, Johnſon, from Shoreham for Oporto, carried into Gallicia.

The Induſtry, Smith, from Colcheſter for Dublin, taken by the French.

The Neptune, Fevre, taken off Lime by two French Privateers: The Crew got aſhore in their Boat.

The Hope, Bullock, from Barbadoes for Curaſao, taken by a French Privateer, and ranſomed.

The Anſon, Denham, from Hull for Liſbon, carried into Cherburg.

The Durſley Privateer (late the Durſley Man of War) taken by two French Frigates of 24 and 30 Guns, after a Fight of four Hours and half, and the Loſs of 30 Men aboard the Durſley.

The King George, Whaley, from Carolina for London, carried into Morlaix.

The Charlton, Mildrum, from London, taken between Falmouth and Penzance.

The Benjamin and Anne, Sayers, from Yarmouth for Dublin, carried into Cherburg.

The Enterprize, Millar, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.

The Three Nuns, Jones, from Barbadoes to Philadelphia, taken by a French Privateer.

The Hawk, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, taken by the Spaniards.

The Prize Frigate, Maſham, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, after an Engagement of three Hours.

The Roſe, Egleſton, from Ireland for Philadelphia; and the Fanny and Sally, Durnell, from Bermudas for the Leeward Iſlands, both carried into Porto Rico.

A Ceaſter, from Colcheſter to Liverpool, taken by a French Privateer, off Beachy-head.

A Ship, with Stone, from Portland, for the new Bridge at Weſtminſter, taken by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for 200*l.*

The ——, Smyter, for Carolina; and a Brigantine bound to Cape Fear, both taken near Carolina.

The Samuel and Sarah, Clinford, for the Mediterranean, taken by a French Privateer off the Lizard, and carried into Havre-de-Grace.

The St. Jago, Antonio Dalpona, from London to Liſbon, carried into Granville.

A Ship of 250 Tons, from Ireland to Philadelphia, laden with Proviſions, carried into Porto Rico.

The Ranger, Taylor, from London for Gibraltar, taken between the Downs and Portſmouth.

The Providence, Mitchell, from Carolina for Liſbon, carried into St. Sebaſtians.

The new Ranger, Lawſon, from Montſerrat to London, the moſt valuable Sugar Ship ever bound to England, having 881 Hogſheads of Sugar, carried into Breſt.

The Prince Frederick, Godfrey, from Carolina for London, carried into Honfleur.

The Brothers, Evans, from Carolina for London, taken by the French, and retaken by an Engliſh Man of War, was afterwards taken by a French Privateer, and carried into St. Malo's.

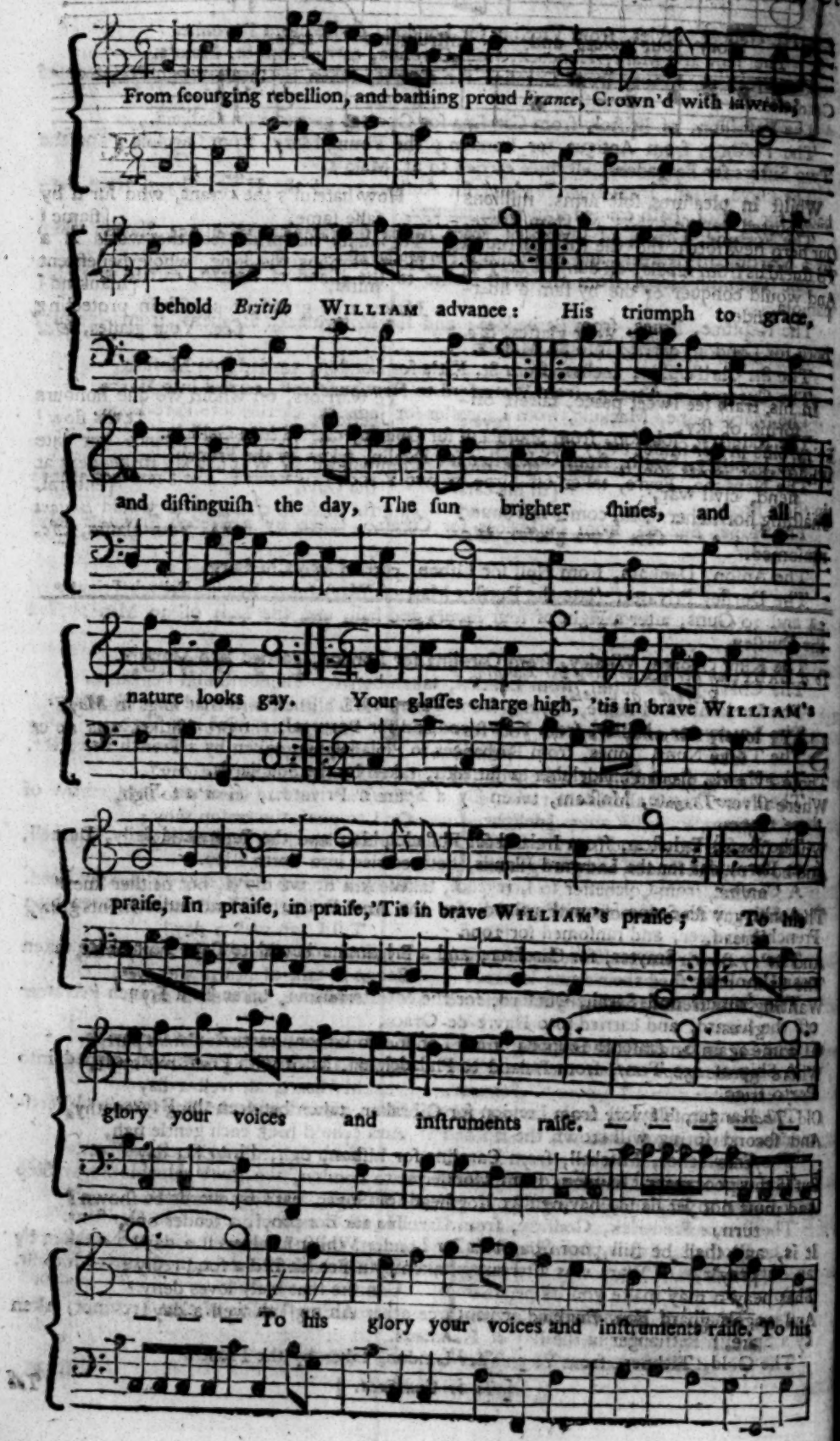
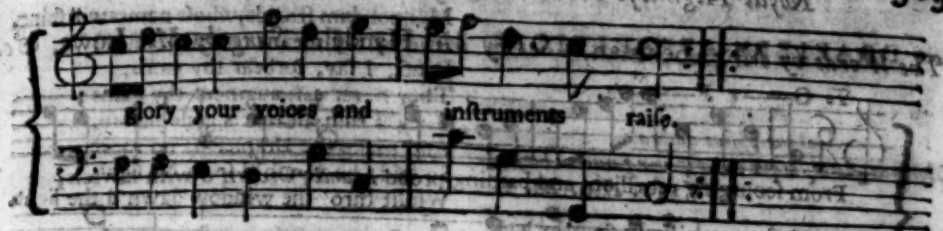
Capt. Small, of New England, with three other trading Veſſels of that Province, taken by a Spaniſh Pettiauger in the Bay of Honduras.

The Gold, Tichner, from Virgina for London, taken by the French.

[*To be Continued.*]

A

A SONG *on the* VICTORY *obtained over the* REBELS *by his Royal Highneſs the* DUKE *of* CUMBERLAND.

The Words by Mr. Lockman. *Set by Mr.* Handel. *Sung by Mr.* Lowe, *&c.*

2.

Whilst in pleasures soft arms, millions courted repose, [him froze,
Our hero flew forth, tho' the streams round
To shield us from rebels; all dangers defy'd,
And would conquer or die by fam'd liberty's side.

Cho. Your glasses, &c.

3.

In his train see sweet peace, fairest offspring of sky, [eye;
Ev'ry bliss in her smile, ev'ry charm in her
Whilst that worst foe to man, that dire fiend, civil war, [to his ear.
Gnashing horrid her teeth, comes fast bound

Cho. Your glasses, &c.

4.

How hateful's the tyrant, who lur'd by false fame, [flame!
To satiate his pride sets the world in a
How glorious the king, whose benefficent mind, [mankind!
Makes true grandeur consist in protecting

Cho. Your glasses, &c.

5.

Ye warriors, on whom we due honours bestow, [evils flow!
O think on the source whence our late
Commanded by WILLIAM, strike next at the *Gaul*, [entral.
And fix those in chains who would *Britain*

Cho. Your glasses, &c.

To a LADY, *on her not visiting her Evening's Retreat, as usual.*

SAY, lovely fair one, why do you forsake [take?
Those ev'ning pleasures you were wont to
Where silver *Thames* allures the ravish'd sight, [delight,
Where flowers grow, and fragrant smells
And bow'rs, and shades, and grassy banks invite.

The once gay scene is now with grief o'erspread, [head;
And ev'ry flow'r hangs down his drooping
The sickly roses shed their dying leaves,
Wanting that freshness which your presence gives.

O! come again, and taste the ev'ning breeze,
Where gentle zephyrs fan the tremb'ling trees. [appear,
Old *Thames* himself will smile, when you
And second spring will crown the rip'ned year.

But if this poor retreat is doom'd to mourn,
And must not yet be bless'd with your return,
It is, and shall be still poor *Strephon*'s pray'r, [care,
That heav'n may make you its peculiar
And angels guard you wherefoe'er you are.

J. W.

A SONG.

THE blitheſt bird that ſings in *May*,
Was ne'er more blithe, was ne'er more gay,
Than I, ah well-a-day!
'Ere *Colin* yet had learn'd to ſigh,
Or I to gueſs the reaſon why;
Oh love! ah well-a-day!

We kiſs'd, we toy'd, but neither knew
From whence thoſe fond endearments grew,
Till I, ah well-a-day!
By time and other ſwains made wiſe,
Began to talk of hearts and eyes,
And love, ah well-a-day!

Kind nature now took *Colin*'s part,
My eyes inform'd againſt my heart,
My heart, ah well-a-day!
Strait glow'd with thrilling ſympathy,
And echo'd back each gentle ſigh,
Each ſigh, ah well-a-day!

Can love, alas! by words be ſhown?
He aſk'd a proof, a tender one,
Whilſt I, ah well-a-day!
In ſilence bluſh'd a fond reply;
Can ſhe that truly loves deny?
Ah no! ah well-a-day!

The

The DRAPIER's APPARITION

To G——E F——R.

——*atque Ipſius umbra*
Ob oculos, ſteterunt quæ cunctæ et vox faucibus hæſit.
VIRG. Æn. lib. 2.

WHILST *F——r* without ſlumber lay,
And kept awake by bohea tea,
Revolving in his anxious mind,
What next to publiſh, what to bind;
Deep plung'd in tho't to pleaſe his betters,
Studying new *puffs* for Farmer's letters;
Bethinking of an hundred ſhifts,
What next to print, and paſs for *Swift*'s;
Gazettes and *journals* in his head,
He toſs'd and tumbled in his bed:
When lo! at once a whirlwind's ſound
Was heard, and ſhook the curtains round;
Cold dewy damps from ev'ry pore
Exhal'd, and fame ſays ſomething more.
But ſtill to add to theſe his fears,
A ghaſtly viſion now appears:
The Drapier's form the ſpectre wore;
That patriot true, which heretofore
From copper chains *Hibernia* freed,
And tinker *Wood* ſent home with ſpeed.
Towards the bed the ſpectre ſtalk'd,
The ivy drooping as it walk'd:
A hollow noiſe ſtruck *G—ge*'s ear,
Whilſt he ſhrunk cloſe diſſolv'd in fear.
Thrice groan'd the ſpectre, thrice eſſay'd
To ſpeak; when *F——r*, ſore afraid,
Betwixt his teeth, ſlow ſpoke, Who art?
Replies the viſion, Thou upſtart,
Know'ſt thou not me, who rais'd thy fame?
Four tomes you've publiſh'd with my name,
The *Sterling Bullion* and the *Teſt*,
Of all my writings far the beſt;
The eſſays of my youthful days,
The product of my *Stella*'s praiſe!
The laſh of *Whitſhed*; letting free
Of chain'd *Ierne*, *Wood*, by thee;
My fabled travels, which the wiſe
Know for their ſatire how to prize;
Thoſe, and a hundred more, I ſay,
The hints of *Arbuthnot* and *Gay*;
The mutual thoughts of me and *Pope*,
From which I drew my chiefeſt hope,
To hand my works to future times,
And ſo immortalize my rhymes.
But thou, O avaritious ſlave!
Not pleas'd my better works to have,
Muſt tinker-like recoin my droſs,
And half form'd embryo works engroſs;
Works that can never ſtand the teſt,
But ruſt and canker all the reſt.
Forbear, thou ſordid wretch, forbear;
You ſee, the ivy which I wear
Begins to fade; *Apollo* too
Diſowns his votary, by you:
The ſhade of *Pope* his *Swift* ſcarce knows;
I'm ſhun'd by *Addiſon*, and thoſe,
My quondam friends, whoſe [illegible]
And by thy means out-rival'd [illegible]
Deſiſt, I ſay, forbear thy pains,
They never can augment thy gains;
They'll ruin all that's gone before,
And make the Drapier be no more——
So ſaid, he vaniſh'd from his ſight,
Whilſt thro' the window dawn'd the light.

HORACE, Book iii, Ode 13.

To the FOUNTAIN *of* BLANDUSIA.

O Fountain, more tranſparent far
Than cryſtal; that of wine
And flow'rs deſerv'ſt the nobleſt ſhare;
A kid, whoſe horns juſt ſprouting are,
Shall be to-morrow thine.
Both love and combats he now ſeems
To meditate in vain:
The wanton, when he little deems,
Shall, with his crimſon blood, thy ſtreams
Of icy coldneſs ſtain.
On thee the dog-days know not how
Their fiery rays to dart:
To oxen wearied with the plough,
Thou do'ſt thy ſtreams refreſhing, thou
To wandering ſheep impart.
Thou prince of fountains ſhalt commence,
While I the beech-tree ſing,
Which, lovely for its ſhade's defence,
O'erlooks thoſe hollow rocks, from whence
Thy prattling waters ſpring.

HORACE, Book iii, Ode 16.

To MÆCENAS.

A Brazen tow'r, with doors proof'd
Of maſſy ſubſtance, and a guard
Of watchful dogs without,
By vain *Acriſius* were ſuppos'd
Enough, his *Danäe* (there incloſ'd)
To ſkreen from danger, and gallants keep
out.
But *Venus*, with a ſcornful air,
Derides the jealous father's care;
As knowing well, the pow'r
Of money nothing could withſtand,
That *Jove* free entrance would command,
When metamorphos'd to a golden ſhow'r.
Gold will amidſt arm'd cent'nels ſtray,
Thro' rocks undaunted force its way:
And you reſiſt as well.
A clap of thunder; love of gain
Caus'd *Amphiraus* to be ſlain,
With all the miſchiefs which that houſe
beſel.
The *Macedonian* prince the gates
Of cities burſt, and rival ſtates
Embroiling every where,
With bribes ſubverted: Bribes maintain
Their empire o'er the boiſt'rous main,
And rough ſea captains with their baits en-
ſnare.

Of

Of money the increasing store,
Care follows, and a thirst for more.
I did with reason dread,
Maecenas, thou whose shining fame
Adds lustre to th' equestrian name,
On high to lift up my conspicuous head.

The more a man himself before
Denies, of heav'n he'll gain the more.
I renegade forsake
The party of the great, that flows
In riches, and myself to those,
Who covet nothing, joyfully betake:

With this so mean despis'd estate
Of mine, a lord more truly great,
Than if I could procure,
From all those lands the *Apulian* plows
Unwearied, in my barns to house
The vast increase, amidst abundance poor.

A grove's sweet cover, riv'let clear,
And fields that fail not, ev'ry year,
With promis'd wealth to crown
My wishes, me true joys afford;
Joys to that mighty prince, the lord
Of fertile *Africk*, perfectly unknown.

Tho' no *Calabrian* bees, when spring
Invites, to me their honey bring;
Tho' in my vessel no
Choice *Formian* wines a mell'wing be,
Nor goodly fleeces do for me
In rich and fruitful *Gallick* pastures grow:

Yet pressing want is to my door
A stranger; nor, should I ask more,
Would you to give refuse.
I, by contracting my desire,
A nobler income shall acquire,
Than e'er could flatter my ambitious views;

Should *Phrygian* fields to *Lydia*'s join
Contiguous, and both realms be mine.
To men that much demand
Will much be wanting. Happy those,
On whom the all-wise God bestows
What is sufficient, with a sparing hand.

On the DUKE's *triumphant* RETURN.

IO *Britannia!* Io pæans sing!
Let acclamations round our island ring.
He comes, the glorious youth, with laurels crown'd,
Exulting crowds his victor carr surround:
Ten thousand pray'rs were for his weal prefer'd,
Ten thousand pray'rs were with acceptance heard.
And now innum'rous benedictions tell,
How *William* conquer'd, and how rebels fell.

Ye fond abettors of a *tyrant*'s claim.
Now hide your conscious heads, and blush for shame:
Growl that you're curst with hated *freedom* still,
And forc'd to happiness against your will;
While grateful *Britons* loud their joys attest,
We feel, and therefore boast, how much we're blest:
Boast the long prospect, that delights our eyes,
Of future chiefs from *Brunswick*'s race to rise;
That shall, we trust, our liberty secure,
As long as sun, and moon, and time endure.

To his Royal Highness the DUKE, *at his* RETURN *from* Scotland, *Anno* 1746.

WELCOME, great prince, from *Scotland*'s hostile shore,
With laurels, where they never grew before:
Welcome to *Britain*'s better part, we see
Thy royal father's life renew'd in thee.
Such was young *Edward*, bred with equal care
By his great sire to all the toils of war;
Who at his standard fought, and won the crown
Of haughty *France*; by the young hero won.
Louis, thy lust of conquest is in vain,
For such thy fate will be his next campaign.

On the BIRTH *of a* SON, April 17, 1746, *the Day after the Battle of* Culloden.

WELCOME, sweet babe; here lay him down,
Since freedom now, untortur'd, smiles;
Since *Rome* and slav'ry, quite o'erthrown,
Abandon these devoted isles.

May this thy day of earliest date,
This glorious, this auspicious morn,
Still steal its influence o'er thy fate,
When *William* fought, and thou wert born.

And let me, infant, live to trace
Thy mother's charms and open truth,
Her sweetness and attractive grace
Adorning still thy op'ning youth.

But when the tyrant gauls th' oppress,
And rivets fetters for mankind,
Thy father's courage warm thy breast,
His steady purpose fill thy mind.

Thy grandsire, knowing, virtuous, wise!
Inspire thee, late, like him, to shine;
Like his, thy worth shall fill the skies;
Like his, thy fame become divine.

DISTICHON.

REX hostes virtute suos, * Dux Marte subegit:
Cum Patre imperium sic *Gulielmus* habet.

Poole. *H. PRICE.*

On a DOG.

BRITONS! your impious murmurs cease;
Now † *War* is dead, we must have peace.

Britain's Review *come too late, but that, with other Things, shall be in our next.*

July, 1746.

* *Cumbriæ scilicet.*

† *The Dog's Name.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

ANOTHER of the Rebel Standards, lately seiz'd, was burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, at the Market Cross at *Edinburgh*. (See p. 314.) As were the Colours of the Rebel *Mac Donald* of *Keppoch*, at the Market Cross at *Glasgow*.

Mr. *Stephen Duck*, the celebrated Thresher and Poet, enter'd into Priest's Orders, being ordain'd by the Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 2.

The *Dublin* Privateer, Capt. *Eaton*, arriv'd in the Harbour of *Dublin*, after a Cruize of 8 Months, and brought in with her a *Spanish* Prize, taken off the *Canaries*, call'd the *Nostra Senora del Borduna*, Burden about 400 Tons, 20 Carriage Guns, and 80 Men; she was bound from the *Havannah* to *Old Spain*, under Convoy of a 50 Gun Ship, from which she was separated in a Storm. Her Lading consists of 230 Hogsheads of Sugar, Cochineal, Indigo, Snuffs, Hides, Silver, some Gold-Dust, &c.——She had on board some Passengers of Distinction, among them Don *Fradelfco Avarea Valdes*, Governor and Captain General of *Guatimala* in *New Spain*, President of the Royal Audience, Knight of the Order of *St. James*, &c. The said Ship made little or no Resistance, but struck on the first Broadside.

The *Chester* Mail was robb'd by a single Highwayman, near *Hockliffe*, otherwise *Hockley*, about 4 Miles from *Dunstable*.

THURSDAY, 3.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when 8 Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz. William Bruce*, for robbing a Post-Boy of 8*s.* 6*d.* on the Highway near *Barnet*.—*John Humphrys*, for robbing *Joseph Plomer* on the Highway of a Hat, Wig, and Coat.—*John Jennings*, tried with *Humphrys* for the same Robbery, and acquitted, but found guilty of another Highway Robbery.—*John Short* and *Thomas Bird*, for robbing *William Petrie* on the Highway of a Metal Watch and a Guinea, &c.—*John Stevens*, for robbing *Edmond Knapp* on the Highway of a Coat and Hat.—*George Thomas*, for robbing *Edward Clarke* on the Highway of a Coat, &c.—*John Crips*, for stealing 20 Lambs. All but the first and last were Soldiers.

TUESDAY, 8.

Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom*, and Mr. Alderman *Alsop*, were declar'd Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing; the former having on the Poll (which ended about a Week before) 1003, and the latter 1006, against *Kenelm Fawkener* and *Jonathan Forward*, Esqrs. the former of whom had but 391, and the other 402.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

Early this Morning died of a Suppression of Urine, in the *Tower*, *William Murray*, Esq; commonly called Marquis of *Tullibardine* (elder Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, but forfeited his Title and Estate for being concerned in the Rebellion in 1715.) He was to be tried very soon for being concerned in the late unnatural Rebellion in *Scotland*. (See p. 314, 315.) He was privately interr'd in the *Tower* Chapel.

Admiral *Martin*, about this Time, arrived with several of his Ships at *Plymouth*, having miss'd the *Brest* Squadron. And 'twas said he resign'd soon after.

Advice came from *Florence*, about this Time, of the Loss of his Majesty's Bomb Vessel the *Lightning*, which was overset near the *Gorgona* by a sudden Gust of Wind, and sunk immediately; by which unfortunate Accident 45 of his Majesty's Subjects were drown'd. Capt. *Martin*, the Master, Surgeon and Boatswain, with 23 Men, sav'd their Lives by swimming, and were taken up by the *Nonsuch*'s Boats.

SATURDAY, 10.

Admiral *Lestock*, set out for *Portsmouth* to take upon him the Command of the Ships for *Cape Breton*; and on *Tuesday* he hoisted his Flag on board the *Royal George*.

Mr. *Murray*, late Secretary to the Pretender's Son, who was taken near the City of *Edinburgh*, was brought to *London* in a Coach with six Horses, and about three in the Afternoon committed to the *Tower*. (See p. 360.) We were inform'd, that when he was taken, he had 90 Guineas about him, which, with 100 more, were offer'd to the Serjeant of *Gardener*'s Dragoons, who commanded the Party that took him, to let him escape, but he refus'd it, and faithfully executed his Orders.

We were likewise inform'd, that Lord *Lovat* was taken as he was endeavouring to steal on board a Ship for *France*; and that he had along with him 500*l.* in Gold, and 1000*l.* in Silver. (See his Letter to the Duke, &c. p. 339. &c. and the Account of his being taken, p. 360.)

Lord *Lovat* (says the Author of the *Me-*

(*moirt of his Life*) in Perſon makes a very groteſque Figure, wearing more Cloaths than a *Dutchman*, and a large Perriwig that almoſt covers his ſmall Forehead. He has a ſour and grim Aſpect, but in addreſſing himſelf puts on an obliging Countenance. He is tall, upright, and tolerable well ſhaped; was naturally of a robuſt Conſtitution, which ſtill affords him a good Share of Health and Vigour, tho' much impaired by Fatigue and Impriſonment. He has ſome Learning, is very polite, and pretends to be generous, but behind their Backs curſes thoſe who are treated at his Expence. He is proud or cringing, as the Occaſion requires; at one Time reſerved and ſubtle, at another open and unguarded; ſertile in Expedients, and bold in Execution; fearful of little Accidents, but reſolute in greater Dangers; ſuperſtitious and enthuſiaſtical, yet without Conſcience or Probity. He avows that his own Pleaſure or Profit has always been the Rule of his Actions, which has led him to every baſe and infamous Practice. Tho' greatly amorous and ſalacious, he has not been very delicate in his Amours. In fine, ſays the Author, he is a cruel and oppreſſive Maſter, an imperious and outragious Huſband, a tyrannical and ſevere Parent, a falſe-hearted and treacherous Friend, and an arbitrary and deſpotick Chief. (See p. 343.)

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Was held a general Court of the *South-Sea* Company, when a Dividend of Two *per Cent.* was declar'd for the half Year due at *Midſummer* laſt, on the trading Stock of the ſaid Company; the Warrants for which will be delivered out and paid on the 18th of next Month.

THURSDAY, 24.

This Night the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Earl of *Harrington*, and ſeveral other Noblemen, went to the *Tower*, and ſtaid till early next Morning, during which Time Mr. *Murray* was under Examination.

FRIDAY, 25.

This Morning a young Whale came up the River, and was kill'd near *Execution-Dock*, after having ſunk three Boats: It was 18 Feet long.

The Judges went to the Court-Houſe on *St. Margaret's Hill*, *Southwark*, in order to try the *Scotch* Rebels; but on their deſiring a ſmall Time longer for the Arrival of their Witneſſes, ſome Debates aroſe, which laſted for two Hours; after which the Court adjourn'd to next Morning; and then alſo the Matter was deferr'd for ſome Days.

A Warrant ſigned by the Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee*, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Willes*, and ſix of the Judges, was ſent to the *New-Goal*, *Southwark*, for the Execution of the *Manchester* Rebels on *Monday* next at *Kennington Common*. (See p. 339.)

About One in the Afternoon, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Kenſington* Palace in good Health from *Scotland*, to the very great Joy of his Majeſty, and of all true Lovers of *Great Britain*. His Highneſs travelled in a Poſt Chaiſe, took very little Refreſhment, nor had he been in Bed ſince he left *Edinburgh*; and when he arrived at *Barnet*, he went the back Roads to *Kenſington* Gravel Pits, and ſtrait to the Palace, which he enter'd before the Meſſenger who was ſent to give Notice of his Coming. His Royal Highneſs's ſudden Arrival ſoon diffuſed an univerſal Joy thro' *Kenſington*, the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and all Parts of the Town, by Bonfires, Illuminations, Fireworks, Ringing of Bells, and every Demonſtration of the moſt ſolid Satisfaction.

MONDAY, 28.

This Morning, about 8 o'Clock, the three Rebel Lords were brought from the *Tower*, under a ſtrong Guard, in three ſeveral Coaches, to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and were there received by General *Folliot*, from the Deputy Governor of the *Tower*; then the Ax was carried before them into the Hall, with the Edge from them, and they were placed in ſeparate Rooms. About 9 o'Clock the Lord High Steward came in a grand Proceſſion, with five Led-Coaches, and his Body-Coach with his Attendants before him; after which the State Coach came, and ten Footmen bare-headed. Then the Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; the Maſter of the Rolls; and the reſt of the Judges in Town, and the Maſters in Chancery followed in Proceſſion to the Houſe of Peers. Sir *William Saunderſon*, Bart. Deputy Uſher of the Black Rod was in the Coach with the Lord High Steward, and carried the White Wand. Afterwards the Lords were marſhall'd in the *Painted Chamber*, and walk'd in Proceſſion, according to their Dignity. The Lords having taken their Places, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery preſented the Commiſſion, appointing a Lord High Steward, to the Lord Chancellor on his Knee, and the ſame being deliver'd to the Clerk of the Crown, it was read, all the Lords ſtanding up, uncover'd. Then the Staff was deliver'd to the Lord High Steward, by Garter King at Arms, and the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod.

After this the Earl of *Kilmarnock* was arraign'd, and pleaded Guilty, as did alſo the Earl of *Cromarty*; and both ſubmitted themſelves to his Majeſty's Mercy. The Lord *Balmerino* pleaded Not Guilty; upon which, after hearing the King's Council, which were Mr. Attorney, and Mr. Solicitor General, and Sir *John Strange*, the Court proceeded

ceeded on the Trial, and examined four Witneſſes; one of which proved that the Priſoner was at *Carliſle*, and had the Command of a Regiment of Horſe; which he endeavoured to evade, but to no Effect. The Lord High Steward then aſk'd him, if he had any Witneſſes, or any Thing to offer in his Defence? To which he replied, that he was ſorry he had given their Lordſhips ſo much Trouble, and that he had nothing more to ſay. Upon which the Lords being fully ſatisfied with the Evidence, adjourn'd to their own Houſe; and returning in a ſhort Time, unanimouſly voted him Guilty. Then the Priſoners were ordered to be carried back to the *Tower*, and to be brought up on *Wedneſday* next, to receive Sentence. On their Return to the *Tower*, the Ax was carried with the Edge towards them.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

This Morning, nine of the Rebel Priſoners, who were condemn'd on the 22d, (ſee P. 359.) *viz. Francis Townley, George Fletcher, Thomas Chadwick, James Dawſon, Tho. Deacon, John Barwick, Andrew Blood, Tho. Syddall*, and *David Morgan*, were carried in 3 Sledges from the *New Goal* in *Southwark*, to *Kennington Common*, and there executed for High Treaſon, purſuant to their Sentence; a great Number of the Horſe and Foot Guards attending on this Occaſion. The other eight, *viz. Charles Deacon, Will. Battragh, John Saunderſon, Chr. Taylor, James Wilday, Tho. Furnival, James Gadd*, and *Alexander Abernethy*, were reprieved for three Weeks.

Addreſſes of Congratulation for the late glorious Victory over the Rebels, were, ſince our laſt, preſented from *Barneſtaple, Tenby, Beverley, Perth, Warwick, Chippenham*, County of *Berwick*, and of *Kincardine, Southampton*, Burgh of *Dunfermline*, Shire of *Fife*, Eaſtern Diviſion of *Roſsſhire*, General Synod at *Dungannon* in *Ireland*, Iſle of *Guernſey, Newbury, Aſhburton, Lichfield, Ludlow, Kendal*, County of *Linlithgow*, Juſtices and Grand Jury of *Kent*, Juſtices of *Staffordſhire*, and Burgh of *Stirling*.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

CHRISTOPHER *Peake*, Eſq; an eminent Phyſician at *York*, and F.R.S. to Miſs *Sally Goulton*.—Rev. and Hon. Mr. *Murray*, Brother to the Lord *Elibank*, to Miſs *St. Hipolite*.—Mr. *Mouncey*, an eminent Attorney in *Cheapſide*, to Miſs *Stone* of *Shepperton*.—*John Chamberlaine*, of *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Molly Methwold*, of *Red-Lyon-ſtreet*.—Mr. *Edward Raby*, an eminent Ironmonger in *Weſt-Smithfield*, to Miſs *Muſters*, a 15,000*l.* Fortune.—Rev. Mr. *Archer*, Rector of *St. Martin, Ludgate*, and of *Finchley*, and one of the Prebendaries of *St. Paul's*, to Mrs. *Carter*.—Mr. *Alderſey*, an eminent Wholeſale Linen Draper in *Cheapſide*, to Miſs *Alice Weſtley*, one of the Daughters of the late Sir *Robert Weſtley*, Knt. Lord Mayor of *London* in 1744.—*Martin Hall*, of *Catcleugh*, Eſq; aged 79, to Miſs *Barbara Hope* of *Hexam*, aged 22.—*Francis Durouré*, Eſq; to Miſs *Ceſſon*, of *Walbrook*.—Sir *John Croſt*, Bart. to Mrs. *Godfrey*, of *Mill-Bank, Weſtminſter*.—Hon. *Robert Molineux*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Eyington*, of *Lancaſhire*.—The Princeſs Royal of *Denmark*, happily deliver'd of a Princeſs, the 3d. Inſt. N.S. who was nam'd *Sophia Magdelane*.—The Lady of *Cha. Eyre*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *Hertfordſhere*, deliver'd of a Daughter.—The Lady of *John Joliffe*, Eſq; Memb. for *Petersfield*, of a Son.—The Lady of *Richard Benyon*, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Hon. the *Eaſt-India* Company, of a Son.—The Lady of *Robert Perry*, Eſq; of a Son.—The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Anne Hamilton*, of a Son and Heir.—The Lady of *John Briſtow*, Eſq; Deputy Governor of the *South Sea* Company, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

HON. *John Chichester*, Eſq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Donegal*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.—Hon. Capt. *Craufurd*, Uncle to the Viſcount of *Garnock*, in *Scotland*.—Rt. Hon. *Henry Arundel*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, a *Roman Catholick* Peer.—Sir *Francis Bickley*, of *Attleborough* in *Norfolk*, Bart. who is ſucceeded by his Brother, the Rev. Sir *Humphry Bickley*, Rector of *Attleborough*.—Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, Bart. at *Montpellier*, in the 90th Year of his Age.—Mr. *Charles Jones*, Deputy-Marſhal of the City of *London*.—The Lady of Sir *Charles Loraine*, Bart. at *Kirkley* in *Northumberland*.—*Thomas Emmerſon*, Eſq; an eminent Sugar-Baker, who has left by his Will 12,000*l.* to the Foundling Hoſpital.—Lady *Howard*, Relict of the Lord *George Howard*, Son of a Duke of *Norfolk* in the Reign of *Charles* II. aged near 100.—Capt. *Lampriere*, Draughtſman in the military Way to the Office of Ordnance, and Capt. in a marching Regiment.—Sir *Henry Nelthorpe*, of *Gray's Inn*, Bart. at his Seat in *Lincolnſhire*.—His Excellency *Lewis Morris*, Eſq; Governor of *New Jerſey*. He died in *May* laſt.—*Michael Garnett*, Eſq; at *Enfield*.—*Stephen Clutterbuck*, Eſq; one of the Aldermen, and ſometime Mayor of *Briſtol*.—*Matthias King*, Eſq; at *Hanney*, ſaid to have died worth near 100,000*l.* which he has left to his only Daughter.—*William Wardour*, of *Witney-Court* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Fowey* in *Cornwall*.—Lady *Pettus*, Relict of Sir *Horatio Pettus*, Bart.—His Grace Dr. *John*

John Headley, Lord Archbishop of *Ardmagh*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Ireland*, and Brother to the Bishop of *Winchester*.—Col. *Henry de Launt*, whose Commission as a Captain bears Date 41 Years ago.—*George Caswall*, Esq; Inspector of the Accounts of the Out-Ports in the Custom-House, Son of the late Sir *George Caswall*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* in 1721.—*Joshua Ranson*, Esq; an eminent Merchant, and in the Commission of the Peace for *Surrey*.—Rev. *Hugh Waterman*, A. M. Prebendary of *Bristol*, and Minister of *St. Peter's* and *Maryport*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *John Cooth*, presented to the Rectory of *Portland*.—Mr. *Baker*, appointed Minister of *Queen's Square* Chapel, *Westminster*.—Mr. *Brady*, chose Chaplain to the *East-India* Company's Factory at *Bombay*.—*Francis Gregory*, A. M. chose a Minor Canon of *Canterbury*, and presented to the Rectory of *Brook*, near *Wye*.—Mr. *Daniel Crepin*, to the Vicarage of *St. Stephen*, near *St. Alban's*. He was presented by the Lord Chancellor; and Mr. *Daniel Bellamy* was presented to the same by *Caleb Lomax*, Esq; so that there will be a Dispute about the said Living.—Mr. *David Morris*, to the Vicarage of *Fishgard*, in the County of *Pembroke*.—Mr. *James Carrington*, to the Rectory of *Clayworth*, in *Nottinghamshire*.—Hon. and Rev. *Spencer Cowper*, Dean of *Durham*, had the Degree of Doctor in Divinity conferr'd on him, by the University of *Oxford*.—Dr. *Saunders*, to the Rectory of *St. Maryport* in *Bristol*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

HIS Grace *Lionel Cranfield*, Duke of *Dorset*, made Lord Lieutenant of *Kent* and *Canterbury*.—*Joseph Danvers*, of *Swithland* in *Leicestershire*, Esq; made a Baronet of *Great Britain*.—*Hugh* Baron *Clinton*, created Baron *Fortescue*, of *Castle-Hill* in the County of *Devon*, and Earl *Clinton*.—*Francis* Baron *Brooke*, created Earl *Brooke*, of *Warwick-Castle* in the County of *Warwick*.—*John* Baron *Gower*, created Viscount *Trentham*, in the County of *Stafford*, and Earl *Gower*.—*Richard Wesley*, of *Mornington*, in the County of *Meath*, Esq; created Baron *Mornington*, of *Mornington* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.—*Marcus* Viscount *Tyrone*, created Earl of *Tyrone* in *Ireland*.—Sir *John Fortescue Aland*, late one of the Judges in the *Common Pleas*, (see p. 316.) created Baron *Fortescue* of *Credan*, in the County of *Waterford* in *Ireland*.—*Ralph Jenison*, Esq; made Master of his Majesty's Buck-Hounds.—*Thomas Crofton*, Gent. made a Lieutenant in Brigadier *de Grangue's* Regiment of Dragoons; and *Bartholomew Barnes*, Gent. a Cornet in his Room.—Mr. *Richardson*, admitted by the Court of Aldermen, Deputy-Marshal of this City.—Right Hon. the Earl of *Albemarle*, made Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Scotland*, in the Absence of the Duke of *Cumberland*.—Capt. *William Montague*, Brother to the Earl of *Sandwich*, made Capt. of the *Bristol* Man of War, of 50 Guns.—*Martin Foulkes*, Esq; President of the *Royal Society*, had the Degree of Doctor of Laws conferr'd on him by the University of *Oxford*.—*Jonathan Belcher*, Esq; made Governor of *Nova Cæsarea*, or *New-Jersey*.—*Robert Knight*, of *Barrells* in *Warwickshire*, Esq; created a Baron of *Ireland*, by the Title of Baron *Luxborough* of *Shannon*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Lhuillier*, of *St. Ann's*, *Westminster*, Snuff-Merchant.—*John Small*, late of *Cross-Lane*, *London*, Wine Cooper.—*George Taylor*, now or late of *Rotherhithe*, Merchant and Mariner.—*William Burth*, of *Lawrence Lane*, Hosier.—*Daniel Goodwin*, late of *Shadwell*, in *Middlesex*, Chandler.—*William Hobbs*, of *Nash*, in *Bucks*, Maltster.—*Humphry Lowe*, now or late of *Bridgnorth*, Grocer.—*Daniel Wilkins*, of *Nailsworth*, in *Gloucestershire*, Clothier.—*Isaac Sallows* the Younger, of *Beccles*, in *Suffolk*, Butcher.—*Israel Noves* the Younger, of *Bristol*, Tobacconist and Dealer in Wine.—*Richard Gibson*, late of *Great Yarmouth*, Grocer.—*Daniel Marsillat*, the Elder, of the Parish of *Christ Church*, *Middlesex*, Carpenter.—*John Church*, of *Langley* in *Norfolk*, Dealer and Jobber.

Abstract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *June* 24. to *July* 22.

Christned	Males 564	Females 489	1053
Buried	Males 958	Females 936	1894
Died under 2 Years old			665
Between 2 and 5			207
5	10		83
10	20		79
20	30		158
30	40		172
40	50		175
50	60		240
60	70		91
70	80		92
80	90		28
90 and upwards			4
			1894

THE Allied Army in the *Netherlands* remained in their Camp at *Terheyd* till the 8th Inst. N. S. when General *Ligonier* arrived at *Willemſtadt* from *England*, and repaired directly to the Army. Upon his Arrival a Council of War was held, wherein it was reſolved to march towards the Biſhoprick of *Liege* in order to meet the great Reinforcement then approaching from *Germany*, under the Command of General *Palfi*. Accordingly the Army began its March on the 17th, and on the 23d they were joined at *Peer* by this Reinforcement from *Germany*, Count *Palfi* having arrived the Day before at the Head Quarters, which were then at *Falkenſworth*, as did alſo Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, who had come Poſt from *Vienna*, to take upon him the chief Command of that Army, which then conſiſted of 77 Battalions and 124 Squadrons, beſides 3 Battalions of Irregulars, between 30 and 40 Squadrons of *Huſſars* and ſeveral free Companies; amounting in the whole to above 80,000 Men. From *Peer* the Army marched to *Haſſelt*, where it encamped on the 26th Inſtant, which is the laſt Account we have of it, nothing very remarkable having happened during the March except a pretty ſmart Skirmiſh on the 21ſt near *Dieſte*, between a Body of 4000 *Auſtrians* and a large Detachment of *French* under the Count *de Clermont*, in which a great Number was killed and wounded on both Sides.

By our laſt we left a Detachment of the *French* employed in the Siege of *Mons* under the Direction of the Prince of *Conti*, and covered by their Grand Army under Marſhal *Saxe*, incamped for that Purpoſe near *Antwerp*. As the City of *Mons* was moſt vigouroufly defended, the Siege continued till the 11th Inſtant, when the Gariſon, conſiſting of ſix Battalions *Dutch*, ſix Battalions *Auſtrians*, three Squadrons of *Mattha*'s Regiment of Dragoons, and one free Imperial Company, were obliged to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War, all except the Prince of *Heſſe Philipſdal*, General *Nava*, and three other Officers to be named by them, who by the Capitulation had Leave to retire, and continue in the Service. After the Reduction of this City, the *French* apply'd themſelves with ſuch Vigour to the Siege of *St. Ghilain*, that on the 21ſt the little Gariſon, who had defended their Place very bravely, were obliged to ſurrender themſelves alſo Priſoners of War; and as the *French* were reſolved to make the beſt Uſe of their Time, their Troops marched directly away from *Mons* to *Charleroy*, which they inveſted on the 14th, and had juſt opened their Trenches when the laſt Accounts came from thence. Marſhal *Saxe* with the grand Army continued in his Camp near *Antwerp* till the 8th, when, after having thrown a good Gariſon into the City and Citadel of *Antwerp*, he marched to a new Camp near *Mechlin*, in which Neighbourhood he continued till he heard of the Allied Army's approaching *Haſſelt*, when he marched and poſted his Army at *Tirlemont*, which is but five or ſix Leagues from *Haſſelt*, ſo that a bloody Battel was every Day expected when the laſt Accounts came from thence. However, as there are ſeveral ſmall Rivers between *Haſſelt* and *Tirlemont*, it is not to be ſuppoſed that the Allies will march directly to attack the *French*, eſpecially as they may march by the Way of *Namur*, and thereby oblige the *French* to fight them upon fair Ground.

As to the War in *Italy* there is nothing of any great Conſequence has happened ſince the Battle of *Placentia*, tho' by the Accounts we had of that Battle it ſeemed as if the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army had been entirely ruin'd; (ſee p. 346) but on the contrary we find, that they not only keep their Poſt in *Placentia*, but have taken Poſt with the main Body of their Army on the other Side of the *Po*, between the Rivers *Adda* and *Lambro*, where they hope to be able to ſupport themſelves till thoſe Reinforcements arrive which are upon their March from the South of *France*, and in the mean Time they draw their Subſiſtance from the *Milaneſe*, and keep even the City of *Milan* itſelf in a continual Alarm, ſo that it is very much the Intereſt of the *Auſtrians* to drive them from that Poſt, if poſſible; and this may be probably attempted, if it be true, as our laſt Accounts ſay, that the *Auſtrian* and *Sardinian* Armies have joined. As the *French* and *Spaniſh* Generals have not ſince the laſt Battle been much diſturbed by the *Auſtrians*, they had, it ſeems, formed a Scheme to ſurpriſe *Pavia*, for which Purpoſe the Marquis *de Mirepoix*, at the Head of eight Battalions of Foot, ſome Companies of Grenadiers, and 1000 *French* Horſe, marched on the 20th ult. and had in the Night Time enter'd the Suburbs before he was perceived; but ſome of the Out-Guards having given the Alarum, the Gariſon was ſo alert in flying to their Arms, and giving the *French* a warm Reception, that they were obliged to retire with great Loſs.

From *Paris*, we have the following Liſt of the Squadron under the Duke *d'Anville*, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Naval Forces, which ſailed from *Rochelle*, the 22d of *June*, N. S.

Ships	Captains	Guns	Men
Northumberland	Duke d'Anville	66	600
Le Trident	Vice-Admiral M. d'Eſtournelle	64	500
L'Ardent	Perier	64	500

Le Mars

Ships		Captains	Guns	Men
Le Mars		Colombe	64	500
L'Alcide		Crenay	64	500
Le Carillon		De Noailles	60	500
Le Diamant		De Marqueſac	50	400
Le Boree		De Blenac	50	400
Le Tigre		Du Queſne	66	550
Le Leopard		De Serignee	60	500
La Rotommee		De l'Allure	60	400
La Megere		Kyſan	30	270
L'Argonaute		De Queſtain	26	270
La Parfaite		De Belliſle Pepin	8	100
La Perle	Firesh.	Des Roches	8	100
La Palme	Firesh.	De la Chaille	10	70
Le Petit Mercure		Tretroudat	10	70
Le Mercure		Du Tilly	10	70
Le Girous			16	140
Le Pr. d'Orange		Fougert	26	200
Another of			24	150

Beſides 20 other Frigates and Privateers, from 10 to 24 Guns, and ſeveral Tranſport Ships, having on board

The Reg. of *Pontbieus*, 2 Bat. making	1350
The Battal. Militia of *Saumur*	600
The Battal. Militia of *Fontenay le Compte*	600
The Battal. of Marines	600
	3150

The Land Forces are commanded by M. *Pommerit*, Brigadier General.

The *Dutch* Ships which were at *Rochfort*, *Rochelle*, and other Places, had been detained two Days after the Departure of the *French* Fleet, for Fear of their giving Intelligence to the *Engliſh*.

By a Privateer which came into *Rochelle* ſome Days after the ſailing of this Squadron, we had an Account that he was chaſed by ſome Ships of Admiral *Martin*'s Squadron, deſtin'd to deſtroy that of the Duke *d'Anville*, and that the former was then cruizing between the River of *Bourdeaux* and the Sands of *Olonne*; but how the *French* Fleet got paſt him unperceived, has not yet been diſcovered.

Beſides this Squadron, which is gone no one knows where, the *French* are fitting out another ſmall Squadron of five Men of War at *Breſt*, and Mr. *Maurepas* has ſent Commiſſaries to all the *French* Ports to examine the Magazines, and to put all their Men of War in a Condition of Service.

The 19th Inſt. Madam the Dauphineſs of *France* was brought to Bed of a Daughter. The Child is like to do well; but the Mother died on the 22d. to the great Grief of the *French* Court. However, they are like to recover very ſoon, for it is already talk'd at *Paris* that the Count *de Noailles* is preparing to ſet out for *Turin*, in order to negotiate a Double Marriage with that Court, between the Dauphin of *France* and the King of *Sardinia*'s eldeſt Daughter, a fine young Lady in the 19th Year of her Age; and between the Prince of *Piedmont* and one of the Princeſſes of *France*.

We have from *Madrid* an Extract of Count *Gage*'s Letter to his Catholick Majeſty, giving him the News of the late Battle near *Placentia*, as follows:

In Conformity to the expreſs Orders your Majeſty ſent me, to attack the Auſtrian *Army, I thought it my Duty to give your Majeſty a Proof of my Obedience.—All the Troops, as well* Spaniſh *as* French, *&c. behaved with the utmoſt Bravery, and if they did not obtain a Victory, it can be attributed to nothing but the Greatneſs of the Obſtacles they met with, which it was impoſſible for them to ſurmount, conſidering the advantageous Situation of the* Auſtrian *Army, a Situation which it might perhaps have been obliged to diſert, if the Attack had been deferr'd but a few Days.—But to this Conſideration, I thought myſelf obliged to prefer the inviolable Obedience I owe to your Majeſty's Orders.*

The genteel Reproach couched in this Letter, could not but affect his Majeſty, and perhaps contributed to what follow'd; for on the 26th *ult.* he found himſelf indiſpoſed, on the 27th he was ſomewhat better, and was on the 28th *ult.* judged as well as uſual, and eat more heartily than he had for many Weeks. This was followed by a Swooning and Indigeſtion, afterwards with a Vomiting, in which his Majeſty ſtrained ſo hard, that he burſt a Veſſel, and was in a few Minutes ſtrangled with the coming up of Blood. (See p. 349) It was ſaid, from the firſt Accounts, that the Queen retired immediately to a Convent, and that it was reported ſhe carried with her Jewels to the Amount of upwards of 30,000,000 of Pieces of Eight. But this we are now ſatisfied was falſe. Her Majeſty did indeed retire, but (according to the Cuſtom of the Queens of *Spain*) to the Palace of *St. Ildefonſo*, where the new King and Queen ſent to condole with her, and have ſince ſettled a Penſion on her Majeſty of 500,000 Pieces of Eight.

From *Munich* we hear, that the Subſidy Treaty ſo long talked of between the Elector of *Bavaria* and the maritime Powers was at laſt concluded on the 21ſt Inſt. N.S. by which he is to have a Subſidy of 150,000 *Crowns per Ann.* for *four* Years, in conſideration of his furniſhing them with *ſix* Battalions of his Troops, who are to march directly for the *Netherlands*, under the Command of the Prince of *Saxe-Hildbourghauſen*.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT *of what paſſed in relation to the Three* REBEL LORDS, *on* Wedneſday, July 30, *when they were brought to the Bar in order to receive Sentence.*

THE Houſe was called over, and went in the uſual Manner into *Weſtminſter-Hall*. The Lords having taken their Places, and the Lord High Steward being in the Chair before the Throne, the Priſoners were brought to the Bar, and Proclamation made for Silence.

After which, the Lord High Steward acquainted the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, that, as he had thought proper to plead Guilty to the Indictment againſt him, he had thereby confeſſed the ſeveral High Crimes and Treaſons in the ſaid Indictment mentioned; and therefore he deſired to know, what his Lordſhip had to ſay, why Sentence of Death ſhould not be paſſed on him.

"The Earl then addreſſing himſelf to the Houſe, confeſſed the Heinouſneſs of the Crimes, with which he ſtood charged, and deſired their Lordſhips would not think what he then intended to ſay, was deſigned, in any Shape, to extenuate his Guilt, but only to excite Compaſſion in their Lordſhips, to implore their Intereſt with his Majeſty, for his Royal Clemency in his Behalf.—He then acquainted the Houſe, that he hoped the many Services his Father had done the Government, would have ſome little Weight with their Lordſhips for the above Purpoſe.—That he had always taken great Pains to bring up his Son in the Revolution Principles.—That the conſtant Behaviour of his Son, who had the Honour of bearing a Commiſſion under his Majeſty, was well known to many of their Lordſhips, and therefore he appealed to them, whether his careful Endeavours in the Education of him, being attended with Succeſs, did not, in ſome Meaſure, ſhew he was far from encouraging thoſe Principles which had now brought on him this unhappy Diſgrace.—That for his own Part, he had always, till he was, on this preſent Rebellion, perſuaded to ſwerve from his Allegiance, been a true and faithful Subject of his Majeſty.—That he had, from the firſt Riſe of the preſent Rebellion, till the very Hour in which he moſt unhappily became a Party in it, been of great Service to the Government.—That by his Preſence in *Kilmarnock*, and other adjacent Places in that Part of *Scotland*, he had prevented great Numbers from joining the Rebels, and excited the Country as much as poſſible to continue firm to their true Allegiance.—That he was very far from being a Perſon of Conſequence among the Rebels.—That he had not [illegible] one ſingle Man for their Service, [illegible] he bought up any Arms.—That [illegible] he had joined them, being over [illegible] he was convinced of his Error, [illegible] flecting upon the Conſequences [illegible] neceſſarily attend his Family, by [illegible] in that Error, to prevent ſo great a [illegible] his own Eſcutcheon, he determined [illegible] mit himſelf to his Majeſty's [illegible] That for that Purpoſe he ſeparated [illegible] from his Corps at the Battle of [illegible] ſtaid to render himſelf a Priſoner, [illegible] he had frequent Opportunities, and [illegible] with the utmoſt Eaſe have made [illegible] Eſcape: For the Truth of which he appealed to the Perſon to whom he ſurrendered.——That ſince he had joined them, he had ſpared the Lives of many of his Majeſty's Subjects, whom they had taken Priſoners, and that he aſſiſted the Sick and Wounded as much as lay in his Power, and had endeavoured to make their Confinement as eaſy to them as poſſible.——That it was with the utmoſt Horror and Deteſtation he had ſeen a Letter from the *French* Court, preſuming to dictate Laws to a *Britiſh* Monarch, in what Manner he ſhould treat his rebellious Subjects, (ſee p. 217.) That if, after all he had ſaid, the [illegible] Motives ſhould not be ſufficient to induce them to imploy their Intereſt with his Majeſty, for his Royal Clemency in his Behalf, which he moſt heartily prayed, he ſhould then lay down his Life with the utmoſt Pleaſure; and that his laſteſt Moments ſhould be employed in fervent Prayers for the Preſervation of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, and for the Peace and Proſperity of *Great Britain*."

The Earl of *Cromarty* deſired their Lordſhips favourable Repreſentation of his unhappy Caſe to his Majeſty, in conſideration of his numerous Family.

Lord *Balmerino* moved in Arreſt of Judgment, That the Bill againſt him ought to have been found in the Place where the Fact was committed; for that the Fact upon which the Indictment was preferred in another County, (*viz.* the County of *Surry*) commenced after the Crime alledged againſt him was committed. (See p. 153.) He therefore deſired Mr. *Wynham* and Mr. *Forreſter* might be aſſigned Council for him; which was granted.

And they were all ordered to be brought up again on *Friday*.

[*The Books in our next.*]

The LONDON MAGAZINE:

For AUGUST, 1746.

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VIII. Condemnation of the three Rebel Lords.

IX. A particular Account of the Execution of the Earl of *Kilmarnock* and the Lord *Balmerino*; their Behaviour, Family, and Character.

X. Lord *Cowper*'s Speech on passing Sentence against the Earl of *Wintoun*.

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MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for T. ASTLEY, Removed from St. *Paul's Church-yard*, to the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*.

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1746.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 275.

As we have his Majesty's Speech, at the Opening of a Session, always read in our Club, and, for the Sake of Exercise, a Motion of Course made for an Address, the Conjuncture at the Opening of last Session was so extraordinary, that we could not miss observing this Custom; and tho' we had no formal Debate upon that Occasion, I shall give you the Substance of the Speeches made in our Club at that Time. As soon as his Majesty's Speech was read, Q. Horatius Barbatus, *in the Character of the E—l of* H-l-f-x, *spoke to this Effect.*

My Lords,

THE present Situation of *Europe*, as well as of this Nation, is so melancholy, and the Circumstances of both so precarious as well notorious, that what I am to propose does not stand much in need of explanation or Enforcement.—The Liberties of *Europe* have been upon the very Brink of Destruction; and notwithstanding all our Endeavours, are still in the utmost Danger.—I am sorry to mention the bad Success we have had in restoring and securing them.—Particularly, the fatal Affair of *Fontenoy* must remain deeply imprinted upon the Heart of every true *Englishman*, and must inflame him with a Desire to revenge the Repulse we there met with, which the Experience of that Day must encourage us to expect, as soon as we can find an Opportunity to engage the Enemy upon equal Terms; for our being then repulsed did not proceed from the Bravery of their Troops, but from the Impracticability of the Situation they were in, and the Necessity we were under to attack them in that Situation.

But, my Lords, whatever bad Success we may have met with, in securing the Liberties of *Europe*, I hope we shall meet with good Success in securing our own against the Attempt now on Foot for their Destruction.—An Attempt which must be deemed most flagrantly wicked, when we consider the whole Tenor of his Majesty's Reign.—Was there ever a Time, was there ever a Country, where the Subject enjoy'd more

Indulgence, more Eaſe, more Security, with reſpect to his Religion, Liberty, and Property, than the Subjects of this Nation have enjoy'd during the whole Courſe of the Reign of our preſent Sovereign? With regard to Religion, have not all Sects enjoy'd that plenary Indulgence allowed them by the Laws of their Country? Even the *Roman Catholicks* and *Nonjurers* have been, by the Lenity of his Majeſty's Government, indulged as far as was conſiſtent with thoſe Laws which are ſtill in Force againſt them. And with reſpect to Liberty and Property, have not the Laws always had their due Courſe? Has his Majeſty ever made uſe of his Prerogative for invading either the Liberty or Property of any private Man? Has he ever made uſe of it for invading the Liberties of the People in general? Have we not had Parliaments regularly aſſembled every Year; and has not his Majeſty's Ear been open, and his Heart ready, to hear every Petition, and redreſs every Grievance, that was preſented to him by this Houſe, or by the Repreſentatives of his People in Parliament?

The preſent Rebellion muſt therefore, my Lords, be allowed to be ungrateful as well as unnatural.—I was not, indeed, ſurprized to hear, that the young Pretender, inſtigated by the deceitful Promiſes of *France*, as well as the Raſhneſs of his own Youth and Ambition, ſhould dare to land in this Iſland; but I was ſurprized to hear of his being joined even by any of his Majeſty's *Roman Catholick* Subjects, and I was aſtoniſhed when I heard of his being joined by ſome of his Majeſty's *Proteſtant* Subjects.—That free *Proteſtants* ſhould ever think of aſſiſting to reſtore that tyrannical *Popiſh* Government, from which the glorious King *William* had ſo providentially delivered us, was really amazing.—The *Popiſh* Rebels may moſt juſtly be called ungrateful, conſidering the Indulgence they have met with under his Majeſty's Government; but as to thoſe Rebels that are *Proteſtants*, I do not know what Name to give them: They are Traitors to their God, as well as to their King and Country: They have rebelled againſt a moſt gracious King, they are endeavouring to ſubvert the Religion they profeſs, and they are going to bring Slavery and a foreign Yoke upon their Country.

Could it have been imagined, my Lords, that ſo much Wickedneſs could have been conceived in the Heart of Man? Could it have been imagined, that ſo many would have proceeded ſo far in ſuch a wicked Attempt? That in this Attempt they have been underhand encouraged by the *French*, I do not in the leaſt queſtion. Thoſe Diſturbers of the Peace of *Chriſtendom* will not, we know, boggle at any Wickedneſs if it can contribute towards the Succeſs of their ambitious Projects. Lately they fomented and raiſed a Civil War in *Germany*: Nay, they openly and avowedly abetted it, tho' they had but juſt before moſt ſolemnly, and for a valuable Conſideration, promiſed the contrary; and now they have done the ſame here, tho' not in ſo open a Manner, becauſe it was not in their Power. From them, indeed, we could expect no leſs; but after the Fate of the Civil War in *Germany*, it is ſurprizing, that any Subject of *Britain* ſhould depend upon *French* Promiſes ſo far as to ſtake his Life and Fortune upon the Performance. Thoſe who truſted to them in *Germany* at laſt found, and thoſe who have truſted to them in *Britain*, will, I hope, ſoon find, that ſuch Promiſes were never deſigned for any Thing but to make them, if poſſible, the Inſtruments of their Country's Deſtruction.

How egregiouſly fooliſh then, as well as wicked, muſt thoſe Men be, who, depending upon ſuch Promiſes, have

have raiſed this Rebellion amongſt us? Notwithſtanding the recent Example they had before their Eyes, yet truſting to theſe Promiſes they have already imbrued their Hands in the Blood of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects, and have opened a Scene of Bloodſhed and Deſtruction in their native Country. But the Scene will, I hope, be of ſhort Continuance; for if the *French* had ever any real Deſign to give them effectual Aſſiſtance, the ſurprizing Spirit of Loyalty and Fidelity which has ſo generally appeared in the Southern Part of this Iſland, will convince the *French*, that ſuch a Deſign is impracticable. This, my Lords, will prevent the *French* Court from putting themſelves to any great Expence in ſupporting the Rebellion now carrying on in *Scotland*; and at the ſame Time it will prevent the Rebels being joined by any conſiderable Number of their Friends in *England*. From hence, I think, we have good Ground to hope, that the Rebellion will very ſpeedily end in the Perdition of thoſe who have been the Authors of it, eſpecially if that Spirit of Unanimity, which has ſhewed itſelf without Doors, ſhould be attended with the ſame Spirit in this Houſe; and as this will, I hope, be the Effect of the Danger we are now threatned with, I ſhall conclude with a Motion for ſuch an Addreſs as I think proper and neceſſary upon the preſent Occaſion; which is, "To return his Majeſty our humble Thanks for his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.—To declare, that as we felt the utmoſt Concern upon the Breaking-out of the unnatural Rebellion ſtill carrying on in *Scotland*, ſo our Joy on his Majeſty's happy Return was proportionably augmented.—That we cannot expreſs the juſt Indignation and Abhorrence which aroſe in our Breaſts at ſo wicked, traiterous, and deſperate an Attempt in favour of a *Popiſh* Pretender, whoſe groundleſs Claim we have unfeignedly abjured, and whoſe Principles and Deſigns we from the Bottom of our Hearts deteſt.—And to aſſure his Majeſty, that this raſh and preſumptuous Enterprize ſhall have no other Effect upon our Minds, but to excite in us ſuch a Spirit of Reſolution and Unanimity, as, by the Divine Aſſiſtance, may not only ſuppreſs, but confound and extinguiſh for ever, all future Hopes of the Pretender and his Adherents.

That the many Proofs of true Loyalty and Affection to his Majeſty, and Zeal for his Government, which have been already ſhewn by his faithful Subjects, with an Union and Chearfulneſs never known before, unleſs at the happy Revolution, are clear Demonſtrations, that this Nation is determined to preſerve the Structure built upon that glorious Foundation; and that the Expectations of thoſe who imagine we would part with it muſt be vain.—And to beſeech his Majeſty, that as he has been pleaſed graciouſly to accept and approve theſe Beginnings, he would look upon them as an earneſt of the united Zeal and Vigour of his Parliament, in the Cauſe of his Majeſty and their Country.

To acknowledge, with Hearts full of the ſincereſt Gratitude, his Majeſty's paternal Regard for the Laws of the Land, our Conſtitution in Church and State, and the Rights of his People.—And that it is with the deepeſt Conviction, we declare to his Majeſty and the whole World, that the Continuance of theſe Bleſſings, does, under God, entirely depend on the Maintenance of his Majeſty's undoubted Title to the Crown of theſe Realms, the Support of his Throne, and the Preſervation of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in his Royal Houſe.—And that whoever can entertain a Thought of exchanging thoſe juſt Rules of Government for the Exerciſe of Tyranny and arbitrary Power, and of parting with the pureſt Religion for the Superſtition

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tion of *Popery*, muſt be the moſt abandoned of Mankind.

To give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that, warmed with theſe Sentiments, and unſhaken in theſe Principles, we are ſteadfaſtly reſolved to unite, and to hazard our Eſtates and Lives, in Defence of his ſacred Perſon, and thoſe invaluable Intereſts: That from this Reſolution we will never depart, but will heartily and zealouſly concur in all ſuch Meaſures as may moſt effectually conduce to extinguiſh this Rebellion; to deter any foreign Power from preſuming to ſupport it; to reſtore the Tranquillity of his Majeſty's Government; and to add Strength to that excellent Conſtitution, which this flagitious Attempt is intended to ſubvert.

And to conclude with praying, that the Divine Providence may guard and protect his Majeſty's precious Life; give Succeſs to his Counſels and Arms, againſt all his Enemies; and Stability to his Throne."

The next that ſtood up upon this Occaſion, was L. Juventius Thalna, *who, in the Character of the L—d* Ilch-ſt-r, *ſpoke in Subſtance thus:*

My Lords,

THE noble Lord has ſpoke ſo fully, and with ſuch Energy, in ſupport of what he has been pleaſed to move, that he has left me very little to ſay upon the Subject. However, as I ſtand up to ſecond his Motion, I ſhall beg Leave to add ſomething of my own, tho' I am perſuaded your Lordſhips ſtand in need of no Arguments for inducing you to agree unanimouſly to what has been propoſed, becauſe it is ſo evident, that our Unanimity upon this Occaſion will diſcourage our foreign Enemies from giving our domeſtick any Aſſiſtance; and if we can prevent the Rebels from having any foreign Aſſiſtance, we have no Occaſion to be terrified with their Numbers at preſent, or with any Number that may hereafter join them; for no Man can doubt but that a vaſt Majority of the People in the Northern as well as Southern Parts of this Kingdom are well affected to our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign.—It is indeed impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that any *Proteſtant* who has read and duly conſidered the Hiſtory of the Oppreſſions of the Reign immediately preceding the Revolution, and of the Uſurpations of the *Roman Catholicks* during that ſhort Reign: I ſay, it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that any ſuch Proteſtant can be inclined to ſubject himſelf to ſuch another Government; therefore, we cannot ſuppoſe that the Numbers of the Rebels will ever become ſo conſiderable as to be dangerous; and this I am ſo fully convinced of, that if the Affairs of *Europe* were not in ſuch a tickliſh Situation, I ſhould be glad to hear of their being more numerous than they are; I ſhould even wiſh they were joined by every Jacobite in the Kingdom, that we might from thence be able to diſtinguiſh thoſe that are Enemies to our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and might have an Opportunity to extirpate them, or to bring them under ſuch Subjection as to ſecure the Peace of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects during the Reſidue of his Reign, which has been, and, I am ſure, will always be ſo juſt and mild, that it never was, nor never can be diſturbed by any but ſuch as are Enemies to the Religion and Liberties of their Country.

As I am no Way terrified, my Lords, at the Number of the Rebels, ſo I am not at all terrified at the Succeſs they have met with. On the contrary, I look upon it as a Diſpenſation of Providence in our Favour.—Providence, I believe, my Lords, gave them that Succeſs, in order to draw them from their native Mountains and Faſtneſſes, that

in the plain Country they may become an eaſy Sacrifice to his Majeſty's juſt Vengeance. But when I talk of the Succeſs of the Rebels, my Lords, I cannot help taking Notice of the ſurprizing Incredulity that has prevailed in this Country for a long Time after the Rebellion firſt broke out; ſo general was the Incredulity here, that People would hardly believe, the Pretender's Son was in *Scotland*, even when he was at the Gates of *Edinburgh*. — At firſt, indeed, I did not wonder at People's Incredulity:—His Majeſty's Government has been ſo eaſy to all Sorts of Men,—even the *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors* have met with ſo much Indulgence, that it could not be eaſily believed, that the Pretender, or either of his Sons, would think of landing in any of the *Britiſh* Dominions, without a conſiderable foreign Force for his Support, and much leſs could it be believed, that any of his Majeſty's Subjects, who were living in ſuch Eaſe and Security at home, would give him Encouragement ſo to do, by Promiſes to join him upon his Landing.

This, my Lords, was, perhaps, the Reaſon why the Government was ſo ill provided of a ſufficient military Force in the North of *Scotland*, to oppoſe the Rebels at their firſt Appearance in Arms, and was a Reaſon for the Incredulity that at firſt prevailed among the People here; but the long and obſtinate Continuance of that Incredulity convinces me, that even here in *England* the Rebels have many Friends, and that by them this Incredulity was propagated among the People, in order to prevent the Friends of the Government from taking proper Meaſures for their own Security. Your Lordſhips have, therefore, great Reaſon to ſhew the utmoſt Unanimity upon the preſent Occaſion, and to expreſs your Zeal for the Support of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, in the ſtrongeſt Terms that our Language will admit of. My noble Friend has, in my Opinion, made an excellent Choice, and for that Reaſon I ſtood up to ſecond his Motion; but if any of your Lordſhips can add Strength to his Expreſſions, I ſhall readily agree to whatever may be propoſed for that Purpoſe. All I deſire is, that you may, upon this Occaſion, appear as zealous and unanimous as poſſible, becauſe it will prevent the Rebels from being joined by any of their Friends in *England*; and this I deſire, not from any Apprehenſion I have of the Event, ſuppoſing they were joined by all the Friends they have here, but becauſe, I think, it may tend towards putting a more ſpeedy End to the Rebellion; which, in the preſent Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, is of the utmoſt Concern to this Nation.

If I thought otherwiſe, my Lords; if I thought the Event of the preſent Rebellion in the leaſt doubtful, I ſhould then, indeed, be under the moſt terrible Apprehenſions: I ſhould think the Life and Eſtate of every Lord in this Houſe at Stake: For I am convinced, no one of your Lordſhips would ſubmit to hold either Life or Eſtate upon the abject Terms of being the Slave of *Popiſh Prieſts* and *French Favourites*. Nay, ſuppoſing we were in no Danger of *Popery* or Slavery, yet I ſhould dread the Conſequences of this Rebellion's being crowned with Succeſs; for the old Maxim is certainly a true one, *Regnabit multo Sanguine, qui ab Exilio in Coronam venerit*.

My Lords, it is not the preſent Situation of our domeſtick Affairs alone, that requires our Unanimity and Zeal upon the preſent Occaſion; the preſent Situation of our foreign Affairs renders it equally neceſſary for us to convince the World, that we are firmly reſolved to ſupport his Majeſty againſt his domeſtick as well as his foreign Enemies. Your Lordſhips are all, I believe, convinced, that if an effectual Stop be not put

to

to the ambitious Views of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, the Liberties of *Europe* muſt be undone; and, I believe, you are all equally convinced, that no effectual Stop can be put to the Views of that Houſe, without the powerful Interpoſition of this Nation. Could this be expected from the Pretender, ſhould he be advanced to the Throne of theſe Realms? No, my Lords, for the Sake of enſlaving us, and cramming his own ſuperſtitious Religion down our Throats, he would certainly follow the Footſteps of his Father: Rather than be interrupted in this Deſign, he would join with that ambitious Houſe in forging and rivetting the Fetters of *Europe*; and, therefore, if our Allies abroad, or thoſe who may now incline to be our Allies, ſhould ſee the leaſt Cauſe to ſuſpect ſuch an Event, they would deſpair of being able to oppoſe the preſent Schemes of *France*; conſequently, every one of them would endeavour to make the beſt Terms they could for themſelves, and truſt to Providence for what might happen hereafter.

From hence, my Lords, we may ſee the Danger of giving the Powers of *Europe* the leaſt Cauſe to ſuſpect, that the Rebellion in *Scotland* is countenanced by any Party in this Houſe. Such a Suſpicion would put an immediate Stop to that Influence, which his Majeſty may be ſuppoſed to have in the Courts of *Europe*, and would not only prevent our acquiring any new Allies againſt *France*, but would detach from us all or moſt of thoſe Allies that have now declared openly in our Favour; the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia* would be obliged to ſubmit to ſuch Terms of Peace as ſhould be preſcribed to them by the Houſe of *Bourbon*; the Emperor would become a Sort of Vicegerent under the Court of *Verſailles*; and the *Dutch* would blindly follow the Directions of that Court, in order to prevent their Country from being over-run, and to preſerve that Shew of Sovereignty they are now poſſeſſed of.

If *Europe* ſhould be reduced to theſe melancholy Circumſtances, our Zeal for the Support of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment would be of very little Signification; for tho' his Majeſty ſhould get the better of the preſent Rebellion, he would either be obliged to hold his Crown as a Fief of the Kingdom of *France*, or the Pretender would be impoſed upon us by the united Force of *Europe*, which is certainly a Force that we could not reſiſt. Even our Navy, my Lords, would, in ſuch a Caſe, prove but a feeble Defence; for if the *French* ſhould get the ſupreme Direction of all the Courts in *Europe*, it would ſoon be in their Power to over-match us at Sea; and then they might ſend the Pretender with ſuch a numerous Army as would prevent any Oppoſition. But all theſe fatal Conſequences will, I hope, be prevented by your Lordſhips unanimouſly agreeing to thoſe warm Teſtimonies of your Zeal, which my noble Friend has ſo ſeaſonably propoſed; therefore, I ſhall add no more, but conclude with ſeconding his Motion.

The laſt that ſtood up upon this Occaſion, was P. Ventidius, *who ſpoke in the Character of the* E— of W-ſtm-rl—d, *to the Effect as follows.*

My Lords,

I Do not riſe up to oppoſe the Motion now before you, or to propoſe any Amendment, but to put your Lordſhips in mind of your Duty. I wiſh the Spirit of our Anceſtors could be revived. If it were, your Lordſhips would not think ſo much of making a *Carmen Seculare*, now become ſo uſual at the Beginning of every Seſſion, as of performing your Duty to your King and Country, by giving his Majeſty your beſt and moſt ſincere Advice

I ſhall always be ready to give a Teſtimony of my Zeal for my Country's Honour and my Sovereign's Service; but I deſpiſe that Sort of Teſtimony, which is more proper for a Drawing-Room than for this Aſſembly. Fawning Expreſſions and well-turn'd Periods of Praiſe may come well enough from a Page of the Back-Stairs, but are below the Dignity of a Lord of Parliament. It is now, my Lords, no Time for Diſſimulation. We are the hereditary Counſellors of our Sovereign, and not only have a Right, but are in Duty bound to offer him our Advice in all arduous Affairs. This ſhould be the Teſtimony, this would be the moſt proper Teſtimony of our Zeal for the Support of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment; therefore, I wiſh the noble Lord had concluded his Motion with recapitulating ſome of thoſe Grievances which the People have long complained of, and with an Advice to his Majeſty, that it is now become neceſſary to give them ſome Satisfaction.

The Spirit which, upon the preſent Occaſion, has appeared ſo generally without Doors, could not but be agreeable to every Man who has a Regard for our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment; but, my Lords, if we conſider from whence that Spirit aroſe, we muſt conclude, that its Continuance is not to be depended on, unleſs a Beginning, at leaſt, be made in giving Satisfaction to the People with reſpect to theſe Grievances they have ſo long, ſo loudly, and ſo generally exclaimed againſt. What is the Reaſon that has made the People appear ſo unanimous and ſo zealous in ſupport of his Majeſty's Throne, againſt the Attempt now carrying on for its Overthrow? It is, my Lords, the Regard they have for the Conſtitution and Liberties of their Country. They think they can have no Dependence upon the Promiſes made them by the Pretender; but they have Hopes that his Majeſty will take the firſt Opportunity to remove every Grievance which may be of dangerous Conſequence to their Liberties. If they ſhould at this Criſis find themſelves diſappointed in theſe Hopes, it may force them into a Dependence upon thoſe Promiſes; and the Conſequence of this might be fatal to his Majeſty and his Family. Is not this a Danger which his Majeſty ought in common Prudence to prevent? Can any Thing be a greater Teſtimony of our Zeal for his Support, than our adviſing him to prevent his being expoſed to this Danger?

When I talk of Grievances, I cannot but obſerve a Sort of Conduct in ſome Lords, which to me ſeems very extraordinary. When they are not employ'd in his Majeſty's Service, they ſhew a due Reſpect to their Sovereign, by avoiding as much as poſſible to bring his Name into any Queſtion that happens in this Houſe; but as ſoon as they are employed by his Majeſty, that is to ſay, as ſoon as he has given them any beneficial Poſt or Employment, they loſe that Reſpect which is due to their Sovereign, and endeavour to bring his Name into every Debate. This is the very Caſe at preſent. The noble Lord who made you this Motion, has given us ſuch an Encomium upon his Majeſty's Reign, that if it were to be applied to Miniſters, it would be ridiculous to talk of Grievances; but I am perſuaded, the noble Lord did not mean it ſo, becauſe I have heard him complain of the Conduct of ſome late Miniſters as bitterly as any Lord in this Houſe. I muſt therefore beg leave to drop his Majeſty's Reign, which, ſo far as relates to his own perſonal Conduct, has certainly been moſt mild and juſt; and if it were poſſible for him to govern without Miniſters, I am perſuaded, his People would never have any Grievance to complain of; but ſurely that noble Lord will not ſay,

that the People never had a juſt Ground of Complaint againſt any of our late Miniſters. Is it not notorious, that State Crimes of a very heinous Nature have been committed by Miniſters? Is it not as notorious, that thoſe Miniſters have been protected and ſcreened from publick Juſtice by the Influence of other Miniſters? Is it not apparent that our Conſtitution is in the moſt imminent Danger of being undermined and blown up by miniſterial Corruption? And have not all Proviſions againſt that Sort of Corruption been rejected by the Influence of thoſe who had made, or intended to make it the chief Support of their Adminiſtration?

I ſhall grant, my Lords, that our Miniſters have given a moſt plenary Indulgence to all Sects of Religion, and even to that Sect which pride themſelves in profeſſing to have no Religion. Whether they may claim this as a Merit, I do not know; but I am ſure they cannot claim as a Merit, their having given ſuch a plenary Indulgence to *Roman Catholicks*; for tho' I ſhall always be againſt perſecuting thoſe who have the Misfortune to be bred up in that Religion, yet, I think, our Government ought to take as much Care as poſſible, that his Majeſty's Subjects may not be bred up in, or converted to, that Religion. This they ought to do, not ſo much from a religious as a political Conſideration; becauſe by the very Principles of that Religion, tho' thoſe that profeſs it may be quiet, they can never be faithful Subjects to his Majeſty; yet under a late Adminiſtration, we know, that thoſe of that Religion were as much indulged as if their Religion had been comprehended in our Act of Toleration. The Reſort to the popiſh Chapels of foreign Miniſters was openly permitted; many private Maſs-Houſes, tho' well-known to be ſuch, were indulged, and Multitudes of *Prieſts* and *Jeſuits* were allowed to ſpread themſelves over the whole Iſland. Nay, the Miniſter ſeemed to have entered into an Alliance with the *Roman Catholicks*, the Conditions of which were, That if they would ſupport him in Elections, he would, by his ſole Authority, ſuſpend all the penal Laws againſt them. This was certainly very diſagreeable to the People; and from what has now happened, we may judge, whether it was agreeable to his Majeſty's Service.

Our Miniſters, therefore, my Lords, have no great Merit to plead from the Indulgence they have allowed to all Sects of Religion. That which was eſtabliſhed by Law they were obliged to allow, and that which they have allowed contrary to Law was inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's Service, as well as diſagreeable to a great Majority of his People. Then as to the Eaſe and Security which the People have enjoyed with reſpect to their Liberty and Property, do our Miniſters plead Merit from their not having been guilty of Murders, Robberies, or falſe Impriſonments? Are ſuch Crimes committed by Miniſters in any arbitrary Government whatever? But can it be ſaid, that the People of this Nation enjoy Eaſe in their Properties, when they are more heavily taxed than the People of any Country under the Sun? Can it be ſaid, that the Eaſe of the People was conſidered by thoſe Miniſters, who were every Year loading them with the Expence of uſeleſs ſtanding Armies, and more uſeleſs *Spithead* Expeditions? Perhaps it may be ſaid, that the preſent Rebellion muſt convince us, that ſtanding Armies are not uſeleſs; but in my Opinion, it is a clear Proof of the contrary. If Care be taken to preſerve the Affections of the People, and to have a well-diſciplined and well-armed Militia in every Part of the Iſland, it will always be more effectual than a ſtanding Army, for preventing Invaſions or

or Insurrections; because we cannot have a numerous standing Army in every Corner of the Kingdom. But our Conduct has been quite the Reverse: We have continued and increased the Disaffection in that Part of the Country where the Rebellion broke out, by disarming the People, *Friends* as well as *Foes*; and we withdrew all our Troops from thence, at a Time when our Ministers could not but know, that our Enemies would send Arms to the Disaffected, and that our Friends in that Country had no Arms to defend either themselves or us. I shall not affirm, my Lords, but I must say, that such a Conduct looks as if our Ministers intended there should be a Rebellion in that Country.

But to return, my Lords, to that Ease and Security which the People have enjoy'd in their Liberties and Properties. Surely, when the noble Lord made this a Part of his Encomium, the *Spanish* Depredations had slipt entirely out of his Memory. If the People enjoy Security against domestick Depredations, it proceeds from the Prudence and Diligence of our Judges and Ministers of Justice; but against foreign Depredations they can be secured only by our Ministers of State; and when we consider that the most valuable Part of our People, meaning our Merchants and Seamen, were, for almost twenty Years together, plundered by the *Spaniards* with Impunity, can we applaud our Ministers for the Care they have taken, that the People should enjoy their Properties in Security? If the personal Liberty of private Men be better secured in this Country than in most others, no Thanks to any of our late Ministers, because it is owing to a Law which was established before any of them were born, or at least before most of them were born; and it is a Law which they have taken Care to get suspended, as often as they could find the least Pretence for so doing; therefore, I would not advise any Lord to boast much of their Regard for the personal Liberty of private Men, because we may very soon see a Bill brought before us, for suspending that salutary Law upon this Occasion, tho there is now no more Necessity for it than there often was in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, during all which Time it was never once suspended, except for six or seven Months just after the Revolution.

But of all Things, my Lords, I am most surprized to hear it said, especially by the noble Lord who made you this Motion, that our Ministers have never of late Years made use of the Prerogative for invading the Liberties of the People. I wish the noble Lord had left this Assertion for his noble Friend who seconded the Motion; but let it be asserted by whomsoever it will, no Man can agree to it, who has ever read the late famous Report of the Secret Committee of the other House. Does it not from that Report appear, that the publick Money, and the Posts and Places in the Disposal of the Crown, were lately made use of for corrupting the Elections of Members of Parliament? Was not this making use of the Prerogative for invading the Liberties of the People? Was it not one of the most dangerous Sorts of Invasion that can be made upon the Liberties of the People? My Lords, when any bad Use is made of his Prerogative, we are never in this House to lay it to the Charge of our Sovereign; and in this Case, I am convinced, that his Majesty knew nothing of the bad Use that was made of his Prerogative. If he had, it would be inconsistent with our Constitution to say so; therefore his Majesty's Name ought never to be introduced into any of our Debates. For this Reason, when any Lord transgresses this Rule, by giving us an Encomium upon any Part of his Majesty's Conduct, we

are obliged to ſuppoſe he means it as an Encomium upon the Conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, in order to have the Liberty of examining it impartially, and cenſuring it freely, in caſe it happens not to be juſt.

I wiſh both the noble Lords had A ſaved themſelves the Trouble of making ſuch high Encomiums upon our late Conduct; for I am ſenſible, that at the preſent Criſis it is not very prudent to rip up old Sores, or to remind the People of their Grievances; but when ſome Lords aſſert B ſo generally and ſo poſitively, that no wrong Thing has been done by our Miniſters during the whole Courſe of his Majeſty's Reign, it becomes the Duty of thoſe Lords who think otherwiſe, to give their Opinion, and the Reaſons for their Opinion. C As I am one of thoſe who have no great Opinion of the Conduct of any of our late Miniſters, when I heard their Conduct ſo highly applauded, I thought it my Duty to declare my Opinion; and the Performance of this Duty, I thought the D more neceſſary, becauſe we cannot, upon this Occaſion, give his Majeſty a proper Advice, without examining into the paſt Errors of his Miniſters. When our Houſe is on fire, ſurely, the firſt Thing we ought to do is to remove all thoſe Materials that may E contribute towards encreaſing the Conflagration, eſpecially when the Removal of ſuch Materials can no Way obſtruct or retard our extinguiſhing the Flames in that Part already on fire.

Whilſt the Rebellion is in its In- F fancy and at a Diſtance, the People may have their Reaſons for appearing very loyal, and may have Reaſons which are not ſo much founded on Principles of Loyalty as upon Principles of Self-Intereſt; but do your Lordſhips think, that a People G who have for twenty Years been complaining of Grievances, will ſincerely, heartily, and generally, join in ſupporting a Government that does not appear inclined to give them any Redreſs? We know, my Lords, what the People murmur at, we know what Dangers they think they are expoſed to, and we know the Laws they think neceſſary for guarding againſt thoſe Dangers. At this Criſis, let us begin with doing Juſtice to the Publick, and with paſſing thoſe Laws which for twenty Years the People have generally been crying aloud for. Let us adviſe his Majeſty, that ſuch Things are now become abſolutely neceſſary, and I hope the Miniſters will ſecond our Advice. The noble Lord talked of the Ingratitude of the Rebels; when he mentions Ingratitude, he ſhould think of what the Miniſters will be guilty of, ſhould they refuſe to give Satisfaction to the People. The People have generouſly and generally reſolved to ſupport them againſt the preſent Rebellion, and I am ſure, it cannot be ſaid, that the People had Reaſon to put any Confidence in our Miniſters, either of the new or old Stamp. When the People have ſhew'd ſo much Generoſity, and have placed ſuch an unmerited Confidence in our Miniſters, ſurely, it would be the utmoſt Ingratitude in them, not to concur in any Meaſure that might give Satisfaction to the People, with reſpect to the Dangers they think their Liberties now expoſed to.

None of your Lordſhips can be ignorant, that before the Breaking out of the preſent Rebellion, the chief Danger apprehended by the People without Doors, was that of a corrupt Dependency in Parliament; and whilſt the People ſuſpect, that both Houſs are under a corrupt Dependency upon the Crown, it ſignifies very little to tell them, that Parliaments are every Year regularly aſſembled; for if that be the Caſe, the Liberties of the People can derive no greater Security from the regular Meetings of Parliament, than from the regular Meetings of the Cabi-

Cabinet Council. The People in *France* might, in that Caſe, inſiſt upon having as much Liberty as the People in *England*; becauſe in *France* their Parliaments, or Conventions of the States, meet as regularly as the Parliaments do in *England*. Therefore, it can ſignify very little to tell the People, that we have every Year had Parliaments regularly aſſembled; and while this Suſpicion remains, it can ſignify ſtill leſs to tell the People, of his Majeſty's being ready to redreſs every Grievance preſented to him by either Houſe of Parliament; becauſe if both Houſes be under ſuch a Dependency, every Man of common Senſe muſt foreſee, that no Grievance will ever be laid before his Majeſty by Parliament, unleſs it be ſuch an one as the Miniſters themſelves have reſolved to get redreſſed; conſequently, the People in this Country could have no greater Security for the Redreſs of any Grievance than the People have in *France*, or in any other arbitrary Government.

From hence, your Lordſhips cannot but ſee, that this Apprehenſion muſt have great Weight with every thinking Man in the Kingdom; and tho' here about *London* it may be over-balanced by the Apprehenſions People have from the Succeſs of the Rebellion, with reſpect to their Property in the Funds, yet in the Country, I fear, it is not ſo, or, at leaſt, that it will not be generally ſo, ſhould People ſee a few Weeks of this Seſſion paſs over, without any Thing effectual being done for ſecuring them againſt a corrupt Dependency in Parliament. The People have moſt heartily and moſt unanimouſly declared for ſupporting his Majeſty's Government, but I am perſuaded, this was in a great Meaſure owing to their Hopes, that as ſoon as the Parliament met, ſome proper Laws would be paſſed, for removing thoſe Grievances they have ſo long in vain complained of, and for obviating that Danger they ſo juſtly apprehend. If they ſhould find themſelves diſappointed in thoſe Hopes, God knows! what Effect it may have upon the Minds of the People, what a Turn it may give to the Spirit which now ſo luckily prevails: Therefore, I think, we ſhould, even in our Addreſs upon this Occaſion, inſert ſomething for giving the People an Aſſurance, that ſome ſuch Laws will be paſſed in the Courſe of this Seſſion; and this may be very properly done, by offering it as our Advice to his Majeſty, that immediate Satisfaction ought to be given to the People, with reſpect to all thoſe Grievances they think themſelves ſubject or expoſed to. This will contribute more towards ſtrengthening his Majeſty's Influence at foreign Courts, than any Eulogium we can compoſe; for that Influence muſt always depend upon the Opinion foreign Courts have of the Union, between his Majeſty and his People; and however extravagant ſome may think fit to be in the Expreſſions of their Zeal upon the preſent Occaſion, no Foreigner of common Senſe will believe thoſe Expreſſions to be generally ſincere, or that Union to be laſting, if he ſees no Step made towards removing thoſe Grievances, which he knows the People have been murmuring at for above twenty Years.

My Lords, I have upon this Occaſion laid my Sentiments before you with the more Freedom, becauſe, I hope, no one will ſuſpect my Zeal for the Support of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment. *Revolution* Principles are thoſe I have always profeſſed; and upon theſe Principles I muſt think it my Duty, at ſuch a dangerous Conjuncture, to talk freely, as well as ſincerely, to my Sovereign. I never pretended to any Knack at Panegyrick-making; but were I as good at it as *Pliny*, *Boileau*, or any of thoſe mercenary Panegyriſts that are uſually entertained by arbitrary Sovereigns, I ſhould think, that at ſuch

such a dangerous Crisis, a sincere and right Advice would be a better Testimony of my Zeal for my Sovereign's Service, than the most elegant and best-turn'd Panegyrick upon the Wisdom, the Justice, the Mildness, and Lenity of his Reign; and, I am sure, it would be much more consistent with the Dignity of this House, and more conformable to the Example of our Ancestors upon all such Occasions.

I shall now give you a regular Debate we had in our Club, upon a very new and extraordinary Occasion, which was introduced as follows: On the first of November, *our Club having assumed a proper Character*, L. Valerius Flaccus *stood up, and in the Character of Sir* W——m Y–nge, *spoke in Substance thus:*

Mr. Chairman,

GENTLEMEN must be so sensible of the Danger we are in at present, and it has already been set in so strong a Light, that I need not add much to animate their Zeal upon the present Occasion. A heavy and expensive, and I am sorry to say, an, as yet, unsuccessful War abroad; and a formidable Rebellion, rendered still more formidable by its being hitherto successful, at home; are Circumstances that may shake even the most steady Resolution, and must become terrible, when we consider, that our Liberties, our Properties, our Religion, and our Independency as a Nation, depend upon this double Event. In this Situation, it must be a Comfort to every Man who wishes well to his Country, to find so brave a Spirit so generally prevail among the People. This Spirit prevails, not only among the People of inferior Rank, but among those of the most noble and greatest Families in the Kingdom, as Gentlemen may see by some of the Estimates now lying upon our Table.

By these Estimates, Sir, it appears, that several Noblemen have resolved not only to venture their own Lives in Defence of their King and Country, but to make use of all the Interest they have in their several Counties for raising Regiments of Horse and Foot for the publick Service in this pressing Emergency. As all the regular Regiments in the Service are now to be very much augmented, and as a great Number of Recruits must be wanted for that Purpose, Gentlemen must be sensible, that it would have been impossible to have raised new Regiments in the common Way of Recruiting. This his Majesty foresaw, and at the same Time he foresaw, that it would be absolutely necessary for the publick Safety, to raise several new Regiments. He had no Power by our Laws to press any Man of Character into the Service; and as to Vagabonds and others who might by Law be pressed, it was foreseen, that all the Recruits we could get in that Way, would be necessary for completing and augmenting the old Regiments.

From hence, Gentlemen may see what a Difficulty his Majesty was under, with respect to the raising of new Regiments. For extricating him out of this Difficulty, several Noblemen bravely and generously offered, not only to make use of their Interest, but to encourage by their Example, Men of Substance and Character, to enlist themselves in the Service of their Country, provided his Majesty would but give them Commissions for that Purpose. They desired nothing for the Expence of recruiting; they desired nothing for the Expence of mounting or cloathing: All they desired was, that the Regiments, when raised, might be paid by the Publick. This was a Proposal so generous and so reasonable, that his Majesty could not refuse accepting it in the most gracious Manner; and I am persuaded, this

House

House will most readily agree to the Maintaining of these Regiments, till the Rebellion be totally extinguished, and the Nation happily delivered from that Danger wherewith it is at present threatned. It is not proposed, Sir, that the Regiments to be raised by these Noblemen should be any longer kept on Foot; and, therefore, the Expence of maintaining them is, by the Estimate now before you, reckoned only for four Months or 122 Days. By that Time, it is to be hoped, that with the Assistance of Providence, and by the wise Measures his Majesty has concerted, we shall be able to defeat and disperse those desperate Men, who have so wickedly and treasonably combined with our foreign Enemies, to bring Ruin and Destruction upon their native Country; and when we have got rid of this domestick Danger, I hope, the Army we have now on Foot, with the Assistance of our Allies upon the Continent, will enable us to restore the Balance of Power, and secure the Liberties of *Europe*, by compelling the House of *Bourbon*, those Disturbers of *Europe*'s Repose, to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace.

We must consider, Sir, and I hope Gentlemen will consider it with the Attention it deserves: I say, we must consider, that the Rebellion in the *North* is not the only Danger we have at present to apprehend: We have Numbers of *Papists* and disaffected People in all Parts of the Kingdom, and we have two potent, hostile, and maritime Kingdoms preparing in several of their Ports to invade us. For this Reason, we must not only have a sufficient Army to march against the Rebels in the *North*, but we must also have great Numbers of Troops stationed in all the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, both to prevent Insurrections and to oppose Invasions, in case our foreign Enemies should escape our Fleets, and land with a Number of regular Troops in some Part of *England*. We may by Means of our Navy prevent their invading us with a great Army; but it is impossible to guard the Seas, so as to prevent their stealing in upon us with a small Number of Troops; and tho' other Disaffected may now seem to be quiet, tho' some of them may now appear zealous for supporting the Government, yet if they should once see but a small Number of foreign Troops landed, with Arms and Ammunition for all such as might join them, I am afraid, they would then throw off the Mask, and instead of an Army of Rebels in *Scotland*, we should have such Armies to encounter in many Parts of *England*.

If Gentlemen consider this, they must see, that we ought to have a much greater Number of Troops on Foot, than may at first View seem necessary, for opposing and defeating the Army of Rebels in the *North*, and therefore, I hope, they will unanimously agree to the Motion I am to make, which is, *To resolve, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Sum not exceeding* 64360*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *be granted to his Majesty, for the Pay of* 13 *Regiments of Foot, under the Command of several Noblemen, for* 122 *Days, from the respective Times of their being raised.*

Before I sit down, I must acquaint Gentlemen, that after this Motion is agreed to, which I do not in the least question, I shall then move, *To resolve, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Sum not exceeding* 13176*l.* 12*s.* *be granted to his Majesty, for the Pay of two Regiments of Horse, under the Command of certain Noblemen, for* 122 *Days, from the respective Times of their being raised.*

[*This* DEBATE *and* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Governor

Governor SHIRLEY's Account of the Siege and Surrender of Louisbourg, and the Reduction of Cape Breton; in a Letter to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE *.

THE Forces raiſed within the Province of the *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, being about 3250 Men, excluſive of Commiſſion Officers, embark'd the 24th of *March*, 1744-5, in 7 Weeks from the Time of iſſuing Governor *Shirley*'s Proclamation for raiſing them, under Convoy of the *Shirley-Galley*, then in the Employ of that Government, and now his Majeſty's Frigate *Shirley*, Capt. *Rous* Commander, and arrived the 4th of *April* at *Canſo*, appointed by the Governor to be the Place of Rendezvous for the Tranſports and Cruizers, and for a Communication of Intelligence between himſelf at *Boſton*, General *Pepperell*'s Camp before the Town of *Louiſbourg*, and Mr. *Warren* from the Ships before the Harbour, and for lodging all Stores not in immediate Uſe in the Camp and Fleet; where they found the *New-Hampſhire* Forces, being 304, inclufive of Commiſſion Officers, arrived 4 Days before them, and were joined the 25th of the ſame Month by the *Connecticut* Forces, being 516, including Commiſſion Officers. *Chapeaurouge Bay*, which was the Place appointed for landing the Troops, being ſo filled with Ice, as to make their Landing impracticable before, they were detained there till the latter End of the Month; in which Time the General drew up, and reviewed the Forces on *Canſo-Hill*, and formed the ſeveral Detachments ordered to be employ'd in the ſeveral Attacks propoſed to be made immediately after their landing at *Flat Point Cove*, within three Miles of the Town of *Louiſbourg*, to the W. S. W. and four Miles diſtant from the Grand Battery to the S. W. according to the Plan of Operations concerted at *Boſton*, and there given him in Charge by the Governor's written Orders.

On *April* 18, the *Renomee*, a *French* Ship of War of 30 Guns, nine Pounders, with 300 Seamen and 50 Marines, being charged with publick Diſpatches, fell in with the armed Veſſels in the Service of the *Maſſachuſet's* Government before *Louiſbourg* Harbour, where ſhe maintained a running Fight with them, but got clear by out-ſailing them. This Ship afterwards fell in with the *Connecticut* Troops under the Convoy of their own Colony Sloop, and the *Rhode Iſland* Sloop, the latter of which ſhe attack'd and damaged conſiderably; but the Sloop got off, as did the Troops with their other Convoy during the Engagement. And after having made two more Attempts to puſh into the Harbour, and been again hindered and chaſed by the *Maſſachuſet's* Cruizers, the Ship returned to *France* without having delivered her Packets; from whence ſhe ſailed again the Beginning of *July*, with ſix Ships more, being the firſt Squadron, for *Louiſbourg*.

On *April* 29, the Troops embarked in four Diviſions of Tranſports, and ſailed from *Canſo* for *Chapeaurouge Bay*, under Convoy of one armed Snow and two arm'd Sloops in the Service of the *Maſſachuſet*'s Government, under Fire of whoſe Cannon they were to land. And at the ſame Time a Detachment of 270 Men, under the Command of a Colonel, and Convoy of an armed Sloop in the Pay of the *New-Hampſhire* Government, were ſent to *St. Peter's*, a ſmall *French* Settlement on *Cape Breton*, with Orders (purſuant to the before-mention'd Plan of Operations) to take the Place, burn the Houſes, and demoliſh the Fort; which was accordingly effected.

On the 30th, between Nine and Ten in the Morning, the Fleet, having the main Body of the Troops on board, came to an Anchor in *Chapeaurouge Bay*, at the Diſtance of about two Miles from *Flat Point Cove*; where being diſcovered by the Enemy, a Party of about 150 Men were detached from *Louiſbourg*, under the Command of Captain *Morepang* and M. *Boularderie*, to oppoſe their landing: Whereupon General *Pepperrell* having made a Feint to land a Party in Boats at the *Cove*, in order to draw the Enemy thither, did, by a Signal from the Veſſels, cauſe thoſe Boats ſuddenly to row back, and join another Party of Boats under his Stern, out of which were landed, at two Miles Diſtance from the *Cove*, about 100 of our Men, before the Enemy could come round to oppoſe them, who, notwithſtanding the Enemy had the Advantage of being covered by their Woods, attack'd them ſo briſkly, that they killed ſix of them upon the Spot, took as many Priſoners, (among whom was M. *Boularderie*) wounded ſeveral more, and, after exchanging ſome Shot, put the reſt to Flight, (ſome of whom were taken Priſoners the next Day) with the Damage ſuſtained on our Side, of only two Men being ſlightly wounded: Two Thouſand of the Troops were landed the ſame Day, and the Remainder the Day following. On the next Day, a Detachment of 400 of our Men marched round to the North-Eaſt Harbour, behind the Range of Hills there

* *See* London Magazine *for* 1745, *p.* 353, 354.

where

where they burnt all the Enemy's Houſes and Stores in that Neighbourhood, at the Diſtance of about a Mile from the Grand Battery, whereby ſuch a Terror was ſtruck into them, that the ſame Night they deſerted that Battery, leaving the Artillery, conſiſting of 28 Cannon of 42 Pound Shot, and two of 18 Pound, and the Ordnance Stores belonging to it, (except their Powder, which they threw into a Well) ſo precipitately, that they only ſpiked up their Cannon in a ſlight Manner, without knocking off any of the Trunnions, or doing other Damage to them, and but very little to the Carriages.

The next Morning, *May* 3, a Party of about 15 or 16 of our Men diſcovered that the Enemy had abandoned the Grand Battery, and drove off a Party of them, which attempted to re-land there, that Morning, in Boats, notwithſtanding they ſtood on the open Beach, expoſed to the Fire of the Enemy's Cannon from the Town, and their Muſquetery from the Boats: And notwithſtanding an inceſſant Fire from the Enemy's Cannon and Mortars in the Town, at the Diſtance of 5913 Feet from it, and from the Iſland Battery, at the Diſtance of 4800 Feet, our Troops, by the next Day, cleared 3 of the Cannon in the Grand Battery, which pointed againſt the Town, and returned their Fire upon the Enemy there, and alſo from other of the Guns, which pointed againſt the Iſland Battery, and were, by Degrees, unſpiked in a few Days.

In ſhort, our Troops, within the Compaſs of 23 Days from the Time of their firſt landing, erected five Faſcine Batteries againſt the Town, conſiſting of Cannon, ſome of 42 Pound Shot, others of 22 Pound, and others of 9 Pound; Mortars of 13, 11, and 9 Inches Diameter, with ſome Cohorns; all which were tranſported by Hand, with incredible Labour and Difficulty, and moſt of them above 2 Miles, all the Ground over which they were drawn, except ſmall Patches, or Hills of Rocks, being a deep Moraſs, in which, whilſt the Cannon were upon Wheels, they often ſunk ſo deep, as not only to bury the Carriages, but the whole Body of the Cannon likewiſe: Horſes and Oxen could not be employ'd in this Service, but all muſt be drawn by Men themſelves, up to the Knees in Mud at the ſame Time; the Nights in which the Work was to be done, cold and foggy, their Tents bad, there being no proper Materials for Tents to be had in *New England*, at the Outſet of the Expedition. But notwithſtanding theſe Difficulties, and many of the People being bare-footed, and almoſt without Cloaths, by Means of this Service, in which they had worn them out, and their being taken down with Fluxes, ſo that at one Time there were 1500 Men incapable of Duty, occaſioned by their Fatigue, they went on chearfully without being diſcouraged, or murmuring, and, by the Help of Sledges, tranſported the Cannon and Mortars over theſe Ways, which the *French* had always thought impaſſable for ſuch heavy Weights, and was indeed impracticable by any People of leſs Reſolution and Perſeverance, or leſs Experience in removing heavy Bodies; and beſides this, they had all their Proviſions and heavy Ammunition, which they daily made uſe of, to bring from the Camp over the ſame Way upon their Backs.

To annoy our People in making their Approaches, and carrying on their Batteries, the Enemy erected new Works, where they mounted ſome Cannon, from whence, as well as from the Cannon of other Batteries, and from their Mortars, they continually maintained a ſtrong Fire, till their Cannon was ſilenced by being diſmounted, or having their Men beat off by our Cannon.

The moſt advanced of our five Batteries, which was finiſhed on *May* 17, was within the Diſtance of 250 Yards from the Weſt Gate of the Town; ſo that from this Battery ſeveral of the Enemy were killed by our Muſquetery, as were ſome of our Men by the Enemy's from the Walls; and indeed this Battery was ſo near the Enemy's Works, that our Men were obliged to load the Cannon there under the Fire of their Muſquetery, which was very ſharp on both Sides, the Enemy generally opening the Action every Morning with the Fire of their Small Arms upon this Battery, for two Hours, which was conſtantly returned with Advantage on our Side. The Execution done from theſe, and the Grand Battery, was very conſiderable: The Weſt Gate was entirely beat down, the Wall adjoining very much battered, and a Breach made in it at about 10 Feet from the Bottom of the Wall. The Circular Battery of 16 Cannon, 24 Pounders, near the Weſt Gate, (and the principal one againſt Ships next to the Grand Battery, and Iſland Battery) was almoſt entirely ruined, and all the Cannon but three diſmounted. Their North Eaſt Battery, conſiſting of two Lines of 42 and 32 Pounders, in all 17 Cannon, another principal Battery againſt Ships, was damaged, and the Men beat off from their Guns. The Weſt Flank of the King's Baſtion, belonging to the Citadel, and the Battery there of ſix 24 Pounders, which pointed to the Land Side, and greatly annoy'd our Works, was almoſt demoliſhed. Two Cavaliers of two 24 Pounders, each raiſed during the Siege, and two other Cannon of the ſame Weight

of Metal, run out at two Embrazures, cut thro' the Parapet at the West Gate at the same Time (all pointing against our Batteries) were damaged and silenced. The Citadel was very much damaged; several Houses in the City entirely demolished, and almost every one more less hurt; and *Maurepas-Gate*, at the Easternmost Part of the City, shatter'd: And as cross Fires from the Cannon and Mortars, and even from our Musquetery, ranged thro' the Houses and Streets in every Part of the City, and thro' the Enemy's Parades, whereby many were killed, it drove the Inhabitants out of their Houses into Casmates, and other covered Holds, where they were obliged to take Refuge for several Weeks: And besides this, the Fire from the Grand Battery damaged also the Barracks of the Island Battery.

During this Time, our Parties of Scouts so thoroughly ranged the Woods, that they seldom returned without bringing in some Prisoners, which very much confined the Enemy within their Walls, who were constantly worsted in all Skirmishes, and repulsed in every Sally which they made, and frequently by an inferior Number of our Men, and with very little Loss, upon these Occasions, sustained on our Side, the chief of which, was a Party of 18 of our Men straggling contrary to Orders, being surprized, and cut off by a large Number of *Indians*; and another of 9, coming on Shore out of one of their Cruizers, to water, without their Arms, being likewise surprized and cut off by some *Indians*.

On *May* 26, after some effectual Preparations for making an Attack upon the Enemy's Island Battery, which is a strong Fort built on a rocky Island, at the Entrance into the Harbour, mounted with 30 Cannon of 28 Pound Shot, and having several Swivel Guns upon its Breast-Work, and two Brass 10 Inch Mortars, and 180 Men, it was at Night attempted by a Party of 400 of our Men in Boats; but from the Strength of the Place, and the Advantage the Enemy had by being under Cover, and our Men exposed in open Boats, the Surf running high, our Men not being thoroughly acquainted with the best Place for landing, and the Enemy besides, (as is most probable) being apprized of their Design, they were repulsed with the Loss of having about 60 killed and drowned, and 116 taken Prisoners; yet under these Disadvantages several of them advanced within the Enemy's Battery, and maintained a Fight with them for some Time before they surrendered, and killed some of them.

It being judged of the utmost Consequence to make ourselves Masters of the Island Battery, as it was thought extremely dangerous for his Majesty's Ships to have entered the Harbour till the Enemy could be annoy'd in that Battery; and it being after the last Attempt, thought impracticable to reduce it by Boats, it was determined to erect a Battery near the Light-House opposite to it, at 3400 Feet Distance from it; and the same was, by June 11, notwithstanding the almost insuperable Difficulties which attended the Drawing of the Cannon up a steep Bank and Rock, raised in such Manner, as not to be exposed to more than 4 of the Enemy's Cannon, and at the same Time to bear a Line of above 20 of their Guns; and two 18 Pounders were on that Day mounted, and began to play; and by the 14th, four more Cannon of 18 Pound Shot were added; and on the 15th, a Mortar of 13 Inches Diameter was removed thither, out of which 19 Bombs were thrown, 11 whereof fell within the Island Battery, and one of them upon the Magazine; and this, together with the Fire from our Cannon, to which the Enemy was very much exposed, they having but little to shelter them from the Shot, which ranged quite thro' their Line of Barracks, so terrified them, that many of them left the Fort and ran into the Water for Refuge.

And now, the Grand Battery being in our Possession, the Island Battery, (esteemed by the *French* the *Palladium* of *Louisbourg*) so much annoy'd from the Light-house Battery, that they could not entertain Hopes of keeping it much longer, the Enemy's North-East Battery being damaged, and so much exposed to the Fire from our Advanced Battery, that they could not stand to their Guns; the Circular Battery ruined, and all its Guns, but three, dismounted, whereby the Harbour was disarmed of all its principal Batteries; the West Gate of the City being demolished, and a Breach made in the adjoining Wall; the West Flank of the King's Bastion almost ruined; and most of their other Guns, which had been mounted during the Time of the Siege, being silenced; all the Houses and other Buildings within the City (some of which were quite demolished) so damaged, that but one among them was left unhurt; the Enemy extremely harrassed by their long Confinement within their Casmates, and other covered Holds, and their Stock of Ammunition being almost exhausted, Mr. *Duchambon* sent out a Flag of Truce to the Camp, on June 15 in the Afternoon, desiring Time to consider of Articles of Capitulation, which was accordingly granted them till next Morning, when they sent Articles in, which were rejected by the General and Commodore, and others proposed by them in their stead,

Head, and accepted by the Enemy: And Hoſtages being exchanged on the ſame Day for the Performance of the Articles, on the 17th of *June*, the City and Fortreſſes were ſurrendered, and the Garriſon and all the Inhabitants, to the Number of 2000, capable of bearing Arms, made Priſoners, to be tranſported to *France*, with all their perſonal Effects. During the whole Siege, we had not more than 101 Men killed by the Enemy, and all other Accidents, and about 30 died of Sickneſs. And, according to the beſt Accounts, there were killed of the Enemy within the Walls, about 300, beſides Numbers that died by being confined within the Caſmates.

I omit the Breaking-up of 8 other Fiſhing-Settlements on this Iſland, beſides thoſe at *St. Peter's*, already mentioned; and the Burning of ſeveral Houſes at *St. John's* Iſland within the Time of the Siege, by Companies put on board ſome of the Cruizers.

By this Repreſentation of the Services of his Majeſty's Land Forces, I would not be thought to exclude his Majeſty's Ships from their juſt Share in the Reduction of this Place. Commodore *Warren*, upon whom I very much depended from the Beginning for Aſſiſtance and Succeſs in this Enterprize, did, upon his receiving Orders by his Majeſty's Sloop *Hind*, the 9th of *March*, to proceed to *Boſton*, and concert Meaſures with me for the protection of *Nova Scotia*, and the Annoyance of the Enemy's Settlements, &c. immediately proceed with his Majeſty's Ships *Superbe*, *Mermaid*, and *Launceſton*, under his Command, for *Boſton*; but, upon getting Intelligence at Sea of the Departure of the *New England* Land Forces, for *Canſo*, tho' he was then within 30 Leagues of *Boſton*, without Refreſhments, or his Complement of Ordnance Stores, and one of his Ships not very fit for immediate Service, ſailed directly for that Place; where having overtaken the Forces, and conferred with the General by Letter, upon his Majeſty's Service in the Expedition; and it being thought adviſeable by both, that the Ships ſhould directly proceed before *Louiſbourg* Harbour to cut off all Supplies and Intelligence from the Enemy, immediately proceeded there, and moſt effectually blocked up the Harbour; and by engaging and taking the *Vigilant* *, a *French* Ship of War of 64 Guns, bound for *Louiſbourg* with ſome Ordnance Stores, cut off from the Enemy all Hopes of Supplies, and gave great Spirits to the Land Forces in carrying on the Siege; and afterwards, upon his Majeſty's Ship *Cheſter*'s Arrival from *England* to reinforce him, and receiving Advice that the *Canterbury* and *Sunderland* were following, determined to enter the Harbour as ſoon as thoſe Ships ſhould join him, and attack the Town and Batteries with his Majeſty's Ships, whilſt the Land Forces made an Aſſault upon the City by Land; which was agreed on between Mr. *Warren* and the General, to be made the 16th of *June*, and the Ships were accordingly clearing on the 15th, in order to enter the Harbour, but were prevented by the Enemy's making Propoſals for a Capitulation: And, indeed, Mr. *Warren* offered his Aſſiſtance for his Majeſty's Service in every Shape.

As the following Extract of a Letter from Louiſbourg, *dated* July 9, 1746, *contains ſeveral curious Obſervations in relation to* Cape Breton, *as well as ſome Advices from thence, it will be no diſagreeable Sequel to the above Account of the Reduction of that Iſland.*

I Embrace this Opportunity of writing to you, by the Expreſs Ship, arriv'd here from Admiral *Martin*, giving an Account of the *Breſt* Squadron, bound this Way, with a Fleet of Tranſports. As this has been expected ſome Time, we have been preparing for them ever ſince the Arrival of Admiral *Townſhend*, which was in the Beginning of *May*; ſo that if Monſieur comes, he will meet with a warmer Reception than he imagines; and I had much rather hear of their making an Attack at *Louiſbourg*, than at the *Orkneys*, or any other Part of *Scotland*.

We have heard of Duke *William*'s Conqueſt over the Rebels; and Admiral *Townſhend*, on receiving the agreeable News, appointed a Day of Rejoicing for the ſame; which was kept with the greateſt Loyalty by all Ranks and Degrees of Perſons.

Admiral *Warren* has been gone to *New-England* ſome Time, but is expected here hourly; there being an Expedition on Foot againſt *Canada*, which I believe will not be accompliſh'd this Seaſon, by reaſon that the Men of War and Tranſports, expected from *England*, are not yet arriv'd.

We expect to leave this Place in the Fall of the Year, it being ſuppos'd that Admiral *Warren* will have the Command of this Expedition by Sea, and Admiral *Townſhend* come home. The Men of War here are the *Vigilant* of 70 Guns; the *Kingſton*, *Canterbury*, and *Pembroke*, 60 each; the *Norwich*, 50; *Dover*, *Kinſale*, and *Torrington*, 40 each; and the *Rye*, of 20 Guns.

* *Beſides the* Superbe, *the* Mermaid, Eltham, Maſſachuſet's *Frigate*, *and* Shirley *Galley*, *were all in the Engagement, and at the Taking of her.*

However uſeful this Place may be in Point of Commerce, to anſwer the great Ends of the State, or to check the growing Power of *France*; it certainly is not, at preſent, the moſt agreeable Place to live in, as being extremely damp, cold, and foggy; ſo that ſometimes we don't ſee the Sun, tho' in Summer, for a Fortnight together. But I take the Caſe to be here, as in all uncultivated Countries in this Climate, where the Earth, for Want of being ſtir'd and manur'd, imbibes infinite Damp and Cold, which overpowers and chills the pregnant Salts, and renders them unoperative; but otherwiſe, we have only the Diſadvantage of lying on the wrong Side of the Mountains, from whence the Winter Air muſt blow exceſſive cold. You may naturally infer from hence, that if we keep this Place, and that Commerce ſhall flouriſh, the Country will, by Degrees, become finely cultivated, and then the preſent Inconveniences vaniſh: For which Reaſon I much wiſh, that, if *Canada* be taken, it may be effectually deſtroy'd; for if it be kept, the Inhabitants will generally leave this Place to go thither. On the contrary, if *Quebeck* be deſtroy'd, the *Indian* Trade may be brought down hither, which will not only bring Inhabitants from all Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions, and render the Place rich and flouriſhing, but will alſo more naturally ſtrengthen and ſupport this Infant Colony, by uniting all our Power in theſe Parts into one compleat Body, which no foreign Power will ever be able to break; but, if extended, will always lie open, weak, and defenceleſs, beſides the putting of the Nation to an immenſe and needleſs Expence. This was evidently the Caſe of the *French*, who, tho' eſtabliſhed here, ever ſince the Year 1632, when it was given up to them by Treaty, we find, had not made themſelves ſtrong enough to reſiſt the ſmall Power we brought to reduce it; becauſe of extending themſelves over a large Tract of Country, which *France* was in no Senſe able to people.

The great End of keeping this Place ſeems rather intended to deprive *France* of two important Branches of Commerce, *viz.* the Fiſhery and Peltry Trade, than that the firſt needs, in any Senſe to be carried on here; but the good Harbour we have, will not only anſwer all the Conveniencies of Commerce, but likewiſe be ſuch a right Situation for Part of our naval Force, as that, if we take and deſtroy *Quebeck*, may prevent the Reſettling of the *French*; and, by cutting off all Communication with their Settlements, on the *Meſchacebe* River in the South, by the Back of our Plantations, effectually ſecure them for ever.

I have only two Points more to communicate to you as a Perſon of Trade. The firſt is, To eſtabliſh a ſtrong Poſt at the Entrance of *St. Lawrence* River; from whence, by ſmall Veſſels, and flying Parties, the *French* may be prevented from creeping gradually in again. The laſt is, To purſue the *French* Scheme, of giving a Sum of Money to every Man that marries an *Indian* Woman; thereby to gradually unite theſe wild People with us, in one and the ſame Intereſt. If not approv'd, give the ſame Sum to thoſe who marry honeſt poor Maids, from home; many of whom, for Want of little Fortunes, are deprived of Huſbands, and a future Generation of labouring People loſt to the Community.

The following Relation will give ſome Idea of the Principles of the Manchester *Rebels, lately executed* (ſee *p.* 370.) *even at their laſt Moments, and will ſhew how inſenſible they were of the Miſchiefs they had done their Country, as alſo how far Ignorance, Bigotry, and Obſtinacy will carry Men, to make them die with a ſeeming Unconcern in a bad Cauſe.*

FROM their firſt Confinement they all, except *Blood*, liv'd in Mirth and Jollity, upon the richeſt Wines and the moſt delicate Food, vainly thinking they ſhould not die, but be exchanged as Priſoners of War, by Virtue of *French* Commiſſions.

After Sentence was paſs'd upon *Townley*, a Friend of his coming to ſee him in the *New Gaol*, ſaid to him, 'I believe, Sir, 'you deceived yourſelf, in imagining you 'ſhould be able to clear up your Innocence, 'with regard to the Part which you have 'been ſuppoſed to have had in the Rebel-'lion; and that you was not quite right 'in ſuppoſing that you could invalidate the 'Credit of the King's Witneſſes.' To which *Townley*, with Tears in his Eyes, reply'd, 'My dear Friend, I never thought 'it would come to this.'

Fletcher acknowledg'd, that he had brought his Misfortune upon himſelf by his Obſtinacy; for that his Mother had begg'd and intreated of him, even on her Knees, that he would keep himſelf out of the Rebellion; and when no Perſuaſions could prevail upon him, ſhe offer'd him 1000*l.* to do with as he pleas'd, if he would hearken to her Advice; but all to no Purpoſe.

Some of *Blood*'s Acquaintance that came to viſit him the Night before he ſuffer'd, flatter'd him with Hopes of a Reprieve; But he paid little Regard to what they ſaid, and anſwer'd, 'That he entertain'd no ſuch 'Hopes; that he had been long in Expec-'tation of Death, was prepared for it, and 'was not in the leaſt afraid to meet it; for

'that

'that all Men must die, and he had as lieve 'die now as a great while hence.'

The Day before the Execution *Dawson*'s Father came to see him, in order to take his final Leave of him, when falling on his Neck, he was just able to say, 'O my dear 'Child, what would I give were it in my 'Power to save thee!'—with other melting Expressions, which brought Tears from the Eyes of all that beheld them: And thus he held him fast lock'd in his Embrace for some Time.—Words cannot express this moving Scene.

That Night also the Father of Mr. *Chadwick* came, and appeared in such deep Affliction for the unhappy Fate of his Son, that the young Man could not forbear being affected with his Tenderness. This was the more remarkable, as he was always noted for being a Man of an undaunted Resolution, and that this was the first Time, since his Imprisonment, that he had discovered any Concern about his Condition. Counsellor *Morgan*'s Wife also came to take her Leave of him the same Night.

A young Gentleman, who had often been familiar with them in *Newgate*, coming to see and take his Leave of them the Morning they were executed, could not forbear even with Tears, expressing his extreme Concern for their approaching Fate. But they, with the greatest seeming Unconcern, bid him not grieve for them; for that they were happy, having done nothing that they saw Cause to repent of, and would do the same again had they the same Opportunity.

The same Morning, whilst they were at Breakfast, Mr. *Chadwick* said to Mr. *Barwick*, 'Ah! *Duke*, (for this is the Name that *Barwick* went by in the Rebel Army) 'our Time draws very near; tho' as to my 'Part I am as hearty as ever I was in my 'Life.' Mr. *Barwick* replied, 'As to my 'Part, I think we all look pretty well, and 'I declare Death don't shock me in the least. 'I hope God Almighty will be merciful to 'us all; for I can lay my Hand on my 'Heart, and say, that the greatest Injury 'I ever did was to myself and Relations; 'and tho' I have brought them and my-'self to Disgrace, they have been so kind 'to forgive me, and would have saved my 'Life, had it been in their Power.'

The Warrant for their Execution was not sent from the Secretary's Office till Two o'Clock in the Afternoon preceding the Day of their Execution; and when they were inform'd they must die the next Day, they seem'd not at all shock'd, but rather chearful, only saying, *God's Will be done.* They went to Rest at the usual Hour, but first took Leave of all their Friends.

The next Morning they were call'd up about Six o'Clock, and unloos'd from the Floor, to which they had been chain'd down ever since Sentence of Death was pass'd upon them. They then order'd Coffee to be got ready for their Breakfast as soon as they were brought down into the Yard; and after Breakfast they had their Irons knocked off.

When the Halter was put about *Sydall*, he was observ'd to tremble very much; tho' he endeavoured to conceal his Disorder from the Spectators, by taking a Pinch of Snuff, as the Executioner was fastening his Hands; and lifting up his Eyes, said, *O Lord help me.*

At the Gallows they were not attended by any Minister, either of the Protestant or *Roman Catholick* Religion. All the Assistance they had in their last Moments was from Mr. *Morgan*, who read to them Prayers and other pious Meditations, out of a Book of Devotion; to which they all seem'd very attentive.

When they had finish'd their Devotions, every one of them took some Papers out of the Book which *Morgan* held in his Hand, and threw them among the Mob. The Contents of the Papers were, That they died in a just Cause; that they did not repent of what they had done, and doubted not but their Deaths would be reveng'd; with several other treasonable Expressions. [*Some of these Papers were carried by the Sheriff to the Secretaries of State.*]

They were then tied up to the Gallows, and in about five Minutes the Executioner cut down the Body of Mr. *Townley*, and laid it on a Stage prepared for the Purpose. The Body being stript, and laid at Length, having some Signs of Life in it, the Executioner struck it several Blows on the Breast, then cut off his Head, scarr'd his Limbs, took out his Bowels, and flung them into the Fire that had been lighted near the Gallows.

The next he cut down was *Morgan*, whom he laid on the Stage, and serv'd in the same Manner, except beating on the Breast, for he was already dead; and so of the rest, till he had finish'd the whole Execution.

Dawson was the last; and when the Executioner had thrown his Bowels and Heart into the Fire, he cry'd out *God save King George*, at which the Multitude of Spectators gave three loud Huzzas.

The SPEECH *of the Earl of* CROMARTY, *on* Wednesday, July 30, *upon his being ask'd, Why Judgment of Death should not pass against him?* (*See p.* 374.)

My Lords,

I Have now the Misfortune to appear before your Lordships, guilty of an Offence of

of ſuch a Nature as juſtly merits the higheſt Indignation of his Majeſty, your Lordſhips and the Publick; and it was from a Conviction of my Guilt that I did not preſume to trouble your Lordſhips with any Defence. As I have committed Treaſon, it is the laſt Thing I would attempt to juſtify: My only Plea ſhall be, your Lordſhips Compaſſion; my only Refuge, his Majeſty's Clemency. Under this heavy Load of Affliction I have ſtill the Satisfaction, my Lords, of hoping, that my paſt Conduct, before the breaking out of the Rebellion, was irreproachable, as to my Attachment to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, both in Church and State: And, in Evidence of my Affection to the Government, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, I appeal to the then Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces at *Inverneſs*, and to the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion in *Scotland*, who, I am ſure, will do Juſtice to my Conduct upon that Occaſion. But, my Lords, notwithſtanding my determined Reſolution in favour of the Government, I was unhappily ſeduced from that Loyalty in an unguarded Moment, by the Arts of deſperate and deſigning Men. And it is notorious, my Lords, that no ſooner did I awake from that Deluſion, than I felt a Remorſe for my Departure from my Duty; but it was then too late.

Nothing, my Lords, remains, but to throw myſelf, my Life and Fortune, upon your Lordſhips Compaſſion; but of theſe, my Lords, as to myſelf, it is the leaſt Part of my Suffering. I have involved an affectionate Wife, with an unborn Infant, as Parties of my Guilt, to ſhare its Penalties: I have involved my eldeſt Son, whoſe Infancy and Regard to his Parents, hurried him down the Stream of Rebellion: I have involved alſo eight innocent Children, who muſt feel their Parent's Puniſhment before they know his Guilt. Let them, my Lords, be Pledges to his Majeſty; let them be Pledges to your Lordſhips; let them be Pledges to my Country for Mercy; let the ſilent Eloquence of their Grief and Tears; let the powerful Language of innocent Nature ſupply my Want of Eloquence and Perſuaſion; let me enjoy Mercy, but no longer than I deſerve it; and let me no longer enjoy Life than I ſhall uſe it to deface the Crimes I have been guilty of. Whilſt I thus intercede to his Majeſty, thro' the Mediation of your Lordſhips, for Mercy; let my Remorſe for my Guilt as a Subject; let the Sorrow of my Heart as a Huſband; let the Anguiſh of my Mind as a Father, ſpeak the reſt of my Miſery. As your Lordſhips are Men, feel as ſuch; but may none of you ever ſuffer the ſmalleſt Part of my Anguiſh.

But if, after all, my Lords, my Safety ſhall be found inconſiſtent with that of the Publick, and nothing but my Blood can atone for my unhappy Crime; if the Sacrifice of my Life, my Fortune and Family, is judg'd indiſpenſably neceſſary for ſtopping the loud Demands of publick Juſtice; and if the bitter Cup is not to paſs from me, Not mine, but thy Will, O God, be done.

The Condemnation *of the three* Rebel Lords.

(*See p.* 374.)

ON *Friday*, *Auguſt* 1, the Lord High Steward went to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, in grand Proceſſion, and after being ſeated, and the Peers in their Robes, Proclamation was made for Silence, and for bringing the Priſoners to the Bar, which was done accordingly, with the Axe carried before them.

Then the Earls of *Kilmarnock* and *Cromarty* were aſk'd, If they had any Thing to propoſe, why Judgment ſhould not paſs againſt them; to which they anſwer'd in the Negative.

Then his Grace inform'd Lord *Balmerino*, that having ſtarted an Objection, deſired Council, and had their Aſſiſtance, he was now to make uſe of it, if he thought fit to argue that Point. To this his Lordſhip anſwer'd, he was ſorry for the Trouble he had given his Grace and the Peers; that he would not have taken that Step, if he had not been perſuaded, there was ſome Ground for the Objection; but that his Council having ſatisfied him there was nothing therein that could turn to his Service, he declined having them heard, and was reſolved to rely upon his Majeſty's Mercy.

His Grace proceeded next to make a very clear, nervous, and pathetick Speech to the Priſoners, in which he explained the Nature, and inſiſted on the Circumſtances attending, and the Conſequences that followed their Crime; he ſhewed the Beauty and Excellency of our happy Conſtitution, in Church and State; he moſt agreeably touch'd on the Zeal expreſſed by all Ranks and Degrees of People, Clergy and Laity, Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, *&c.* in its Support; which ſhewed the Folly, as well as Wickedneſs, of every Attempt to ſubvert it; and having, in the moſt affecting Manner, applied in particular to the Lords at the Bar the Topicks he had inſiſted upon, after a ſhort Pauſe, he pronounced the following Sentence *.

* *The Law knows no other Sentence for Perſons of the higheſt Rank, and 'tis by the Favour of the Crown that it is changed to Beheading.*

The

'That You *William* Earl of *Kilmarnock*, 'George Earl of *Cromarty*, and *Arthur* 'Lord *Balmerino*, return to the Prison 'of the *Tower*, from whence you 'came; from thence you must be 'drawn to the Place of Execution; 'when you come there, you must be 'hang'd by the Neck, but not till you 'be dead, for you must be cut down 'alive, then your Bowels must be ta- 'ken out, and burnt before your 'Faces; then your Heads must be se- 'vered from your Bodies; and each 'of your Bodies divided into four 'Quarters; and these must be at the 'King's Disposal. And God Almighty 'be merciful to your Souls.'

Which done, the Prisoners were taken from the Bar.

Then the Serjeant at Arms, crying *O Yes*, said, *Our Sovereign Lord the King strictly charges and commands all Manner of Persons to keep Silence, upon Pain of Imprisonment.*

After which, the Lord High Steward stood up uncovered, and declaring there was nothing more to be done by Virtue of the present Commission, broke the Staff, and pronounced it dissolved.

SIR,

THE following Letter from a Gentleman, whose Health would not permit his personal Attendance in an high Assembly, was lately sent to a noble Lord. It is genuine, and I think worthy the Perusal of the Publick.

I am, Sir, &c.

My Lord,

THE melancholy Situation I am in is not a little aggravated, by my reflecting on the Situation of my Country. As your Lordship is so singular as to weigh and consider the Constitution of *Great Britain*, and that of her Neighbours, and as your Penetration and Judgment is equal to your Birth and Dignity, I can run no Hazard in laying my Thoughts before you, not doubting but your Eloquence will brighten and enforce them in a proper Manner.

The *Rebellion* is happily suppressed, and those concerned in it are become subject to the Laws, and to the Laws I leave them.—The great Work now to be done, *is the preventing a Rebellion for the future.* — Any Surgeon can cut off a Limb, but he is certainly the best who preserves it, and makes it useful to the Body.

Popery laid the Foundation of this, as well as of the last Rebellion, therefore let us take away the Cause, and the Effect ceases. I do not mean *to take away* in the Manner the *French* have done, and continue to do, to what they call their *Huguenot* Subjects. No, my Lord, I am not for *Dragooning*, *Imprisonment*, *Banishment*, of the *Gallies*; but still I am for *Self-Preservation*, and for those Laws as will put it out of their Power to hurt *us*, or *themselves*. —Let us not be so vainly insolent as to despise the Example of our younger Brother, the *Body Protestant* of *Ireland*.—To their wise Laws is owing the Tranquillity of that Kingdom. To the due Execution of those Laws it is, that *Popery* is, in Effect, but amongst the lower Class, and at this Day they are but *five to one*, when in the Year 1687 they were *thirty-five*.—Let us examine their salutary Laws, and make them our own.

Whilst *Popery* decreases in *Ireland* ought it to increase in *England*? Experience shews it does, and demonstrates it by the Numbers attending the *Popish Chapels*;—by the many *Popish Physicians*, *Surgeons*, *Schoolmasters* of all Sorts, *Valet de Chambres*, *Cooks*, and *Footmen* to Numbers of our Nobility, not forgetting *Madam la Governess* to young Ladies.—Good God! is it possible we can be so deluded, so stupid—as not to perceive the pernicious Consequences to *us* and *our Posterity* of such a *Toleration*?

We have another Set of People among us, if possible, worse than *Papists*. I mean *Nonjurors*.—Those who refused the Oaths to King *William* might have had tender Consciences; but a *Nonjuror* born since those Days, is a declared Enemy to the King, and to that Constitution he so nobly supports. How Men are suffered to enjoy the Benefit of those Laws they endeavour to overturn, is, to me, a monstrous Absurdity! I won't say it would be just *to compel them to come in*; but, I am sure, it would be prudent to compel them to *go out*.

On the whole, my Lord, my Opinion is, That the *Scotch* Highlanders be not only stripped of their *Dress*, but likewise the *Habit* of Slavery to their Lords; and this can never rightly be done, but by making them taste the Sweets of *Property*.—That *Popery* be discouraged by Laws equal to those of *Ireland*, and that those Laws be not made a *dead Letter*.—That all Persons, of what Degree soever, be obliged to take the *Oaths*, or, at least, those of *Allegiance*. —That all who appear as *Clergymen*, be obliged to take the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament, or quit the Dress in every Particular under a severe Penalty; for the Mischief they do is intolerable.—In short, my Lord, Laws of this Tendency, *well* and *vigorously* executed, will, for ever prevent, not only any *future Rebellion*, but make

make us live in Peace and Tranquillity at home, tho' at War with all *Europe*.

I am, my Lord, &c.

On the Duke of Cumberland's *Arrival at* York *in his Way to* London, *the following Speech was pronounced by the Archbiſhop, accompanied by the Dean and others of the Clergy; to which his Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to make a gracious Anſwer.*

PErmit me, Sir, in the Name of my Brethren, the Clergy of this Dioceſe and Province, (the King's ever faithful Subjects) to teſtify to your Royal Highneſs their exceeding Joy at your happy and victorious Return out of the *North*. I want Words to expreſs the Fulneſs of our grateful Hearts on this Occaſion, and therefore I ſhall not attempt it. ——Your Conduct, Royal Sir; has been glorious, and tho' the Things you have done for the Nation are ſingularly great, your Manner of performing them is ſtill more to be admir'd. You have reſtor'd the publick Tranquillity at a very critical Seaſon, and done it, Sir, as became your high Character, in every amiable Light. Courage is almoſt natural to a young Prince, and is inherent in your Royal Blood; Activity and Induſtry are often conſtitutional; but to plan a great Deſign maturely at a perilous Conjuncture, to execute it with all the Coolneſs, Caution, and Providence of an old General, actuated with the Fire and Exertion of a young one, to uſe Moderation and Modeſty in Succeſs, and in the Midſt of Victory, (where obdurate Perfidy did not call for exemplary Puniſhment) to treat unnatural unprovok'd Rebels to the beſt Government in the World, as deluded Subjects —— Theſe are Things, Sir, which Truth obliges me to ſay, (tho' unpolitely in the Hearing of your Royal Highneſs) ſhew the Greatneſs of your Underſtanding and the Goodneſs of your Heart, which make every Subject of *Great Britain* not only admire, and love, and ſerve you, as the Son of their Royal Maſter, and the Brother of their beloved Prince, but truſt and depend upon you, as the happy Inſtrument of Heaven to ſave and protect and raiſe the Honour of the Nation. ——Go on as you have begun, Great Sir, in the Paths of Virtue and true Glory, and may the good Providence of God always go along with you, direct all your Counſels, cover your Head in the Day of Battle, and, as you fight the Cauſe of Truth and Liberty, give uninterrupted Succeſs to all your Undertakings.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of York *were graciouſly receiv'd, and the following Speech was made by Mr. Recorder, on preſenting the Freedom of the City to the Duke.*

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

THE City of *York* begs Leave to congratulate your Highneſs on your late Arrival here, ſecure from thoſe Dangers, which, for the Sake of your Country only, you expoſed yourſelf to; and to expreſs their Senſe of the Honour done them by being admitted into the Preſence of their immediate Deliverer from all thoſe Evils which Popery and Slavery threatned; the Preſerver of all thoſe Bleſſings to us, which, under his Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Government, we have in every Circumſtance of Life the full Enjoyment of.

This City, had they had a more timely Notice of the Honour your Royal Highneſs now does them, would have attempted to have receiv'd your Highneſs in a Manner more agreeable to what they intended; but, at preſent, can only, as a ſmall Teſtimony of their Duty to his Majeſty and his Family, and as a ſmall Acknowledgment of what they owe perſonally to your Royal Highneſs, beg your Acceptance of this Box, and to permit them to inrol your Name as a Member of this City, an Honour our Anceſtors have in no Times ever equall'd, and which our Poſterity muſt ever with Gratitude and Duty remember, ſo long as his Majeſty's Family ſhall continue upon the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, and your Royal Highneſs's glorious and heroic Acts ſhall be remember'd, which we moſt ſincerely wiſh may be as long as Time itſelf ſhall endure.

His Royal Highneſs had the ſame Honours paid him as he paſs'd thro' *Edinburgh*, *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, &c.

ACTS *paſs'd at the Cloſe of the Seſſion.*

ON *Tueſday*, *Aug.* 12, the King went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.*

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1746; and for enabling his Majeſty to raiſe a further Sum of Money for the Uſes and Purpoſes therein mentioned; and for the further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, Receipts, Annuity Orders, or other Orders loſt, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed.

All

An Act for the further Punishment of Persons going armed or disguised, in Defiance of the Laws of Customs or Excise; and for indemnifying Offenders against those Laws upon the Terms in this Act mentioned; and for the Relief of Officers of the Customs in Informations upon Seizures.

An Act more effectually to prohibit and prevent Pastors or Ministers from officiating in Episcopal Meeting Houses in *Scotland*, without duly qualifying themselves according to Law, and to punish Persons for resorting to any Meeting Houses where such unqualified Pastors or Ministers shall officiate.

An Act for the more effectual Disarming the *Highlands* in *Scotland*, and for more effectually securing the Peace of the said *Highlands*, and for restraining the Use of the *Highland* Dress; and for further indemnifying such Persons as have acted in Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government during the unnatural Rebellion; and for indemnifying the Judges, and other Officers of the Court of Justiciary in *Scotland*, for not performing the Northern Circuit in *May*, 1746; and for obliging the Masters and Teachers of private Schools in *Scotland* to take the Oaths to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and to register the same.

An Act to allow the Purchase, for his Majesty's Use, of naval Stores brought into this Kingdom on board neutral Ships, by any of his Majesty's Ships, and to allow such Stores to be landed and entered during the Continuance of the present Wars with *France* and *Spain*, or either of them.

An Act to regulate the Insurance on Ships belonging to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, and on Merchandizes or Effects laden thereon.

An Act for amending the Laws relating to Bankrupts.

An Act more effectually to prevent the Frauds and Abuses committed in the Admeasurement of Coals within the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, and that Part of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* adjoining thereto, and the several Parishes of *St. Giles in the Fields*, *St. Mary le Bon*, and such Part of the Parish of *St. Andrew*, *Holborn*, as lies in the County of *Middlesex*.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices, Employments, and Promotions within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose.

And to five private Bills.

After which, his MAJESTY *was pleased to make the following most gracious* SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I CANNOT put an End to this Session of Parliament, without expressing to you my entire Satisfaction in your Proceedings. The Zeal and Vigour which you have unanimously shewn for the Support of my Government, for suppressing the late Rebellion, and for bringing the Guilty to Justice, in which you have been so universally seconded by my good Subjects, have not only fully answer'd my Expectations, but give me the best Assurance, that you are determined to perfect this good Work, by settling our Tranquillity at home upon solid Foundations, and extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretender and all his Adherents.

The Powers, which you thought fit to repose in me on this Occasion, have been employed in the most proper and effectual Manner; and made strictly subservient to those Purposes only, for which you intended them: And it has pleased the Divine Providence, in a most signal Manner, to bless the Measures we have taken with Success. I am very sensible there are Matters of great Moment still behind, which are necessary for our lasting Security, and preventing the Calamities for the future; but as a Foundation is prudently laid for your proceeding upon them in the next Session, I was unwilling to detain you longer out of your respective Countries, at this advanced Season of the Year. I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Posture of Affairs abroad appears more favourable than when I last spoke to you. As soon as the Safety of my own Kingdoms would permit, I sent such a Body of Troops, as could be spared from hence, to strengthen the Allied Army in the *Netherlands*, for the Defence of the United Provinces, and opposing the further Progress of *France* on that Side. By Means of this Succour, and the other powerful Assistances, which you have enabled me to furnish, that Army has been very considerably augmented, and is become much stronger, than was expected at the Beginning of the Year. This Event, together with the happy Successes of the *Austrian* and *Sardinian* Armies in *Italy*, and some other Incidents, which have happened to the Advantage of the Common Cause, give us a better Prospect of bringing our Enemies to Reason, and procuring a safe and honourable Peace, which is my great End, and Aim.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The great Readiness, and Chearfulness, with which you have granted me the Supplies, for the current Year, require my particular Thanks. I am very sensible of the extraordinary Difficulties, which the Circumstances of the Times brought upon this important Service, and upon the Publick Credit in general; and which nothing

but your Prudence and Firmneſs could have overcome. What you have given ſhall be ſtrictly applied to the Purpoſes you intended; and you cannot but have obſerved my Deſire to leſſen the Publick Expence, as far as poſſible, by taking the firſt Opportunity to diſband thoſe Regiments, which the laudable and active Zeal of ſeveral of my faithful Subjects of the firſt Rank and Diſtinction, had added to our Strength on this Occaſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have had ſuch ample Experience of your unſhaken Fidelity, and of your Affection, and Attachment to me and my Family, that I rely, with the utmoſt Confidence, on your future Conduct. I cannot doubt, that, during this Receſs, you will, in your ſeveral Stations, uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to reſtore, and preſerve the Peace of the Kingdom; to heal the Wounds which this unnatural Rebellion may have made; and to encourage, and cultivate in my Subjects, that Spirit of Loyalty, and of Zeal for the preſent Eſtabliſhment, which has ſo remarkably appeared. The Impreſſions of it ſhall ever remain upon my Mind, and be demonſtrated by the Continuance of my Vigilance, and Endeavours, to make them a happy People.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his MAJESTY'S *Command, ſaid,*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to *Tueſday* the 30th Day of *September* next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to *Tueſday* the 30th Day of *September* next.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary*, Saturday *Noon*, Aug. 16.

Whitehall, Aug. 15. YESTERDAY in the Evening arrived a Meſſenger, diſpatched by Mr. *Villettes*, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of the King of *Sardinia*, with Letters to his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, containing the following Accounts of the total Defeat of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Forces on the 10th Inſtant, *N. S.* upon the River *Tidone*, and of the Surrender of *Placentia*.

From the King of Sardinia's *Camp at* Borghetto, *the* 11*th of* Auguſt, N. S.

THE Motions of the King of *Sardinia*, with a conſiderable Body of the Army on the other Side of the *Po*, having obliged the Enemy to abandon ſucceſſively their Poſts of *Marignano*, *Lodi*, *Chignolo*, *St. Columbano*, and others which they had between the *Lambro* and the *Adda*, and to draw nearer to their Intrenchments at *Placentia* and upon the *Po*, determined them at laſt to take a deſperate Reſolution, which was that of paſſing the *Po*, in order to attempt a Retreat towards *Tortona*. For that Purpoſe they drew down their Boats, which they had upon the *Lambro*, and brought up the *Po* thoſe which they had at *Placentia*, and with them laid two Bridges over the *Po*, between the Mouth of the *Lambro* and that of the *Tidone*, near the *Caſſine* called *la Corta di St. Andrea*. They were finiſh'd the 9th in the Evening, and their ſeveral Bodies which had been poſted at different Places, being drawn together at the ſaid Bridges, the Army began to paſs over them that ſame Evening, and all the Night between the 9th and 10th.

General *Botta* having Notice, from the Parties which patrolled along the *Po*, of the laying the ſaid Bridges, and that the Enemy had began to paſs over them, detached on the 9th, about Six o'Clock in the Evening, General Count *Serbelloni*, with a Body of between 6 and 7000 Men, who marched with all poſſible Expedition. The ſaid General met on the Road Major General Count *Gorani*, who not having being able to make Head againſt the Enemies that had already paſſed, was returning with his Detachment, and another of 300 of our Horſe and Dragoons, commanded by the Chevalier *Orchia*, Major of the Dragoons of *Piedmont*. They joined General *Serbelloni*, and returned to the Enemy's Bridges, where being ranged in order of Battle, they began to engage, and maintained their Ground with that ſmall Body till Ten the next Morning, when General *Botta*, who had marched at Midninght with all the regular Troops, arrived upon the *Tidone*. Then the Battle was renewed with more Fury, and laſted till Four in the Afternoon. The Enemy retiring in great Diſorder, and breaking in upon one another, the Slaughter was very great, and eſpecially of the *French*. The *Auſtrians* loſt on their Side between 3 and 4000 Men, amongſt whom General *Berclau* was left dead upon the Field of Battle, univerſally lamented. General *Palavicini* was wounded on the Head, *Serbelloni* in the Thigh, *Gorani* in one Hand, *Focbter* in the Knee, and *Andlau* was likewiſe wounded. There are ſeveral more Officers killed or wounded, particularly amongſt the Foot, who have ſuffered the moſt. But the Loſs of the Enemy has been four Times as great. The Deſerters and Priſoners give out, that it exceeds that which they ſuſtained at the Battle of *Placentia*, but as yet no exact Account

count can be given of it. What is certain is, that we have taken from them 19 Pieces of Cannon, between 60 and 70 Officers, and 900 Soldiers Prisoners, 20 Colours and Standards, nine of which were taken by our Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, who began the Attack first, and have distinguished themselves in the most particular Manner. It is assured, that the greatest Part of the Artillery which the Enemy had with them, has been thrown into the *Po*, or left in the Bushes, as well as a great Part of their Equipages. The Remainder of their Army has taken the Rout of *Stradella*.

They have left no more than 700 Men at *Placentia* to guard the Castle, and, as it is said, 11,000 Sick in the Town, which is filled with vast Magazines. 'Tis likewise given out, that they have drawn out of it no more than 25 Pieces of Cannon, so that there are supposed to be about 75 remaining. They have burnt the Bridges they had between that Town and the Intrenchments on the other Side of the *Po*, as well as the two new ones over which they passed.

This Account was brought to the King this Morning by the Chevalier *Montoya*, Adjutant General, who was sent by General *Botta*. Count *Castriglione* has been dispatch'd to *Vienna*, to carry the News to their Imperial Majesties.

The King thereupon sent General *Brown* in a Ferry-Boat over the *Po*, to confer with General *Botta*, and concert with him the March of the Armies for the Pursuit of the Enemy, and to settle what Body should remain in order to the Reduction of *Placentia*, which cannot hold out long. His Majesty has already appointed, on his Part, Major-General *Briguerasque*, with the Brigade of *Piedmont*, to be left for that Service. At the same Time he has also sent Lieutenant-General Prince *Picolomino*, with several Companies of Grenadiers, to assist in harrassing the Enemy till such Time as the grand Army can march.

Pavia, August 14, *N. S.* The Action on the 10th Instant lasted near 14 Hours, and was as hot and violent a one as was ever known. The Enemy's Loss in the Battle is computed to amount to above 10,000 Men, killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners. The Marquis *de Gages* is slightly wounded in the Leg. The Day after the Action General *Nadasti* was sent by Marquis *Botta* to summon *Placentia* to surrender; upon which the Officer commanding there, immediately offered to capitulate, and the same Day delivered up the Town and Citadel to the Imperial General. There were found there, including the Garison and the Sick, and those which had been wounded in the former Action of the 16th of *June*, (see p. 346,) about 9000, who are all made Prisoners of War; and vast Magazines of all Kinds, together with between 60 and 70 Pieces of Cannon, 40 Mortars, and all their Train and Tackle belonging to them. The Loss on the Side of the Imperialists is now computed to be not above 2000. We are further informed by Letters from the Army on the other Side the *Po*, that in pursuing the Enemy they have picked up the best Part of the Artillery which they had left after the Action, and that the Enemy retires with the utmost Precipitation and Disorder towards *Tortona*. In the mean Time their Deserters come in daily on both Sides the *Po* by Hundreds; and it is plain, by these several Circumstances, that they must be reduced to so small a Number, that there is no Probability of their making a Stand at *Tortona*, but rather that they will hasten into the *Riviera* of *Genoa*, and only leave a Garison in that Town sufficient to amuse us a few Days. Marquis *Botta*'s Army is in March towards *Tortona*, in the Neighbourhood of which it will soon join that commanded by the King of *Sardinia* and General *Brown*, which last are to pass the *Po* near this City early to morrow Morning, in order to follow the Enemy.

Farther Observations *on* ELECTRICITY.

THE Word Electricity was first applied to that Property which *Electrum*, or Amber, was found to have when violently rubbed, of attracting light Bodies of all Kinds. This Property was afterwards found in Glass, Wax, Resins, solid Bitumens, and in general in most unctuous solid Bodies, as well as in Diamonds, &c.

It was found afterwards, that, as soon as any light Matter had acquired an electrical Virtue, it was no longer attracted by the Agent, which the Moment before had attracted it, but, on the contrary, was repelled with a very great Force; and this repulsive Power continued till the fugitive Matter had touched any adjacent Body, to which it instantly communicated its own electrick Power; and then, if within the Sphere of Attraction of any other Electrick, it was forcibly drawn to that, as it had been at first, and was again driven away instantaneously. Thus, for Instance, they found a Feather easily attracted by a Glass Tube electrified; but as soon as it had once touched the Tube, it fled off, and would shun the same in all Directions, till the Feather had lost its Electricity by touching some other Body, and then it was immediately, again, in an attractive State to the Tube.

Upon farther Enquiries, it was discovered,

that the attractive Power, as well as the repulsive, could be imparted to other Bodies besides the Tube. For it was found, that a Boy being suspended in silken or woollen Cords in the Air, and being electrified at his Head, his Feet attracted and then repelled Leaf-gold, Feathers, or other light Matters.

In the next Place they observed, when any Body was very much impregnated with the electrical Power, upon the Contact of any non-electrick Substance, the electrick often snapped, crackled, and sometimes emitted Rays of Light copiously. This is better illustrated by suspending a long Pole in silken Cords, and hanging a small Bundle of Threads at one End; then having excited the electrifying Power in a Glass Tube of about an Inch Diameter, by grasping a Piece of brown Paper round it, and rubbing it violently up and down, applying the electrick Tube to the Threads, and instantly the other End of the Pole snaps, crackles, and emits Rays of Light copiously. The same Effects are produced by turning a Glass Globe round its own Axis.

Or, if a Person stands upon Wax, Resin, or any other originally electrick Substance, and holds in one Hand a Cane, on which a Bundle of Threads is suspended, and at that Time being electrify'd, as before, touch another Person, they mutually hear a Snap, and feel a sharp pricking Pain, which frequently lasts a considerable Time afterward.

Or, if heated Spirits of Wine, Oil of Turpentine, *Frobenius*'s Phlogiston, (which is a sort of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol) Filings of Steel in a State of Dissolution with Oil of Vitriol, Camphire, *&c.* I say, if any of these be first heated, so as to emit Fumes considerably, and then brought within the Sphere of Activity of the electrified Person, and he touches the Spirits of Wine, or puts his Hand into the densest Fumes, then the Snap is heard, and the Flame instantaneously communicated to the heated inflammable Matter, which burns now as strong as if it had been kindled at the culinary Fire.

Or, if the electrified Person standing on Wax Cakes, instead of touching the inflammable Bodies, *viz.* the heated Spirit of Wine, *&c.* shall hold in one Hand the Vessel with the heated Spirits in it, and a second Person bring his Finger very near the Surface of the Spirits, they will then be fired by the electrick Rays that first struck upon the second Person, and were afterwards reflected from the Body on which they had before impinged.

If a Person standing on Wax Cakes be electrified by Means of the Threads, and at the same Time hold a Basin of Water in one Hand, then, upon any near Person touching the Water, this is heard, the ungrateful Sensation prevented, and the Streaks of Fire produced as copiously as they before proceeded from other Bodies. Nor does it make any odds in the Consequence, tho' one should produce artificially a much greater Degree of Cold, than ever is observed in the coldest Regions naturally.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS *by M.* LE MONNIER *at* PARIS.

HE makes use of a Glass Spheroid, contriv'd so as to be turned by Means of a Wheel, in the same Manner as the Spindle is turned round by a Spinning-Wheel. One Man turns the Wheel, and another applies the Concave of each Hand to the lower Convex Surface of the Spheroid; for it is by this Friction that the Electricity is excited. When the electrifying Glass has been some little Time in Motion, the Person who desires to be electrified, applies the Extremities of the Nails of one Hand, and stands within the Area of a square Drawer or Box, about 5 Inches deep, and filled with 5 Parts Pitch, 4 of Resin, and one of Bees Wax; tho' he supposes, that any one Body of the Electricks *per se* would answer equally.

The Person electrified by this Machine not only emits Fire from all Parts of his Body, upon the Touch of another, but fires also Spirits of Wine with such Ease, that when the Spirits have been once but simply set on Fire by a Match, or Paper lighted, and the Flame has been instantly blown out, they will, with that small Degree of Heat they have acquired, take Fire upon his Touch 10 or 20 Times successively, without failing once.

If the Person electrified holds a Sword in one Hand, the Chamber being darkened, a continual Flame issues out at the Point, its Smell and Colour resembling the Fumes of Phosphorus, and near as strong, as that of an Enameller's Lamp; but burns not the Hand when apply'd to it, nor is any otherwise sensible to the Feeling, than as a continual Blast of Wind.

A third Experiment is performed with a square Bar of Iron, about four Feet in Length, and half an Inch in Thickness, to one Extremity of which is adapted, by the Help of a Screw, another Piece of Iron beat flat. This flat Piece being screwed in, the Bar is placed parallel to the Horizon upon a wooden Stand, and the Stand within the Area of the Drawer or Box, upon the Pitch, Resin, and Bees-Wax, as above. The Extremity of the Bar, opposite to that, which carries the

ſist Piece of Iron, is covered with 3 or 4 Folds of Linen, to prevent any Damage to the Glaſs Spheroid, in hitting againſt it by Accident, while it revolves round its Axis; and the ſame Extremity is, moreover, placed at the Diſtance of about one-fourth of an Inch from the Glaſs itſelf, the Effect being the ſame as if in Contact. The Operator then orders the Bar to be electrified by repeated Revolutions of the Glaſs Spheroid; and places one Finger upon the Middle of the Bar, to prevent the Communication of the Electricity from one End to the other, till he has covered the flat Piece of Iron with as much Saw-Duſt as it will carry. Some other of the Company, in the mean while, takes up on the Point of a Knife likewiſe, a Quantity of Saw-Duſt, and holds it under the flat Piece of Iron, at about an Inch Diſtance. When the Operator takes off his Finger, the Spheroid ſtill continuing to revolve, the Saw-Duſt above is all repelled and blown off, and that under attracted upwards. If, inſtead of Saw-Duſt, you place upon the flat Piece of Iron a ſmall ſquare Tin Box filled with Water, or any other Veſſel made of a Matter non-electrick *per ſe*, particularly metalline, and endeavour to draw off the Water by a capillary Siphon, the Water, in that Caſe, will fall Drop by Drop, as uſually; but the Inſtant the Bar is electrified, it runs in one continued Stream; which, if the Chamber be darkened, will alſo appear luminous. If the flat Piece of Iron be unſcrew'd and removed, the Electricity runs out at the Extremity of the Bar, to the Sight, in the Appearance of a bluiſh Flame; to the Smell, like Fumes of Phoſphorus; and, to the Feeling, like a Blaſt of Wind.

The next Experiment is that of *Muſchenbroek*, (ſee p. 147,) improved by M. *le Monnier*: A Moſquet-Barrel, open at both Ends, is ſuſpended parallel to the Horizon, by ſilken Threads within Reach. At the Breech End, about 3 Inches from the Extremity, is hung, by a Ring of Iron, work'd into the Barrel itſelf, a ſmall Iron Chain about half a Foot long. A Glaſs Phial, reſembling a common Vinegar Crewet, is then prepared, full of Water and well-corked, with an Iron Wire running thro' the Cork almoſt to the Bottom, and emerging 2 or 3 Inches above it, out of the Top of the Phial. The Head of this Wire is bent, to catch in the loweſt Link of the Chain; and is to be there ſuſpended, when it has been electrified. From the Mouth of the Barrel, which is pointed in a Line parallel to the equatorial Plane of the revolving Spheroid, comes a long Iron Wire, inſerted into the Barrel itſelf, as far as one-third of its Length, and thence proceeding till it touches the Glaſs Spheroid; to a Contact with which it is determined by one of the ſilken Threads, hung on the Front of the Frame, upon which the Glaſs Spheroid is mounted, to bring to upon Occaſion. Every Thing being thus diſpoſed, the Gun-Barrel is to be electrified by repeated Revolutions of the Glaſs Spheroid; which is to be in a continual Contact with the long Wire that proceeds from it. The Phial is, at the ſame Time, to be electrified by the Operator, who takes hold of the Body of the Bottle, and applies to the electrifying Spheroid the bent Extremity of that Wire, which paſſes from near the Bottom of the Phial, thro' the Cork; but he muſt not touch the Wire itſelf. When the Phial is ſufficiently electrified, which will be done in 8 or 10 Revolutions of the Spheroid, it is then to be ſuſpended by the Iron Chain, the Glaſs Spheroid continuing ſtill to revolve about its Axis, and to electrify the Gun-Barrel. The Perſon then who has Courage enough to ſuffer the Experiment, graſps the Bottom of the electrified Phial with one Hand, and with the other touches the Gun-Barrel. At that Inſtant, a great Part of the nervous Syſtem receives a Shock ſo violent, that it would force the ſtrongeſt Man to quit his Hold, and turn him half round. Yet is this Shock without Pain, and only a ſudden convulſionary Motion, which exceedingly ſurprizes.

When the Phial has been ſufficiently electrified as above, the whole Company join Hands; the Operator at one Extremity of the Line graſps the Bottom of the electrified Phial, and the Perſon at the other Extremity touches the Wire, which riſes above the Cork. At that Inſtant, the whole Company receives a Shock, reſembling that in the Experiment of the Gun-Barrel, but not ſo ſtrong; for it ſeems not at all to extend beyond the Elbows. This Experiment M. *le Monnier* performed upon 180 of the Guards, before the King, who were all ſo ſenſible of it at the ſame Inſtant, that the Surprize cauſed them all to ſpring up at once. But the greater or leſſer Effect depends entirely upon the longer or ſhorter Application of the Phial to the electrifying Spheroid, and when due Precautions have not been taken in this Particular, ſome Perſons have received ſuch violent Shocks, as have benumbed, and impaired, to a certain Degree, the Uſe of their Arms for a Day or two, before they perfectly recovered themſelves. However, with thoſe Precautions, there is no Manner of Danger, at the ſame Time that a ſufficient Efficacy may be communicated to the Phial, to gratify any one's Curioſity.

A Wire fixed in a Pedeſtal is placed

erect

erect in a Bason of Water, the Head of which Wire is bent, and rises 3 or 4 Inches above the Level of the Water; and then, the Surface of the Water is touched with one Hand, and the standing Wire with the Wire of the electrified Phial, which is grasped by the other Hand: The Effect of this is much more violent than that of the last Experiment, and seems even to exceed the Shock of the Gun-Barrel; so that here the utmost Precaution must be used, not to electrify the Phial too much.

If the electrified Phial be held in the Hand, and the Chamber is darkened, the Wire inserted in it, is perceived to emit a continued Stream of Fire at its Extremity; but if it be suspended by a silken Thread, the fiery Eruption instantly ceases.

If the non-electrified Phial be placed upon a Glass Salver, it acquires from the Revolution of the Spheroid no Electricity, tho' its Wire be in Contact with it all the Time, unless the Finger of some one in the Company approach very near to the Phial itself: But in that Case, it receives it visibly from the Finger; insomuch that, if the Chamber is darkened, you will see the electrical Fire streaming out of the Finger, and entering into the Water, thro' the Body of the Glass Phial, which is thereby immediately impregnated with it; and this, tho' the Hand should be placed even under the Glass Salver itself. On the other hand, if the Phial be placed upon the Table, or upon a Stand without the Salver, a few Revolutions of the Spheroid will with Ease communicate a strong Electricity to it, particularly if any one touches the Table or Stand.

If the electrified Phial be placed upon a Table, and any light Body is suspended by a Silver Thread, within the Distance of about two Inches from the Phial, (a small Brass Bell of a Lapdog's Collar was what the Writer saw made use of,) the Phial will strongly attract that light Body to it, if any of the Company touch the Wire of the Phial; but if the Phial itself be touched, it will repel it with equal Force.

The electrical Fire from the Glass Spheroid may be communicated to many Persons at once, if the Company be united to each other by taking hold of Iron Chains, which surprizingly increases the Force of the communicated Electricity beyond the joining of Hands, as above: For it is to be observed, that whenever the Communication is carried on by a metallick Medium, the Effects are much more sensible.

At the grand Convent of the *Carthusians*, the whole Community formed a Line of 900 Toises, by Means of Iron Wires of a proportionable Length, between every two, and consequently, far exceeding the Line of the 180 of the Guards abovementioned: When the two Extremities of this long Line met in Contact with the electrified Phial, the whole Company, at the same Instant, gave a sudden Spring, and all equally felt the Shock.

There were fixed at the two Extremities of a brass Ruler, a Sparrow and a Chaffinch; which Ruler had a Handle or Pedestal fastened to the Middle of it, for the Convenience of holding it. When both the Gun-barrel and Phial had been sufficiently electrified, the Head of the Sparrow being applied to the suspended Phial, and the Head of the Chaffinch to the Barrel, they were both instantaneously struck motionless, but recovered a few Minutes after. Upon a second Ttial, the Sparrow was struck dead, and, upon Examination, found livid without, as if killed with a Flash of Lightning, most of the Blood-Vessels within the Body being burst by the Shock: The Chaffinch revived, as before.

LIST *of* CAPTURES *on both Sides.* (*Continued from p. 363.*)

SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH *from the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

A French Privateer of Honfleur, 10 Carriage Guns and 60 Men, taken off the Isle of Wight by the Dispatch Sloop.

Two French Ships, taken by the British Hero, Capt. Brown, carried into Lisbon.

The Dragon, a French Cutter Privateer, taken by the Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Webb, and brought into Portsmouth.

A Spanish Privateer, and a French Ship from Martinico for Bourdeaux, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Rippun Prize.

A Swedish Sloop from Stockholm for Dunkirk, with Guns and Powder, taken by the Carlisle Privateer, and brought into Dover.

Three small French Coasters, taken by the Mary Galley of Guernsey.

The St. Jean, Perisola, from Bayonne for Nantz, with Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, sent into Bristol, by the Fox Privateer.

A French Ship, with Wine and Brandy, taken by the Boyne Privateer, and ſent into Waterford.

The Ferret, a French Privateer of St. Malo's, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Maidſtone, and brought into Plymouth.

The Reſource, a French Snow Privateer of Bourdeaux, taken by the Weazel and Saliſh Sloops.

A French Ship, 400 Tuns, 20 Guns, and 150 Men, laden with Wine, Oil, &c. taken by a Sloop of St. Kit's, of 10 Guns and 40 Men, and ſent to Jamaica.

The Count de Styrac, a French Privateer of 22 Guns and 200 Men, from St. Malo's, drove aſhore on the Iſle of Bas, by the SouthSea Caſtle, Hector, and Roſe Men of War, where ſhe was beat to Pieces, and the whole Crew periſhed.

The L'Arcange, Le Cocque, and the St. Louis, Luce, from Marſeilles to Martinico, carried by a Man of War into Gibraltar.

A Snow Privateer of Bilboa, 10 Carriage and 18 Swivel Guns, and 78 Men, commanded by the famous Charles M'Carty, who had done much Damage on the Coaſt of Portugal; and a Spaniſh Privateer of Vigo, 5 Guns and 32 Men, both taking one after another by boarding, under the reſolute Conduct of Mr. William Browne, Maſter of his Majeſty's Ship the Shoreham, whom the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Commander of one of the Prizes, in Reward for his gallant Behaviour.

A Spaniſh Ship, From Cadiz to Ferrol, with naval Stores, taken by his Majeſty's Sloop King-Fiſher, Capt. Willet.

A Spaniſh Privateer, 36 Guns and above 200 Men, which had taken the Blaſt Bomb, and had done great Damage in the Windward Paſſage, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Wager, Capt. Forreſt.

A French Brigantine, from Bourdeaux to Quebec, richly laden, taken by the Succeſs and Squirrel Privateers of Guernſey; two more Prizes ſent into Jerſey by the Succeſs; 11 Prizes taken at one Time by a Guernſey Privateer, which he was obliged to ranſom.

A French Schooner Privateer, carry'd into Portſmouth, by the Lark Man of War.

A French Shallop Privateer of St. Malo's, 5 Swivel Guns and 28 Men, ſent into Portſmouth by the Diſpatch Sloop of War, Capt. Ramſley.

Four French Prizes, two of them of great Value, taken by a Privateer of St. Kit's.

The Eſperance, a Spaniſh Privateer, 16 Guns, 136 Men, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Eagle, Captain Rodney, and carry'd into Kinſale. He had taken 32 Prizes.

A Spaniſh Snow, from La Vera Cruz for the Havannah, with ſeveral hundred Pounds of virgin Silver, and above 300 Sheets of Copper, taken by a North American Privateer.

A large French Ship of 30 Guns, bound home from Martinico, taken by his Majeſty's Ship Lyme, Capt. Tyrrel, and carry'd into Antigua.

A Prize, valu'd at 30,000*l.* carry'd by one of his Majeſty's Ships into Jamaica.

A Spaniſh Settee, taken by a Barbadoes Privateer.

A French Privateer of Martinico, the St. Joſeph de la Fortune, and another Ship from Marſeilles for Martinico, taken by the Emperor and Prince Charles Privateers of Briſtol, and carried into Jamaica.

A French Ship, with Fiſh and Oil, taken by the Sally and Martha, in her Paſſage for Newfoundland, and ranſom'd for 1000 Livres.

A French Ship from Cape Francois for Nantz, with Sugar, Indigo, and ſome Pieces of Eight, taken by a Privateer of Philadelphia.

Two French Ships from Marſeilles for the Weſt Indies, and a large French Ship, with Coffee and Sugar, taken by two New York Privateers.

Two French Ships from Breſt, one for Bourdeaux, the other for Bilboa, with Linen, Cocoa, Skins, Tobacco, &c. taken by the Fox Privateer of Briſtol.

A French Privateer belonging to Calais, taken by the Saltaſh.

Two large Ships, one Spaniſh the other French, carry'd into Cork by two Men of War.

The Mary Privateer, of Boulogne, which had taken an Engliſh Ship for the Weſt-Indies, brought into Dover by the Carliſle Privateer, Captain Owens.

A Spaniſh Sloop, with Pieces of Eight, Tobacco, Hides, &c. from Spaniſh St. Domingo to Curacoa, and a large Schooner from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with 200 Hogſheads of Sugar, and 40 Caſks of Coffee, &c. taken by the Trembleur, Capt. Brown, and the Bumber, Capt. Beaſley, and carried into Philadelphia.

The Jean Baptiſt, Tropez, from Marſeilles to Cape Francois, with 250 Hogſheads of Wine, 400 Caſks of Oil, 250 Boxes of Soap, 200 Ditto of Candles, Cordials, Gold Lace, wearing Apparel, &c. taken by the Marlborough Privateer, Clymer, carried into Philadelphia.

The St. Joſeph, Mathiene, 200 Tons, 12 Guns, and 35 Men, from Marſeilles to Cape Francois, with Wine, Oil, &c. taken by the Pollux Privateer, in Conjunction with the Caſtor and Diana Privateers, carried into ditto.

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A large Ship, coming out of Martinico, with 1300 Hogſheads of Sugar, taken by the William Privateer, of New York, and a Privateer of Boſton, ſent to Antigua.

The Duke of Argyle, formerly of Briſtol, 400 Tons, from Breſt to Bourdeaux, and the La Maria Joſeph, from Breſt to Bayonne and Bilboa, ſent into Briſtol by the Fox Privateer.

A French Privateer from Leogane, taken by the Merlin Snow of Philadelphia, carry'd into Jamaica.

A French Ship from Surat, laden with Cotton, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Preſton in the Eaſt-Indies.

A French Ship taken by the Dolphin Privateer and carry'd into Jamaica.

A Spaniſh Privateer, taken by the Mercury Privateer of Carolina, carried to Charles Town.

A French Ship, Value 20,000 Piſtoles, taken by a Virginia Privateer.

A Spaniſh Privateer, 16 Guns, 142 Men, from St. Auguſtine, taken by the Aldborough and Tartar Men of War, and carried to Charles Town.

The Annunciation, 140 Tons, 28 Men, from Marſeilles for Cape Francois, taken by the Tryton and Hector Privateers, and carried to Barbadoes.

A French Privateer, once the Queen of Hungary Privateer of Briſtol, taken by the Eagle Man of War, and ſent into Kinſale.

A French Ship from Old France for Martinico, taken by the Privateer Sloop, Captain Keel, of Bermuda.

A French Privateer Sloop from Cape Francois, Capt. Quideaux, 12 Carriage Guns, 50 Men, and an Engliſh Pilot, for the Havanna, taken off Cape Antonio; and the Endeavour Schooner of Philadelphia, retaken, by the Warren Privateer Snow of Philadelphia.

A French Bark, with Reſin, Prunes, &c. taken by the Warren Galley Privateer, and ſent into Falmouth.

A large French Ship, 26 Guns, and 65 Men, with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton, and a conſiderable Quantity of Money, taken by the Wager Man of War, Capt. Foreſt, and carried into Jamaica.

A French Ship, 20 Guns, 82 Men, from Port Louis to Leogane or Hiſpaniola, for Convoy, with 500 Hogſheads of Sugar, 57 of Indigo, and other valuable Effects, taken by the Defiance Privateer of Rhode-Iſland, Capt. Dennis.

The St. Francois, from Martinico for the Havanna, taken by two North American Privateers.

A Spaniſh Ship with Cotton, Wool, Tallow, &c. taken by the George Privateer, Capt. Jones, carried into New England.

A French Privateer, of much ſuperior Force, taken by a Privateer, Capt. Hunter, with 25 Hands, and carried into Providence.

A Spaniſh Regiſter-Ship, taken by the Dublin Privateer to the Weſtward of the Azores, and brought into Dublin. (See p. 368.)

A Spaniſh Brigantine, with Proviſions from Hiſpaniola, taken by two New York Privateers.

Two French Sloops, laden with Cocoa, Indigo, Wine, and Rum, taken off Martinico by a Privateer of St. Kit's.

A large Martinico Privateer of great Force, taken by three American Privateers.

A French Sloop, with Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, and ſome Dollars, taken by a Bermuda Privateer.

A Spaniſh Brigantine Privateer, 16 Carriage Guns, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Aldborough, and ſent into Charles-Town.

A Yawl from Boulogne, with Tea and Brandy, brought into Dover by the Periwinkle Privateer.

A French Privateer, which, with two others, cruized Eaſtward of Yarmouth, drove aſhore by two of his Majeſty's Sloops, and loſt, with all her Crew.

A Spaniſh Sloop, with Cocoa, taken by the Polly Sloop Privateer, Capt. Helme, and carried into Rhode-Iſland.

The Grand Diable, a large Spaniſh Privateer Sloop, of 16 Guns, and a ſmall Sloop with Proviſions, taken by the Dragon and Greyhound Privateers of New York.

A Spaniſh Privateer, (which had taken and ſent to the Havanna an Engliſh Sloop that had ſailed from Jamaica for the Havanna, with proper Credentials as a Flag of Truce, in order to redeem the Mate of a Ship left as Hoſtage for its Ranſom) engaging his Majeſty's Sloop the Drake, Capt. Clark, under Port Morant Keys, and being ſuperior in Number, and taking Advantage of the Drake's Arm-Cheſt being blown up on the Quarter-Deck, boarded her, and poſſeſſed her a Quarter of an Hour, when the Engliſh Captain and Officers, with a few Marines, made a Sally and retook her, and ſoon after took the Privateer, and brought her to Jamaica. Many were killed on both Sides.

A Dutch Brigantine, with warlike Stores, from Curacoa to St. Domingo, taken by the Hawkin Brigantine Privateer, after ſeveral Hours Engagement, in which the Dutch loſt many Men, and the Privateer had but one killed.

The N. S. de la Gua, of and from Bayonne for the Spaniſh Army in Italy, ſent into Plymouth, by the Dragon Privateer of Briſtol; a Privateer and Brigantine ſent into Exeter, by the ſame.

The Hound, Sybrant Hungerope, a Dutch Veſſel, laden with Wine, Brandy, and Almonds, from Bourdeaux, taken, by the Carliſle Privateer, going into Dunkirk.

A Snow, 10 Carriage Guns, 18 Men, laden with Salt from Granville for Newfoundland, taken by the Squirrel Privateer of Jerſey.

A French Privateer, of 6 Guns and 30 Men, from Morlaix, taken by the Succeſs Privateer of ditto.

A French Ship, 80 Tuns, with Wine, Oil, &c. and an Iriſh Snow, with 800 Hogſheads of Beef, and 200 Barrels of Butter, from Rochelle for Bourdeaux, taken by the Willing-Mind Privateer of ditto.

Three French Tartans from Smyrna, a Veſſel from Negropont, another from Damiette, taken by two Engliſh Men of War, and a Privateer and three other French Veſſels, drove on Shore, and ſet on Fire.

A French Sloop from Martinico for Canada, with 200 Hogſheads of Sugar, and ſome Slaves, taken by a Privateer, Capt. Denton.

The Hercules, a French Ship of 340 Tons, 18 Guns, and 36 Men, with a great Quantity of Money, and other valuable Goods, taken by the Sheerneſs Man of War.

A French Privateer of Dieppe, 5 Carriage, 6 Swivel Guns, and 40 Men, taken by the Weazle Sloop of War.

[*To be Continued.*]

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE John Brigantine, Waldron, of Pool, from Cork to Newfoundland, carried into Breſt.

The Mercury, of Zuriekzee, from Cork for Malton, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Naring, Tiddeman, from Briſtol for Gibraltar, carry'd by a Spaniſh Privateer into Old Gibraltar.

Three Ships from Lancaſter for London, *viz.* the Lowther, Peete; the Anne and Betty, Latham; and the Sowley, Pennington, with Shot, *&c.* taken off Scilly by the French.

The Ludlow, Brown, from St. Kit's, laſt from Cork for London, taken by a French Privateer.

The Thomas, Hill, from Ireland for Guernſey, carry'd into Cherburg.

A Dover Cutter, Capt. Southgate, taken cloſe under the North Foreland Light-houſe by a French open Boat, and carry'd off.

The John and Mary, Huntley, from Carolina for Hull, carried into St. Malo's.

The Union, Benſon, from Cork for Rotterdam, carry'd into Dieppe.

The Little St. John, Chevalier, from Guernſey for Newfoundland, carried into St. Malo's.

The Madeira Packet, M'Carthy, from London for Madeira, carried into the Groyne.

The Three Friends, Howard, taken on the Coaſt of Carolina.

The Happy Return, Capt. Walden, late Ellis, from Placentia for Portugal, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, and carry'd into Bayonne.

Two Ipſwich Veſſels with Corn for Rotterdam, taken by 3 French Privateers, and ranſom'd.

The Rachel, Perkins, from Waterford for Newfoundland, taken by a French Privateer, and ranſom'd.

The Stanford, from North Carolina for Piſcataqua, carry'd into the Havanna.

The Sarah, Phillips, from Swanſey, taken by a Privateer off Plymouth.

The Dolphin, Bolton, from New England for the Southern Provinces, carry'd into the Havanna.

The Speedwell, Woolcombe, from Plymouth for Limerick, carried into St. Sebaſtians.

The Diligence, Burk, from Montſerrat for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Betty, Corrodie, from Madeira for Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.

The Hope, Roſs, from Carolina for London, carried into Bilboa.

The Love, Berriſon, from Carolina to Jamaica, carried into St. Jago de Cuba.

The Princeſs, Aylett, from Bonny for the Weſt Indies, taken by a French Privateer near St. Thomas Iſland.

The Stannage, Coppell, taken, retaken, and at laſt taken and carried into Martinico.

A Ship, from Barbadoes to Cork, and another from Maryland, both carried into Bilboa.

The Ralph, of London, taken by the Francis Privateer of St. Malo's, and ranſom'd for 800*l.*

A Ship of 120 Tuns, taken by the Prince of Conti Privateer, and carried into St. Malo's.

Three Ships with warlike Stores, taken by the Count de Maurepas Privateer, carried to Morlaix.

The Prince Frederick from London, taken by the French Privateer, Vanqueur, and carried into Honfleur.

The New Ipſwich, Hayes, from Antigua, and the Somerſet, Murray, from Maryland, both for London, carry'd into Bilboa.

The Content, Goodwin, from Barbadoes to London, taken by the French.

The London, of 400 Tons, taken by the Baſquois Privateer.

A Virginia-Man outward bound, taken by the Superbe, a Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, in her Paſſage from La Vera Cruz to the Groyne.

The Dorſet, Twynhoe, and the Anne, Swift, from Jamaica for London, carried into Bilboa.

The Anne Galley, Brown, from Madeira for the Weſt-Indies, carried into the Havanna.

The Norton, Iſrael, from Dublin to the Leeward Iſlands, carried into Nantz.

The Dolphin, Hoſſack, from London to Jamaica, taken by a French Privateer, and ranſom'd.

The Eltham, Elcinour, from North Carolina for Piſcataqua, carried into the Havanna.

The Theodoſia, Hartwell, from the Baltick for Scotland, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer.

The Cruizer Privateer, taken by two Spaniſh Xebecks, and carried into the Havanna.

The Princeſs Carolina, Phillips, from Montſerrat for London, carried into Bologne.

The Weſtern Frigate, Blake, from Ireland for the Weſt-Indies, carried into St. Malo's.

The Agnes and Mary, of Irvine, taken by a ſmall French Sloop.

The Swift, Blanchard, from Barbadoes for Gibraltar, carried into Old Gibraltar.

The Greyhound Privateer of Topſham, taken by the Nomine Privateer of St. Malo's, 20 Guns, and 300 Men, and carried into Morlaix.

The Diſpatch, Evans, from Jamaica for Briſtol, carried into St. Malo's.

The John Galley, Fennel, from Jamaica for London, carried into Granville.

The Francis, Salmon, from Appledore for Newfoundland, carried into Bourdeaux.

The James, Major, from Jamaica for Ireland, carried into St. Malo's.

The Friendſhip Sloop, Savage, from London to Cork; and the St. Anthony Brig, from Briſtol for Cork, taken by the French.

The Generous Betty, from Dantzick for Anſtruther, taken off Stonehaven, by a Dunkirk Privateer (who two Days before took an Orkney Ship, with Kelp for Newcaſtle.)

The Hunter, Hammoud, of Jamaica, from Madeira for Antigua, carried into Guardalupe.

Two Ships from the American Colonies for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Fanny, Haldwind, from Jamaica for Antigua, and the Nancy Brigantine, Lloyd from St. Kit's, carried into Martinico.

A Snow Brig, from Waterford for Gibraltar, taken in her Paſſage by a French Privateer.

The St. Francis, Cazey, from Liſbon for Dublin, taken by a French Privateer coming out of Liſbon.

The Friendſhip, Maitland, from Barbadoes for London, carried into Porto Rico.

The Delight, Morris, from St. Kit's for Carolina, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer of 20 Guns, and 120 Men, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Charming Peggy, Ramage, from L ndonderry to Philadelphia, taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Bayonne.

The Lilly's Prize, of and from Glaſgow, taken off the Bar of Charles Town, South Carolina, after a ſtout Reſiſtance, and carried into St. Auguſtine.

The William Jane, Trenn, from Carolina for England, taken by the French.

The Horncaſtle, Broomridge, from Virginia for St. Kit's, carried into Porto Rico.

Two Ships from one of the American Colonies for Ireland, taken by a French Privateer of great Force, and carried into Martinico.

The Henry and Peter, Alliſon, from Newfoundland for Oporto, carried into Vigo.

The Samuel, from Lancaſter to Antigua, taken by a French Privateer.

The Neptune, Johns, from Guernſey for Ireland, carried into Morlaix.

The Potomack, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.

A Ship of Appledore from Madeira, carried into St. Malo's.

The Mediterranean, Pringle, from London to Jamaica, taken in the Weſt-Indies by a French Privateer.

Fourteen Engliſh Veſſels taken between the Orkneys and Shetland, by a French Privateer of 20 Guns, and all ranſomed at Sea.

Forty Sail of Veſſels from North America for the Leeward Iſlands, taken by the Martinico Privateers.

A large Ship from London to Jamaica, and a Shallop from St. John's for Parham, taken by a French Privateer near Antigua.

The Hector, Rogers, from Carolina for London; the Leonard, Williams, from Liverpool for Rotterdam; and the Glaſgow Packet, Larrimore, from Glaſgow for Dantzick, carried by the French into Bergen in Norway.

The Jane, Moſs, and Induſtry, Millerſon, both from Lancaſter, carried into Martinico.

The Charming Molly, Gladman, from London to Montſerrat, carried into ditto.

The Rocheſter and the St. Anthony Coaſters, carried into St. Malo's.

The Jenny, Bugle, from Glaſgow to Virginia, taken by the French.

The King George, Collingwood, from Rhode-Iſland for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Kirkham Galley, Allcroft, from Rhode-Iſland for Jamaica, carried by the French into Leogane.

[*To be Continued.*]

Advices from Edinburgh *of* Aug. 11 *and* 12, *concerning the Motions of the young Pretender*, &c.

ON *June* 28, under the Diſguiſe of a young Lady's Maid, he ſailed in a ſmall Boat from *South-Uiſt* to the *Iſle of Sky*, and next Day, being in the ſame Habit, landed at a Gentleman's Houſe, but not till he had got a Signal from a truſty Friend, whom he ſent on Shore about half an Hour before. The Lady dined there with ſeveral others, but refuſed the moſt urgent Solicitations to ſtay that Night; ſhe removed with her Maid, who having put on Man's Apparel, hired one *M'Kinnon*, a Boatman, to *Raza*, from whence he returned to *Sky*, and at laſt ſet ſail for the Continent. Here, it is ſaid, he was joined by *Barriſdale*, in manifeſt Violation of the Protection, which his Royal Highneſs had given him; and notwithſtanding of the Vigilance of the ſeveral Parties who guarded the Paſſes, he eſcaped thro' *Glengary* to *Badenoch*. General *Campbell*, who was in *South-Uiſt*, after ordering a certain Chieftain's Lady, who had not only protected him, but contrived his Eſcape, to be ſeized, ſet out directly for *Sky*, having previouſly diſpatched Capt. *Furguſon* in the Cutter. They landed below the Gentleman's Houſe much about a Time, went ſtraight to it, and enquired of his Lady about her two Gueſts, but as ſhe knew nothing of the Secret of the Matter, ſhe could give no Satisfaction, except as above. During this Hunting for him, ſeveral, ſuch as Capt. *O Neal*, three Prieſts, one of them *Lochiel*'s Brother, the old Laird of *M'Kinnon*, &c. were taken by Capt. *M'Neil* of the *Argyllſhire* Militia. A Party of the Corps under Col. *Campbell*, have apprehended in *Moidart*, the Lieut. Col. of *Clanronald*'s Regiment, with his Servants, in a Cave. Capt. *Noble* has laid hold of Capt. *Ranald M'Donald*, a Brother of *Kinlochmoidart*. Vaſt Quantities of Arms, Ammunition, ſeveral Saddles and Boots have been found in the Rocks. Some *Engliſh* Horſes, as they were roaming in the Woods, were ſecured: All the Cattle of the out-ſtanding Parties have been brought into the Camp by the General's Orders, ſo that the Rebels muſt either ſurrender, leave the Country, or ſtarve.—There was found in *Barriſdale*'s Houſe, an belliſh Engine for extorting Confeſſion, and puniſhing ſuch Thieves as were not in his Service (for as he took *black Mail* *, for preſerving the Cattle of the Country round about to a great Extent, he entertained many ſuch;) it is all made of Iron, and ſtands upright; the Criminal's Neck, Hands, and Feet, are put into it, by which he is in a ſloping Poſture, and can neither ſit, lie, nor ſtand.

By Letters from *Fort Auguſtus* we are told, that a *French* Cutter having appeared on the North-Weſt Coaſt, with ſome Officers on board, on Deſign to facilitate the young Pretender's Eſcape, detached one of their Number to make Enquiry after him, who diſguiſed himſelf, and went to the Camp, where he was apprehended retailing Spirituous Liquors, and convicted of being a Spy, was immediately hanged.—The Cutter has ſince been taken by Commodore *Smith*. She had on board 22 Officers, all in rich laced Clothes, but five of them made their Eſcape; the other 17 were put on board the *Glaſgow* Man of War.

On *Friday* laſt, upwards of 150 Rebel Priſoners were carried from hence, under

* *Black Mail is a* Scots *Phraſe for Money paid to the King of the Gypſies, or a Captain of the Thieves, for not doing Miſchief in a certain Diſtrict.*

an Escort of *Lee*'s Regiment, to *Carlisle*, to take their Trials; three and three were tied together with small Cords, and those that rode had their Feet tied below the Horses Belly. The principal Gentlemen were allowed to walk with the Officers.

M'Kinnon, who ferry'd the young Pretender from *Sky* to *Raza*, says, that he walked 24 Miles with him from Eight o'Clock at Night to Eight next Morning, that he carry'd on his Back a Wallet, containing two Shirts and a Bottle of Brandy, and that he would not allow him, *M'Kinnon*, to carry the Wallet. Old *Glengary* is now a Prisoner at *Fort Augustus*, as is also *Barrisdale*, for the second Time, having broke his Parole. It is the general Opinion, the Pretender is still in *Scotland*. The Embargo on the Western Coast is taken off.

The EXECUTION *of the Earl of* KILMARNOCK *and the Lord* BALMERINO, *on* Monday, August 18, 1746, (*See p.* 394.) *With some* ACCOUNT *of their* Behaviour, Family *and* Character.

ABOUT Six in the Morning, 1000 of the Foot Guards, a Troop of Life-Guards, and one of Horse Grenadier Guards, march'd thro' the City to *Tower-Hill*. They march'd in upon the Hill from *Tower-Street*, and the Foot threw themselves into the Form of a Battledore, the round Part inclosing the Scaffold in the Center, and the Handle being form'd by two Lines, extending to the *Tower* Gate, with a proper Space between for the Procession to pass. The Horse Grenadiers and Horse Guards were drawn up in the Rear of the Foot, with a Space between for the Commanding Officers to traverse the Lines. About Nine, the Sheriffs of *London*, (attended by their Officers, and the Executioner,) came to view the Place of Execution, as also the House to which the Lords were to be conducted, two Rooms whereof were hung with Black. At Ten o'Clock the Block was fix'd upon the Scaffold, and cover'd with black Cloth, with which also the Scaffold was hung; and some Sacks of Sawdust were carried up to strew upon it. Soon after, the two Coffins were brought on the Scaffold, covered with black Cloth, with gilt Nails, &c. On the Earl of *Kilmarnock*'s was a Plate with this Inscription, *viz. Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock, decollat.* 18 *Augusti*, 1746, *Ætat. suæ* 42. And that for Lord *Balmerino* had this Inscription on the Plate, *viz. Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino, decollat.* 18 *Augusti*, 1746, *Ætat suæ* 58. In the mean Time, the Sheriffs went to the *Tower*, and after knocking at the Gate were admitted; and the Prisoners, on their giving a Receipt, were delivered to them. Then the Procession appeared in the following Order, 1. The Constables of the *Tower Hamlets*, 2. The Knight-Marshal's Men and Tipstaves. 3. The Sheriffs Officers. 4. The Prisoners, attended by Mr. *Foster* and another Divine, and the two Sheriffs, Mr. Sheriff *Blackford* walking with the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and Mr. Sheriff *Cockayne*, with Lord *Balmerino*. 5. The *Tower* Warders. 6. A Guard of Musqueteers. 7. Two Horses and a Mourning Coach. When the Procession had pass'd thro' the Lines, into the Area of the Circle, the Passage was clos'd, and the Horse that were in the Rear of the Foot on the Lines, wheel'd off, and drew up five deep behind the Foot, on the South Side of the Hill, facing the Scaffold.

The two Lords were conducted to the House above-mention'd, facing the Entrance on the Scaffold, where they continued about an Hour. Whilst they were there, the Earl of *Kilmarnock* gave a Paper to the Rev. Mr. *Foster*, (who had attended him from the Time of his Condemnation,) and desired him to read it to the Sheriffs; which Mr. *Foster* accordingly did. Therein the Earl declar'd his deep Sense of the Greatness of his Crime, and his hearty Sorrow for it.

About Twelve, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, dress'd in Black, walk'd from the said House to the Scaffold, attended by the Sheriffs, Mr. *Foster*, the other Divine, and some other Gentlemen. When he came on the Scaffold, he bow'd to the People, the black Bays being turn'd up, that they might have a clear View of the Execution. He talk'd with the Sheriffs and Officers attending for about ten Minutes. Then having spent some Time in Devotion, he took the Bag from his Hair, and by the Help of his Gentleman, pulled off his Coat and Neck-cloth, and put on a Cap made of a Damask Napkin; after which he spoke to the Executioner (who was dressed in White) gave him some Money, and saluted his Friends. His Hair seeming to be in the Way, he put it under his Cap, and kneeled down twice in his Waistcoat, on a black Cushion, to fit his Neck to the Block. Then he stript himself to his Shirt, had it tucked in from his Neck, kneeled down again, laid down his Head, and raised it again four or five Times. Being told, that his Arms were placed so, that they must be cut when the Blow was given, he desired they would place them properly. He spoke to the Executioner, on seeing him timorous, and desired him not to be afraid, but do his Duty, for that it was not his Fault, but his own, that had brought himself to that Death, by rebelling against his King and Country. Then he laid down his Head again, and in about five Minutes gave the Signal,

Signal, when the Executioner ſevered his Head from his Body at one Blow, except a Bit of Fleſh, which was cut thro' after his Body fell upon the Scaffold. The Head was received in a Piece of ſcarlet Bays, put into the Coffin with the Body, and carried away in a Herſe to the *Tower*. He behaved with great Decency on the Scaffold, but was weak in Body, having been indiſpoſed for ſome Days paſt. He was very penitent, and appeared melancholy at his unhappy Circumſtances; notwithſtanding he bore his Death with the Conduct and Reſolution of a Man: In ſhort, his Behaviour was ſo much like the Chriſtian and the Gentleman, that it drew Tears from Thouſands of the Spectators.

The Executioner was obliged to ſhift himſelf, by reaſon of the Quantity of Blood that flew over him; and in the mean Time the Scaffold was clean'd: Which being done, the Sheriffs went for the Lord *Balmerino*, who ſoon came upon the Scaffold, dreſſed in his Regimentals, which was Blue faced with Red. He at firſt expreſſed Surprize at the great Number of People preſent, to whom he likewiſe bowed. He behaved with great Reſolution, and much ſeeming Unconcern. He walked round the Scaffold, read the Inſcription on his Coffin, ſaid it was right, took the Axe in his Hand and viewed it, then laid his Head on the Block, and ſaid it would fit very well. He then took a Paper out of his Pocket, and read it to the Sheriffs, containing a Sort of Juſtification of what he had done; he particularly endeavoured to clear himſelf from being of the Council that propoſed the maſſacring of all the *Engliſh* Priſoners before the Battle of *Culloden*. He treated the Executioner with much Kindneſs, gave him Money, ſhook Hands with him, and forgave him. He enquired for the Warder of the *Tower*, to whom he gave his Wig and alſo ſome Money. He then pull'd off his Coat, and laid it upon the Coffin, and put on a Cap made of *Scotch* Plaid, ſaying, he would die a *Scotchman*. He ſeemed in a Manner wholly undaunted, gave the Executioner Directions how to perform his Office, and about two Minutes after pull'd off his Waiſtcoat, tuck'd down his Shirt, kneel'd down, and laying his Head on the Block, ſaid, *O God, preſerve my Friends, forgive my Enemies, and be merciful to my Soul*; and gave the Executioner the Signal before he was prepared for it. He received three Blows, the firſt partly on his Shoulders, the ſecond went about two Thirds thro' his Neck, on which the Body fell down, and being immediately raiſed, a third Stroke quite ſevered his Head from his Body, tho', to be ſure, the ſecond Blow effectually diſpatched him, and we hope the firſt made him inſenſible. His Head was taken Care of, as Lord *Kilmarnock*'s had been, together with the Body was put into the Coffin, and convey'd in the ſame Manner to the *Tower*; where they were both interred in the Evening.

The Number of Spectators at theſe Executions was incredible; the Hill, the Scaffolding, and the Houſes being crowded with People, who in general behaved with great Decency during the whole Solemnity; and very little Damage or Miſchief was done, either by Accident or otherwiſe.

To give now ſome Account of theſe two unfortunate Noblemen: *William* Earl of *Kilmarnock* was the fourth Earl of that Name. He deſcended from an antient, honourable, and loyal Family in *Scotland*, which, inſtead of extenuating, aggravated his Crime; but what drove him to take Share in the late deſperate Rebellion, or when he firſt became a Party in it, is uncertain. In his Speech at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, he declares he did not join the Pretender till after the Battle of *Preſton-Pans*, but as that whole Performance has been cenſur'd, as being void of Truth in many Paſſages, ſo there may be ſome Uncertainty in this. Suppoſing it to be true, ſome ſay he did not do it then, but by the Inſtigation of his Counteſs, who being a *Roman Catholick*, naturally became a Partizan for the Pretender; but as he has in many Inſtances given Indications of having little Reſpect for his Lady, we are apter to believe the Deſperateneſs of his Fortune engag'd him in that raſh Attempt. He has left ſeveral Children, particularly three Sons, one of whom was in the Rebellion with his Father, and another in the victorious Army at *Culloden*, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*. This Earl loſt his Father when he was very young, and diſcover'd betimes a Genius not unequal to his Birth; but as he grew up, inſtead of applying himſelf to the dry Amuſements of the Study, he launch'd out into the World in Purſuit of Pleaſures, which were more expenſive than his Fortune could ſupport, and by this Means, conſiderably reduced an Eſtate, that devolv'd to him not without ſome Incumbrances; which, from the moſt probable Conjecture, was the true Reaſon of his taking up Arms againſt the King. His Perſon was tall and graceful, his Countenance mild, and his Complexion pale; and he had Abilities, if they had been properly applied, which might have render'd him capable of bringing an Increaſe of Honour to his Family, inſtead of Ruin and Diſgrace.

Arthur Lord *Balmerino* was a Deſcendant of an antient *Scotch* Family, from a *German* Stock, and ſecond Son of the third Lord *Balmerino*. How, or when he join'd the

the Rebels, to us is utterly a Secret; and tho' he seems to have had a considerable Command, yet we scarce heard any Thing of him till he was made a Prisoner. If we were to draw his Character, abstracted from the Consideration of his being an Enemy to the present happy Government, we should call him a blunt resolute Man, who would, if his Principles had not been tainted with *Jacobitism*, have appear'd honest in the Eyes of those who love Sincerity; but he was not so happy as to be loyal. His Person was very plain, his Shape clumsy, but his Make strong; he had no Marks about him of the polite Gentleman, tho' his seeming Sincerity recompens'd all those Defects. He was illiterate in respect of his Birth, but rather from a total Want of Application to Letters than Want of Ability. He has left a Lady behind him, but whether any Children or no, we know not. When he came upon the Scaffold, tho' he behav'd with what some may account a blameable Intrepidity, yet it was not with Indecency, or any Shew of Prophaneness or Irreligion.

Old England, August 2 *and* 9.

A Writer in this Journal has for several Weeks been giving the History of the Succession of our Kings, in order to shew, that it was the constant Opinion of our Ancestors, that the Parliament had a Power to limit, restrain, and qualify such Succession; and that, in Fact, the third Heir in a direct lineal Descent, seldom enjoy'd, or continued to enjoy, the Crown of England **: And in these two Papers he seems to conclude by obviating some Objections.*

When a Man (says he) begins to ask a Reason of this Doctrine of theirs, that Proximity Blood does give a Title unchangeable by any human Laws, the Teachers of it differ exceedingly: Some of them tell us of a divine patriarchal Right, which Kings, as natural Fathers of their People, have derived down to them from *Adam*; and this Notion, tho' it be no older than the present Age, has been very frequent in Mens Mouths and Books. But they consider not, that if this be true, there never can be but one rightful Monarch in the Universe; that is, he only who is the direct and lineal Heir of *Adam*, then living: And thus these great Patrons of absolute Power, instead of supporting, do shake the Thrones of all the Princes in the World, since none of them at this Day can make any such Title.

There are others, who being desirous to bestow upon the Crown a Compliment of the like Nature, which they were at the same Time obtaining from it, have declar'd in general, that Monarchy is of divine Right, that Princes succeed by the Laws of God, that their Title is not subject to any earthly Cognisance, nor owing to any Consent of the People. But the Consequences of this Opinion are not once considered by these Men, that thereby the Property of all Subjects, and the Laws of all Countries are destroy'd together; for no human Laws or Contracts can bind or restrain a Power divinely instituted; (or if you like it in the Words † of a great Cardinal) a Jurisdiction which is of divine Right, is not alterable by the Will or Power of Man.

Besides, all Communities which live under another Form of Government, must be guilty of violating this divine Institution; and perhaps there are few others, besides the great *Turk*'s Dominions, which are governed as they ought to be.

In what a damnable Condition are the *Venetians*, and the *Netherlands*, who admit no Monarch at all? *Poland* and the Empire, who elect their Princes, and will not hear talk of this divine Right of Succession? *Arragon*, where they do not shut their King, but tell him plainly at his Coronation, that they will depose him, if he observes not the Conditions which they require of him, and have a certain Officer call'd *El Justitia* for that Purpose; nay, even *France* itself, which, it is notoriously known, does exclude Women from the divine Right?

That Government is of Nature, and derived from God, is manifest: Nothing is more natural in Man than the Desire of Society, and without Government, Society would be intolerable. But can it be proved from hence, that the Government cannot be moulded into several Forms agreeable to the Interests and Dispositions of the several Nations, and may not be varied from Time to Time, as Occasion requires, by the mutual Consent of the Governor and those who are governed?

And after all Pretences of this Kind, if any Place of Scripture be produced wherein God obliges a People to this

* *The Doctrine of a divine, indefeasable, hereditary Right seems to have come in with the Stewarts, in the Reign of K.* James I, *and was particularly inculcated with great Vehemence by a fawning Court Clergy, towards the End of K.* Charles II*d's Reign, and the Beginning of K.* James II, *the Effects of which still remain too much on the Minds of some weak People. The same Doctrine, for political Ends, began to be revived in the latter End of Q.* Anne's *Reign.*

† *Card. Palav. Hist. Con. Trid. Lib.* 18, *c.* 15.

that Form, till they have first obliged themselves to it by some Act of their own.

I do agree, that if God, by an extraordinary Revelation, has ordained any Sort of Government, or by any immediate Denomination has conferr'd a Kingdom on any Family, and has directed in what Order the Crown shall descend, that all Men are bound to submit to it, and acquiesce in the Divine Will, as soon as it is clearly and evidently made out to them; but they must not be angry if Men expect such an Evidence.

There are a third Sort of Men who tell us, this Realm being entirely subdued by the Conqueror, and by him left to descend to his Heirs, none of these Heirs, who derive a Title under him, can deprive those who are to succeed, of any Right which they ought to have, but must leave the Crown as free to them as they themselves received it from their Ancestors.

I will not here insist upon the Danger that any Prince runs into, who founds his Title in Force, because it will be hard to prove that such an one does not leave as good a Title open for every Man who can make himself strong enough: Nor need I trouble myself to shew, that all Conquest does not put the Conqueror into an absolute Right; tho' it be most evident in the Case of *William* the First, who did by his Sword prosecute a Claim of another Nature, and meant only to acquire that Right, and after Conquest rested in it: He pretended to the Crown as the Gift of King *Edward*, and to vindicate that Title he enter'd with Arms; and tho' his Relation to the Crown was more remote than that of *Edgar Atheling* (then a Child) yet this Title was better than *Harold*'s, the present Usurper, and who had himself sworn to support the Grant to *William*. Nor did he claim a Power by Conquest, (tho' the Name of Conqueror was given him by After-Times, says *Daniel*) but submitted to the Orders of the Kingdom, desiring rather to have his Testamentary Title than his Sword to make good his Succession. But I will admit, that he made an absolute Conquest, and then these Men will grant, that he might himself dispose of this conquer'd Kingdom; therefore, if he did not leave it to descend in such Manner as they would have it go, nor did institute any such Sort of Succession, surely this Argument of theirs will fall to the Ground. Now it is plain, that he never design'd that the Crown should descend, but gave it to his second Son, and thereby gave an early Example of *excluding and pretermitting the Unworthy*.

Lastly, others object that the fundamental Laws of the Land, against which no Act of Parliament can be of Force, have so establish'd the Succession, that the Course of it cannot be alter'd. This is surely a new Discovery, unknown to our Forefathers, as the foregoing History does abundantly prove. But let these Objecters be ask'd, by what Authority these imaginary Laws were made? For if an Authority equal to that which made them be still in Being, that Authority may certainly repeal them, whenever it pleases to exert itself. If the King alone made them, no Doubt but that he may change them too. If they will say, they were made by the diffusive Body of the People, they run before they are aware into the Guilt of worshipping that Idol the Multitude, and make a great Step towards placing the Foundation of the Government upon Contract and Consent. But then let them produce those Laws, or some authentick Memorial of them, before it can be exacted from us to believe there were ever any such.

I think I shall convince these Men best by citing the Opinions of two great Men, the one a Clergyman, the other a Lord Chancellor, both of them Martyrs for the Papal Supremacy; I mean Bishop *Fisher* and Sir *Thomas Moor*, and if their Judgments approve the Power of Parliaments in the Business of the Succession, it cannot but weigh very much on such Occasion as this. It is well known how with Resolution, even to Death, they refused the Oath of Succession which the Parliament had framed, because therein the King's Supremacy was avowed, and therefore they cannot be suspected to dissemble, when at the very same Time they declared, that if that of Supremacy was left out, they would willingly swear an Oath to maintain the Succession of the Crown to the Issue of the King's present Marriage, as it was then establish'd by Parliament, and gave this Reason for it, that this was in the Power of a Parliament to determine, but not who was supreme Head of the Church: Sir *Thomas Moor* went farther, and own'd a very strange Opinion of their Power in this Point. But he says expresly at the same Time, that the Parliament had unquestionable Authority in the ordering of the Succession, and that the People were bound to obey them therein.

After the Testimonies of these two great Papists, it will be little to add the Testimony of a Protestant; but yet I will mention what Sir *Walter Rawleigh* (who was no inconsiderable Man, tho' a Protestant) says in his incomparable Preface to the History of the World; "Without doubt (says he) human Reason would have judged no otherwise, but that *Henry* IV. had render'd the Succession as unquestionable by the Act of Parliament which he had procured

cured to entail it on his Iſſue, as by his own Act he had left his Enemies powerleſs."

But ſinking Men catch hold of every Thing, and when they cannot object to the Validity, they tell us, that ſuch an Act of Parliament to diſinherit the next Heir is unjuſt, and without a ſufficient Ground.

I will not at preſent enter into a Diſpute, how far the Difference of Religion, which will alſo neceſſarily draw on a Change in the Government, will juſtify Men in ſeeking to preſerve the two deareſt Things on Earth in an orderly and lawful Way. I will not (tho' I ſafely might) challenge theſe Men to tell me, where ever any ſettled Nation, which had Laws of their own, and were not under the immediate Force of a Conqueror, did ever admit of a King of another Religion than their own: I will not inſiſt on it that the Crown is not a bare Inheritance, but an Inheritance accompanying an Office of Truſt; and that if a Man's Defects render him incapable of the Truſt, he has alſo forfeited the Inheritance. I need not ſay how far a Nation may be excuſed for executing Juſtice ſummarily, and without the tedious Formalities of Law, when the Neceſſity of Things require Haſte, and the Party flies from Juſtice, and the Confederates are numerous and daring, and the Prince's Life in Danger.

But this I will ſay, that if the Parliament * have Power in this Thing, which I need not prove by ſhewing, that the ordinary Courſe of Law allows Heirs to be diſinherited of Fines and Recoveries, and that the Parliament in all Ages has frequently done it by making Acts to alter the ſtrongeſt Settlements where Equity has dictated it, tho' the Heirs were never in any wiſe criminal; then, according to Sir *Tho. Moor*'s Opinion, *The People are bound in Conſcience to obey their Laws; nor muſt we pretend to inquire whether they were made upon juſt Grounds.* For by the ſame Reaſon they may pretend that all other Laws were made without juſt Cauſe, and refuſe Obedience to any of them; and ſurely thoſe that ſhould do ſo would be an excellent loyal Party! God defend this Nation from ſuch Loyalty as oppoſes itſelf to the Laws!

The following excellent SPEECH *of Lord* COWPER *(then High Steward of* England*) at paſſing Sentence on the Earl of* WINTOUN, *for the Rebellion in the Year 1715* †, *contains many Things ſuitable to the preſent Times.*

GEORGE Earl of *Wintoun*, I have already acquainted you, that your Peers have found you Guilty, that is, in the Terms of the Law, convicted you of the High-Treaſon whereof you ſtand impeach'd. After your Lordſhip has moved in Arreſt of Judgment, and the Lords have diſallowed that Motion, their next Step is to proceed to Judgment. The melancholy Part I am to bear in pronouncing that Judgment upon you, ſince it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure to appoint me to that Office, I dutifully ſubmit to; far, very far, from taking any Satisfaction in it. Till Conviction, your Lordſhip has been ſpoke to without the leaſt Prejudice, or Suppoſition of your Guilt; but now it muſt be taken for granted, that your Lordſhip is Guilty of the High Treaſon whereof you ſtand impeached. My Lord, this your Crime is the greateſt known to the Law of this Kingdom, or of any other Country whatſoever; and it is of the blackeſt and moſt odious Species of that Crime, a Conſpiracy and Attempt, manifeſted by an open Rebellion, to depoſe and murder that ſacred Perſon who ſuſtains, and is the Majeſty of the Whole; and from whom, as from a Fountain of Warmth and Glory, are diſpenſed all the Honours, all the Dignities of the State; indeed the laſting and operative Life and Vigour of the Laws, which plainly ſubſiſt by a due Adminiſtration of the executive Power: So that attempting this precious Life, is really ſtriking at the moſt noble Part, the Seat of Life, and Spring of all Motion in this Government; and may therefore properly be called a Deſign to murder, not only the King, but alſo the Body Politick of the Kingdom. And this is moſt evidently true in your Lordſhip's Caſe, conſidering that Succeſs in your Treaſon, muſt infallibly have eſtabliſhed Popery; and that never fails to bring with it a Civil, as well as Eccleſiaſtical Tyranny; which is quite another Sort of Conſtitution than that of this Kingdom, and cannot take Place till the preſent is annihilated. This your Crime (for I muſt now call it) is the more aggravated in that when it proceeds ſo far as to take Arms openly, and to make an offenſive War againſt lawful Authority, 'tis generally (as in your Caſe) complicated with the horrid and crying Sin of murdering many who are not only innocent, but meri-

* *If a Parliament; then the Nation by its Repreſentatives, as was the Caſe at the happy and glorious Revolution.* † *He was impeached by the Houſe of Commons at the ſame Time with the Lords* Derwentwater, Kenmure, Widdrington, Nairn, Nitiſdale, *and* Carnwarth; *who all ſix pleaded Guilty; But* Wintoun *ſtood a Trial, and was caſt. Only* Derwentwater *and* Kenmure *were executed: Of the reſt, ſome made their Eſcape, and others were pardon'd.*

rious

rious. And if Pity be due (as I admit it is in some Degree) to such as suffer for their own Crimes, it must be admitted a much greater Share of Compassion is owing to them who have lost their Lives merely by the Crimes of other Men. As many as have so done in the late Rebellion, so many Murders have they to answer for who promoted it; and your Lordship, in examining your Conscience, will be under a great Delusion, if you look on those who fell at *Preston*, *Dumblain*, or elsewhere, on the Side of the Laws, and in Defence of settled Order and Government, as slain in Lawful War; even judging of this Matter by the Law of Nations. Alas! my Lord, your Crime of High Treason is made yet redder, by shedding a great deal of the best Blood in the Kingdom; I include, in this Expression, the brave common Soldiers, as well as those gallant and heroick Officers, who continued faithful to Death in Defence of the Laws; for sure, but little Blood can be better than that which is shed while it is warm in the Cause of the true Religion, and the Liberties of its native Country. Believe it; notwithstanding the unfair Arts and Industry used to stir up a pernicious Excess of Commiseration, towards such as have fallen by the Sword of Justice, (few, if compared with the Numbers of good Subjects murdered from Doors and Windows at *Preston* only) the Life of one honest, loyal Subject, is more precious in the Eye of God, and all considering Men, than the Lives of many Rebels and Parricides. This puts me in Mind to observe to your Lordship, that there is another Malignity in your Lordship's Crime, (open Rebellion) which consists in this, that it is always sure of doing Hurt to a Government, in one Respect, tho' it be defeated; (I will not say it does so on the whole Matter:) For the Offence is too notorious to be let pass unobserved by any Connivance: Then is a Government reduced to this Dilemma; if it be not punished, the State is endangered, by suffering Examples to appear, that it may be attacked with Impunity; if it be punished, they who are publickly or privately Favourers of the Treason, (and perhaps some out of mere Folly) raise undeserved Clamours of Cruelty against those in Power; or the lowest their Malice flies, is, to make unseasonable, unlimited, and injudicious Encomiums upon Mercy and Forgiveness, (Things, rightly used, certainly of the greatest Excellence.) And this Proceeding, it must be admitted, does some Harm with silly undistinguishing People; so that Rebels have the Satisfaction of thinking they hurt the Government a little, even by their Fall. The only, but true Consolation, every wise Government has in such a Case, (after it has tempered Justice with Mercy in such Proportion as sound Discretion directs, having always a Care of the publick Safety, above all Things) is this, that such like Seeds of unreasonable Discontents, take Root in very shallow Soil only; and that therefore, after they have made a weak Shoot, they soon wither and come to nothing. It is well your Lordship has given an Opportunity of doing the Government Right, on the Subject of your Surrender at *Preston*. How confidently had it been given out by the Faction, that the Surrender was made on Assurances, at least Hopes insinuated, of Pardon! whereas the Truth appears to be, that Fear was the only Motive to it; the evil Day was deferred, and the Rebels rightly depended fewer would die at last by the Measures they elected, than if they had stood an Assault: They were awed by the experienced Courage, Discipline, and Steadiness of the King's Troops, and by the superior Genius and Spirit of his Majesty's Commanders over those of the Rebels; so that in Truth they were never flatter'd with any other Terms, than to surrender as Rebels and as Traitors; their Lives only to be spared till his Majesty's Pleasure should be known. It was indeed a Debt due to those brave Commanders and Soldiers, (to whom their King and Country owe more than can be well expres'd) that their Victory should be vindicated to the present and future Ages, from untrue Detraction, and kept from being sully'd by the Tongues of Rebels and their Accomplices, when their Arms could no longer hinder it. 'Tis hard to leave this Subject without shortly observing, that this Engine which sets the World on Fire, a lying Tongue, has been of prodigious Use to the Party of the Rebels, not only since and during the Rebellion, but before, while it was forming, and the Rebels preparing for it. False Facts, false Hopes, and false Characters, have been the greater Half of the Scheme they set out with, and yet seem to depend upon. It has been rightly observed, your Lordship's Answer does not so much as insist, with any Clearness, on that which only could excuse your being taken in open Rebellion, that you was forc'd into it, remain'd so under a Force, and would have escaped from it, but could not. If you had so insisted, it has been clearly proved that had not been true, for your Lordship was active and forward in many Instances, and so considerable in a military Capacity, among your Fellow-Soldiers, as to command a Squadron. These and other Particulars, have been observed by the Managers of the House of Commons; and therefore I shall not pursue them

them farther; but conclude this Introduction to the Sentence, by exhorting your Lordſhip, with perfect Charity and much Earneſtneſs, to conſider, that now the Time is come when the Veil of Partiality ſhould be taken from your Eyes, (it muſt be ſo when you come to die) and that your Lordſhip ſhould henceforward think with Clearneſs and Indifference, (if poſſible) which muſt produce in you a hearty Deteſtation of the high Crime you have committed; and being a Proteſtant, be very likely to make you a ſincere Penitent, for your having engaged in a Deſign that muſt have deſtroyed the holy Religion you profeſs, had it taken Effect. Nothing now remains, but that I pronounce upon you that Sentence which the Law ordains, and which ſufficiently ſhews what Thoughts our Anceſtors had of the Crime of which your Lordſhip is now convicted.

Then the Lord High-Steward pronounced Sentence in the uſual Manner. (See p. 395.)

From the Boſton Gazette, June 13.

A PROCLAMATION *by his Excellency* WILLIAM SHIRLEY, *Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of the* Maſſachuſet's Bay *in* New England.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to order, that a Number of Troops, under the Command of the Hon. Lieutenant General *Sinclair*, do proceed from *Great Britain* for *Louiſbourg*, with a ſufficient Convoy of Men of War, and with them a great Part of his Majeſty's Troops, now in Gariſon at *Louiſbourg*, and alſo with ſuch Troops as ſhall be levied for that Purpoſe in his Majeſty's Colonies of *North America*, to attempt the immediate Reduction of *Canada*; and has ſignified his Royal Pleaſure to me, as alſo to the Governors of the ſeveral Provinces and Colonies of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Penſilvania*, *New Jerſey*, *New York*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode Iſland*, and *New Hampſhire*, by Letters diſpatch'd from his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, that the neceſſary Diſpoſitions ſhould be forthwith made for the raiſing as many Men within this and the above-mentioned Governments as the Shortneſs of the Time will admit, for proceeding on the ſaid Expedition.

And whereas the Great and General Court of this Province have, with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs and Unanimity, voted to give all neceſſary and proper Encouragement for 3000 Volunteers, that ſhall enliſt into his Majeſty's ſaid Commands:

In Obedience therefore to his Majeſty's ſaid Commands,

I have thought fit, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, in order to make known his Majeſty's gracious Intentions and Declarations for the Encouragement of all able-bodied effective Men, that are inclined to inliſt themſelves into his Service, in the ſaid Expedition, together with the further Encouragement which is offered by the Government, viz. that the ſaid Volunteers will be under ſuch Officers as I ſhall appoint; that they will be immediately intitled to his Majeſty's Pay, the Officers from the Time they ſhall engage in his Majeſty's Service, and the Soldiers from the reſpective Days on which they ſhall be inliſted; and if Proviſion cannot be made of Arms and Cloathing for them, by reaſon of the Shortneſs of the Time, a reaſonable Allowance will be made them in Money for the ſame; that they ſhall be intitled to a Share of the Booty that ſhall be taken from the Enemy, and ſhall be ſent back to their ſeveral Habitations when this Service ſhall be over, unleſs any of them ſhall deſire to ſettle elſewhere.

And for the further Encouragement of all Volunteers who ſhall engage in this Service, it is provided, that they ſhall receive 30*s.* in Bills of Credit of the old Tenor, as a Bounty; as alſo for each Man a good Blanket, and a Bed for every two Men; the ſaid Bounty to be paid upon their Enliſtment, and the Blankets and Bed at the Time of their Embarkation, or proceeding on the ſaid Expedition; and that all ſuch Volunteers as ſhall proceed on this Expedition, ſhall be exempted from all Impreſſes for two Years after their Return.

Given at the Council Chamber at *Boſton*, *June* 2, 1746.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY.

ADVICES *from* SCOTLAND, *as publiſh'd by* AUTHORITY.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 2.

Edinburgh, *July* 27. WE have Intelligence, that on *Wedneſday* ſeven-night the Pretender's Son got over the Hill *Morar*, in *Lochabar*; where he was received by *Lochgerrie*, with 80 Men in Arms, who conducted him into *Badenoch*. Orders are ſent for preſerving a ſtrict Embargo along the Coaſt, and for ſeizing and ſecuring every where all ſuſpected Perſons.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 9.

Edinburgh, *Aug.* 2. By the laſteſt Intelligence from *Ariſaig*, dated the 23d of July, we are well aſſured that the Pretender's Son continues there, and is incloſed on all Sides, and it was believed that *Lochiel*, and ſome of the Highland Chiefs, were likewiſe within the Lines. General *Campbell* was

at *Applecross Bay*, and Colonel *Campbell* at *Lochmabaach*. Old *Mcinnin*, and the Priest, *Lochiel*'s Brother, are taken; as also *Rhonald M'Donald*, Brother to *Kenloch Moidart*. Commodore *Smith* was at *Tobermorey*, and was join'd on the 22d by three Ships of War from the *Northland*: The *Glasgow* Man of War had, on the Western Coast, taken a Brigantine with 13 Officers on board, who have since the first of *June* been trying to carry off the Pretender's Son. Yesterday *Francis Anderson* and *John Tribie* were convicted, before the Court of Justiciary, for the Murder of *John Catanach*, near *Glamis*, (whom they suspected to have given some Informations to the Government) and condemn'd to be hang'd in Chains, the one between *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, and the other at *Forfar*, near to the Place where the Crime was committed. This Day *Alexander M'Donald* of *Kingsborrow*, who was taken up for having receiv'd and entertain'd the Pretender's Son at his House in *Skye*, was sent hither a Prisoner by the Earl of *Albemarle*, under a Guard of the Duke of *Kingston*'s Horse, and committed to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. And this Day all the Prisoners from *Aberdeen* were brought hither and lodg'd in the Gaol of the *Cannongate*. The Transports, with the three Battalions, will, it is thought, be ready to sail on *Monday* Evening or *Tuesday* Morning for *Flanders*.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 26.

Edinburgh, *Aug.* 18. The eldest Son of the Lord *Lovat* having surrendered himself, is sent by Lord *Albemarle*'s Orders to *Inverness*.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE often admir'd the Way of fixing Truths, or Facts, upon young Minds by memorial Verses, which in a short Way, and easy Chain, relate the principal Occurrences you would have understood by them. This Method was practis'd by the Antients with the utmost Success, even in the most sublime and abstruse Matters. I remember, when I was a Child, this Method was taken by my Father, to inculcate in me a Curiosity to read the Histories of my own Country, instead of Books of a less improving Turn, that are too apt to fall into Youngsters Hands. The making it a Diversion, to recite certain Couplets, containing some Account of every Prince and Reign, had its desir'd Effect, and spurr'd me up to read their Stories, by which I became a very early Historian. Unfortunately, I have lost most of 'em; but, if the following should (tho' plain) obtain a Place in your Collection, I promise you, the first convenient Opportunity, to compleat the whole *Lilliputian* History myself, though I'm fearful, I shall not come up to the concise Clearness of my Originals, which I now send you. Such a little poetical History would be a pretty Collection for the Library of a Child of either Sex; and I'm sorry to say it, that the young Gentlemen of the Age, even of riper Years, seem to want some such Help, being, very generally, as ignorant of the Succession of Events in their own Country, as they are of the History of *Japan*.

HISTORICUS.

WILLIAM II.

WILLIAM the second got but little fame,
From his red hair, we *Rufus* him surname:
More ill than good appear'd throughout his reign,
Till by a fatal arrow he was slain.

HENRY VIII.

Henry the eighth, a prince of sturdy mein,
His reign was furious, and his temper keen:
But yet this good he did, he pav'd the way
To free the nation from the papal sway.

EDWARD VI.

Edward the sixth, meek, pious, just and sage,
A man in wisdom, tho' a child in age:
By his short date it may be understood,
The world did not deserve a prince so good.

MARY I.

The bloody *Mary* next ascends the throne,
The good her brother did, by her's undone:
Thro' her short reign, tho' much too long, was seen
A cruel bigot, and a cruel queen.

ELIZABETH.

The fam'd *Eliza*'s long and glorious reign
Quell'd *Romish* superstition, humbled *Spain*:
Her great heroick soul soar'd still above
All danger, happy in her subjects love.

JAMES II.

The second *James*, a furious *Popish* king,
On *England Romish* slavery sought to bring:
He, whilst he reign'd, usurp'd a lawless sway,
Till *William* came,—and then he ran away.

WILLIAM III. and MARY II.

William the third, with good *Maria* join'd,
Approv'd himself a lover of mankind;
But chief of *Britons*, whom he did set free
From arbitrary power, and popery.

ANNE.

Anna had shone most bright in *English* story,
Had she not been misled by *Bob* the T——:
Her reign, in glory, most reigns would surpass,
Had her end been as her beginning was.

GEORGE I.

Wise *George*, the first of *Hanoverian* line,
Sav'd us from spurious *Perkin*'s base design:
For his due praise let only this suffice,
He was a friend to our just liberties.

We had the following Article from Amsterdam, *dated* Aug. 3.

THE more the Publick regrets the Loss of the late Mr. *Samuel Van de Putte*, the famous Traveller, the more Reason there is to hope they will be pleased with such Papers of his as can be recovered and preserved. It is with this View, and to encourage others who may have more valuable Fragments of his in their Hands, that we send abroad the following Extract of a Letter written by him, *July* 19, 1742, from *Pattena*.

To Mr. JOHN ALBERT SICHTERMAN, *Counsellor Extraordinary of the* Indies, *and Director of* Bengal.

AFTER quitting *Lhassa*, the Capital of *Thibet*, I passed thro' all the *Great Tartary*, or *Asiatick Scythia* of the Antients, quite to the North of *China*, traversing Countries which are not so much as mentioned in our Charts, if we except *Lukanoor*, which is as much as to say, *the Blue Sea*; so called by the *Elut Tartars*, because the Surface of the Water appears to be of that Colour. I had passed in three different Places that famous and incomparable Barrier, which the Emperors of *China* have raised some Ages ago, to defend their Country from the Incursions of the *Tartars*, and I have now passed it the fourth Time, under a fictitious Name, after having disguised myself the best I could, and under Pretence of Sickness, concealing as much as possible, whatever might discover me to be an *European*, and particularly my blue Eyes. It was by the Help of a numerous Train of Camels belonging to a *Lama*, or Great Priest, and by holding one of those Animals by the Bridle, that I had the very good Fortune to escape the Vigilance of the *Chinese* Guards, who, since the Beginning of the War, which still continues between the Emperor of *China* and the *Siongarts*, have received repeated Orders not to let any Person pass or repass that wonderful Wall, without having a Passport from a *Mandarin*. Such was the Method I took, and having once got into the Country, I continued my Journey to *Pekin*. As it was not possible for me, on account of the before-mentioned War, to find an Opportunity of going from that Capital into *Russia*; and, as there was likewise no Possibility of getting to *Canton*, on account of the Persecution of the Christians, I took my Route thro' the *Upper China*, or by the Western Provinces, traversing a very mountainous Country, which is not particularly described in our Charts, and repassed *Lhassa*, of which I have spoken before. I pursued my Journey from thence by the Sources of the *Ganges*, thro' the charming District of *Cachmir*; and passing thro' the *Lesser Guzurat*, and by *Labor*, I am now arrived at *Indostan*, &c.

Extract of a private LETTER *from* St. Christopher's, *May* 24, 1746.

WE are somewhat uneasy here at the News lately received from *Montserrat*, where, it seems, the old Spirit is reviving among the Papists, which are still about two to one in that Island. You must certainly have heard, that a little after the Revolution, those of that Religion had formed a Scheme for cutting off all the Protestants in the Island, and even went so far as to fix a Day for putting this their barbarous Design in Execution, which was prevented by one Man amongst them having more Wit than all the rest. The Name of this prudent Person was *Garret Misset*, who at one of their Consultations, very cautiously enquired, who was King at *Whitehall*; and Answer being made him, that it was King *William*, *Then*, added he, with an Oath, *he will be King at Montserrat, and I will go home and plant my Plantation*.

The News of the Rebellion has brought out the old Spirit again amongst them, and the Popish Faction begin to be very turbulent and uneasy. They slight the Power of the Council, and the Assembly has lately taken upon them to summon Messrs. *Mead*, *Perrel*, and *Hassly* to attend upon them, who, as we are informed did not submit. What the Consequence may be, or how far the Protestant Interest may be affected there, I cannot say; but at present, as it is very natural, our Fears are great.

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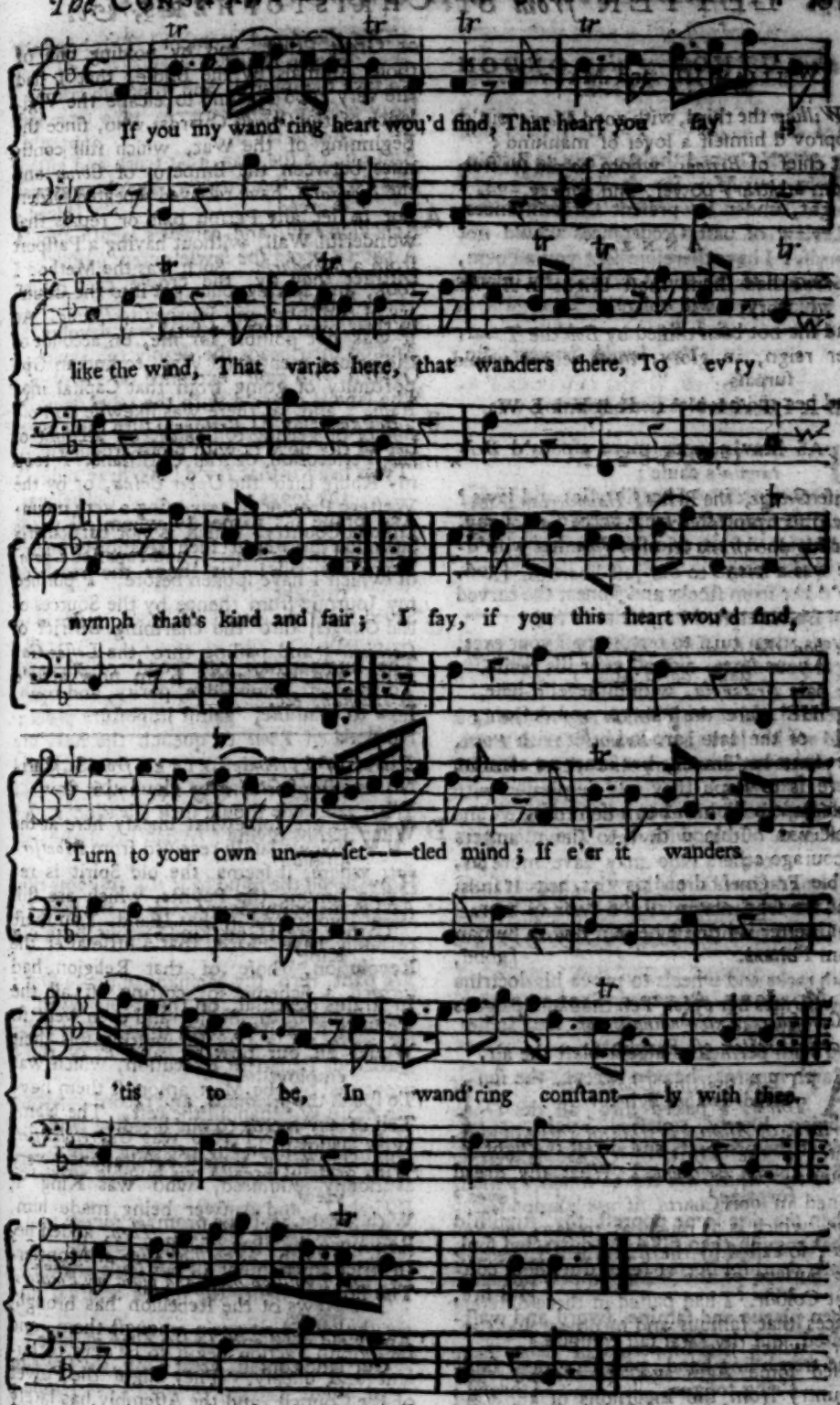
2.

How can it settle when you fly,
And shun this faithful votary?
It oft a nymph that's fair doth find,
But never yet the nymph that's kind.
If you wou'd fix this wand'ring heart,
Join it with yours, 'twill ne'er depart;
But in the pangs of death will prove,
It wander'd but to fix your love.

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING read the ADVICE *to* Britain, in your *Mag.* for *April* last, p. 204, I thought, under its present Circumstances, a Review of past Occurrences would not be amiss: I have therefore sent you a Poem, as a Sequel to the said ADVICE; by inserting which, you will oblige,

SIR,

Your humble Servant, &c.

BRITAIN's REVIEW.

HAS heav'n once more espous'd *Britannia*'s cause;
Once more preserv'd her liberties and laws?
Once more protected from fierce *Gallic* sway,
And snatch'd from crimson *Rome* her wish'd-for prey? [god,
Sav'd her from stocks and stones, the carved
And from detested inquisition's rod?
Britons, then turn to terrors past your eyes,
Recal your fears, and all your ills revise.
See pale *Britannia*, with dishevel'd hair,
Extended, faint with horror and despair;
Wild are her looks, around beset with woes,
No peace her breast, her heart no comfort knows;
She sees rebellion in her bosom rise,
The man of blood deaf to the mourners cries; [far,
Hispania! Gaul! dread pow'rs, appear from
And horrid threaten all the curse of war.
Th' impurpled priest bestain'd with human blood, [good,
With racks and wheels to prove his doctrine
Now strikes her eyes. Ten thousand plagues appear,
And with pernicious aspect blast the air.
* Earth mourns, heav'n weeps, the sun withdraws its light,
Religion, liberty, coelestial, bright,
Sink at the prospect, and detest the sight.
Say then, *Britannia*! What thy dread surprize! [eyes?
When the dire scene oppress thy 'stonish'd
What anguish then fill'd thy distracted soul,
When deathful horror reign'd without controul? [ful fire,
When plague and famine, sword and wast-
United, did thy fatal fall conspire?
The trembling hand, pale face, and fault'ring tongue, [throng;
Where once soft musick led the chearful
Each fatal mischief rises in thy breast,
With present ills, and future woes oppress.
What *Moses* now within thy gates to stand,
To ward from ruin thy afflicted land?
This the dread moment! This heav'n chosen time!
To save the injur'd, and to punish crime.
Heav'n form'd the YOUTH, who once *Belgia* sav'd, [brav'd,
And quell'd the man, that truth and justice
Heav'n leads the YOUTH, by whom it was decreed, [bleed;
Rebellion foul, and causeless wrath must
A panick dread the lawless crew possess,
Distract they fly, the crowd each other press;
In their own seats the fatal war devours,
And on their heads the deadly ruin pours;
Oppress with guilt, extended on the plain,
The land is cover'd with the rebel slain.
Britannia sav'd! *Britannia* turn thine eyes!
Let all thy pow'rs with pious ardour rise;
'Twas heav'n that sav'd! To heav'n direct thy songs; [belongs.
And praise his name, to whom all praise
Such ruin threaten'd! such salvation wrought!
Expression fails! 'tis 'bove the reach of thought.
Sav'd from the worst of woes, restor'd to all, [call;
The human race can good or virtuous
To freedom, knowledge, purity, and truth,
Free to examine, 'gainst imposture proof;
No flood of *Rome* to quench the heav'nly ray! [day!
No *Smithfield* smoke to cloud the flow of
What gratitude should such salvation raise?
What hymns divine? What hecatombs of praise?
How should the mind in joyful anthems rise,
And in melodious sounds ascend the skies?
To thee, great God, kind Saviour, heav'nly King,
We pant, thro' thy Messiah, praise to sing;
In strains coelestial, on thy favour dwell,
To heav'n exalted, from the depth of hell;
Would all our pow'rs, and ev'ry thought employ,
To speak thy goodness, and record our joy;
Tell of thy mercy to our bleeding land,
With allelujahs in thy presence stand;
With grateful breasts our humble vows review,
With ardent zeal our promises renew;
Renounce the vices of a sensual age,
In strict amendment all our souls engage;
The flow of light, thy grace affords, improve,
And yield obedience to the God of love.
Our land confest, great King, thy favour'd isle, [smile;
Distinguish'd, bless'd with thy benignant
Knowledge divine has in our regions shone,
And truth triumphant thro' our nation run;
Not *Judah*'s land could greater favour boast;
With *Goshen* light thou 'st visited our coast;

* *The unkindly wet Season, attended with a Mortality among our Cattle.*

Egyptian

Egyptian darkneſs from our ſeats remov'd,
And ſunk our foes in crimſon ſeas of blood:
Our cattle heal'd, reſtor'd our pureſt grain,
Juſt laws and freedom thro' our coaſts obtain,
And peace and plenty in our houſes reign.
What praiſe, bleſt God, is to thy bounty due?
What deep remorſe, whilſt we our faults review!
We own our crimes have merited thy wrath,
And greatly call'd thy juſt diſpleaſure forth;
We've ſinn'd 'gainſt light, our backs to wiſdom turn'd,
And all our pow'rs in baſe amuſements drown'd.
With contrite hearts we meet thy righteous rod,
Joy in thy judgment and adore our God.
Since thou haſt heard th' expiring nation's groan,
May ſhe no more to ſenſual folly turn;
No more with baſe contempt thy favours treat,
Firſt ſing thy praiſes, then thy works forget:
But may thy goodneſs deep impreſs each mind;
Mercy and judgment both rejoice to find
Their true effects; repentant ev'ry ſoul,
Whilſt reformation reigns without controul:
Then will our God his glorious light diſplay,
And bleſs our country with diſtinguiſh'd day;
Save us from ev'ry foe, our labours crown,
And by his mercies point us for his own.

MEDITATIONS *on the* DEATH *of a* FRIEND.

HOW vain the ſtate of mortal man!
How frail his being, fleet his breath!
His life but one contracted ſpan,
At beſt uncertain, ſure his death.

Tho' firm his make, his mind at eaſe,
As if no ill could him annoy;
Some latent ſeed of dire diſeaſe,
May quickly the fair frame deſtroy.

Pleas'd with the converſe of a friend,
We think the bliſs will ſtill remain;
His ſudden, unexpected end,
Proves all our pleaſing hopes are vain.

In thee, lov'd man, we've lately ſeen
This caſe, tho' common, verify'd:
One inſtance more to us thou'ſt been,
That nothing here can long abide.

Thy conſtitution ſtrong and ſound,
Foreboded years of life and health;
But ſoon received its mortal wound,
Nor ſtrength availing, nor thy wealth.

One week we ſaw thee blithe and gay,
Thy preſence us new ſpirits gave;
The next, a lifeleſs lump of clay,
Conſign'd to the dark, ſilent grave.

Thy friends lament thy ſudden fate,
But chief thy wailing, widow'd wife.
Mild, prudent, pious, juſt, ſedate,
Beſt ſolace of thy fleeting life.

May this ſad ſtroke, thy quick removal,
With pious tho'ts affect our breaſt,
That virtuous deeds, from virtue's love,
May lead us to eternal reſt.

May waft our ſouls to thoſe bleſt plains,
Where laſting joys and comforts move;
Where ever-during pleaſure reigns,
A ſcene of rapture, peace, and love.

SOPHRONIUS.

A TRANSLATION *of the 17th* ODE *of the firſt Book of* HORACE.

Velox amœnum ſæpe, &c.

BRISK *Pan* from gay *Lycæan* groves,
To ſweet *Lucretile* oft removes;
And guards my flock from ſultry heat,
And winds, with heavy ſhow'rs replete.

Secure from harm *they* ſimple ſtray
Thro' woods and ſhaws, or nip the ſpray,
Or crop the graſs and flow'ry thyme,
And rob the fields of all their prime.

Whene'er *Pan* tunes his jocund lays,
(The vales repeating, as he plays,
Uſtica's eaſy hills around,
Returning back the trembling ſound;)

The ſportive kids friſk o'er the lawn,
Nor fear the wolf at night or dawn;
They mock the fox and mottled ſnake,
That baſks amid the ſunny brake.

Pleas'd with my ſong and pious pray'r,
The gods receive me to their care;
Hence plenty fills my crouded diſh,
Indulgent, crowning ev'ry wiſh.

Here in the valley's cool retreat
We'll ſhun the noxious dog-day heat;
Whilſt you ſhall ſing the rival flame
Of *Circe* and th' *Icarian* dame.

There, where no ſcorching ſun ſhall ſhine,
We'll ſip the harmleſs *Leſbian* wine;
Whilſt loving ſtill, and all deſire,
We'll laugh at jealous *Cyrus*' ire.

Nor ſhall his rude immodeſt fiſt
Approach you, feeble to reſiſt;
Nor, like a brute, your garment tear,
Or ſnatch your garland from your hair.

GLORY *is due to* HEAVEN, *and* HEROES.

NOT *Horace* only tun'd his lyre
To ſweet, celeſtial ſound,
Th' impartial Muſe, in other times,
Some fav'rite ſons has found:
Who god-like virtue lov'd; and prais'd
The gen'rous, good, and brave;
Fair virtue plac'd among the ſtars,
But ſtigmatiz'd the knave.

His

His radiant traft I trembling view,
And gaze with raviſh'd eyes,
Wiſhing to be transform'd like him,
And pierce the azure ſkies.

Oh! would the Muſe but ſwell my voice
To all th' extent of time,
Virtue alone ſhou'd crown my lays,
And brighten ev'ry rhime:

Immmortal echoes in bleſs'd groves
Shou'd heroes names repeat,
The muſick in full triumph riſe,
With all that's ſacred, great.

'Tis thus, oh! might my wiſh ſucceed!
I'd have creation's round,
With endleſs, happy voices ring,
And ſhake at the rebound.

Hail *Titus!* gen'rous, brave and good,
The lover of mankind,
Devote to thee each heav'n-born Muſe
May'ſt thou for ever find!

May thy green laurels never fade,
Thou glory of our race!
Thy fame aſcend the ſtars, and ſpread
O'er all the world's wide face.

But oh! how ſhall my ſoul adore
The fountal ſource of light,
Whoſe awful nod makes heaven ſhake,
Whoſe ſmiles, creation bright!

More numberleſs his mercies ſhine,
With comfort on my ſoul,
Than all the ſtarry gems of night
That glitter round the pole.

J. DINSDALE.

The SWEET WILLIAM.

THE pride of *France* is lily white;
The roſe in *June* is *Jacobite*;
The prickly thiſtle of the *Scot*
Is northern knighthood's badge and lot:
But ſince the Duke's victorious blows,
The lily, thiſtle, and the roſe,
All droop and fade, all die away;
Sweet William's flower rules the day:
'Tis *Engliſh* growth, of beauteous hue,
Cloath'd, like our troops, in red and blue:
No plant with brighter luſtre grows,
Except the laurel on his brows,
That everlaſting wreath of fame,
To guard and ſpread the hero's name.
Britons, the tarniſh'd roſe deteſt,
And ſtick *ſweet William* in your breaſt:
The factious roſe in pieces tear,
And this more charming noſegay wear;
Let this remain the loyal ſign
Of *Brunſwick*'s valiant, virtuous line;
Sweet William be the *Britiſh* toaſt,
As *William* is *Britannia*'s boaſt:
The ſoldier on his caſque ſhall wear
Sweet William, on her breaſt the fair:
The flow'r ſhall nerve the warrior's [arm,
And add new luſtre to the maiden's [charm.
St. *George*'s ſtar, with ſecret rays,
By this victorious flow'r ſhall blaze;
And knights of *Bath* ſhall own their red,
Compar'd with *William*'s purple, dead.
There is no red with this can vie,
But god-like *William*'s modeſty;
Who bluſhes to deſerve the praiſe,
Which reſcu'd *Britain* fondly pays.
Then let this warlike ſprig be worn,
On either white auſpicious morn;
One gave great *William* birth, and one
Proclaims him *George*'s martial ſon:
In happy order link'd we ſee
The hero's birth and victory *;
And *April*'s happy ides ſhall bloom,
Succeſſive, with *ſweet William*'s rich perfume.

To Mr. PRICE,

LANDWAITER *in the Port of* POOLE.

HARK! thro' the air what trembling [notes
muſick floats!
What varying raptures ſwell the vary[ing
Charm'd with thy lyre the conſcious [foreſt
rings, [the ſtrings
While *Pan* ſits pleas'd to hear thee [touch
Harmonious bard! prolong the tuneful [ſound,
The ſwains all lift'ning with attention [round
Still let th' enchanting beauties of the [ſtrain
Live in thy lines, for *Time* thy lines [muſt
ſpare. [ſong.
O! were the numbers, ſtruggling from my
Equal to thoſe which dignify thy ſong,
I ſoon to publick view wou'd ſet them
forth;
And teach fond echo to repeat thy [mirth.
But, unin ſpir'd, I court an humbler [theme
A bubbling fountain, or a flow'ry plain.
Ye ſacred Muſes, who delight to ſing
Near the ſoft murm'rings of ſome [hoary
ſpring, [poet
Garlands to grace my honour'd friend [ſhall
For he muſt ſure deſerve your earlieſt [twine
Without your aid, to guide my [wand'ring
pen,
Vain is my verſe, and ev'ry labour [vain.
Riſe then, and in your own immortal [lays
To future worlds tranſmit his deathleſs [praiſe.

J. BARROW.

To Miſs H——RM——E *of* Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, *on her going into the Country.*

TIR'D of old conqueſts, and the [noiſy
town,
Belinda, to the country haſtens down:
Where *Kentiſh* ſwains, with happy joy, [ſhow,
know,
The charms that wit and beauty can [beſtow.

* *The Duke was born on the* 15*th of* April, *and on the* 16*th gain'd the Victory at* Culloden. Single,

Single, ah single! thousands will they gain,
But when united, oh, how great's the pain!
That pain, dear miss, I feel, tho' cannot tell,
The *Scottish* smarts, no doubt, will know it well.
C. S.

On a LADY, *who in a late Converſation diſcover'd her Age.*

ASK painted *Cloe*'s age, ſhe'll liſp and cry, "I vow, I ſcarce have ſeen my fifteenth [*May*;"
Conſult her pariſh prieſt, you'll find the truth,
For artful *Cloe*'s paſt her boaſted youth.
But *Cælia* ſcorns perfections gain'd by art,
Nature in her excels thro' ev'ry part;
She's wiſely ſimple, innocently free,
The charming *Cælia* owns ſhe's *twenty-three*.

A SONG. *By* MYRA.

HOW noble was my *Damon*'s air!
His dreſs how rich! how ſmart his hair!
His ſhape was form'd to give delight!
His ſpeech how tenderly polite!
And yet this youth declar'd his pain,
And breath'd his vows to me in vain;
For oh! my ſtar was turn'd my foe,
And I was doom'd to ſay him, *no*.
Not thus repuls'd, again he came,
And urg'd the brightneſs of his flame;
Urg'd it in odes, like him, divine,
Without the lover's whine and pine:
But eaſy, graceful, and *ſans frai*,
He wrote what *Cupid* bid him ſay;
And had my ſtar not been my foe,
My lips had ſure not ſaid him, *no*.
How happy, *Myra*, were thoſe days,
When *Bath* re-echo'd with thy praiſe!
How did the envious *Belles* repine
To think the youth was only thine!
Yet thou repaid'ſt his love with ſcorn;
Ingratitude, how ſharp thy thorn!
Why! why was then my ſtar my foe?
How could theſe lips then ſay him, *no*?
Now drove from me by cold deſpair,
He wooing ſeeks ſome foreign fair;
While ſhe his love with love returns,
And glories in the *fire* that burns.
Blow, blow, eaſt wind, blow out *that fire*,
With the ſame blaſt here land my flyer;
Then tho' each ſtar in heav'n's my foe,
Theſe lips ſhall never ſay him, *no*.

The PRECAUTION,
Modernix'd from CHAUCER, *and ſung by Mr.* LOWE, *at* Vaux-Hall.

FROM ſweet, bewitching tricks of love,
Young men, your hearts ſecure;
Leſt from the paths of ſenſe you rove,
In dotage premature:
Look at each laſs thro' wiſdom's glaſs,
Nor truſt the naked eye;
Gallants! beware, look ſharp, take care,
The blind eat many a fly.

Not only on their hands and necks,
The borrow'd white you'll find;
Some belles, where intereſt directs,
Can even paint the mind;
Joy in diſtreſs they can expreſs,
Their very tears will lie;
Gallants! beware, *&c.*
There's not a ſpinſter in the realm,
But all mankind can cheat;
Down to the cottage, from the helm,
The learn'd, the brave, and great
With lovely looks, and golden hooks,
T' entangle us they try:
Gallants! beware, *&c.*
Could we with ink the ocean fill,
Was earth of parchment made,
Was ev'ry ſingle ſtick a quill,
Each man a ſcribe by trade;
To write the tricks of half the ſex
Would drain that ocean dry:
Gallants! beware, *&c.*

The FAIR ADMONISHER.
A Reply *to the* PRECAUTION.

FROM ſoft, deluding tales of love,
Bright nymphs! your hearts ſecure;
Nor let your curious fancy rove
From thoughts diſcreet and pure:
Thro' virtue's eye, with caution, ſpy
The great, the grave, and gay;
O! truſt not man, his tales trepan,
Invented to betray.
The tender look, and ſilken ſmile,
Regard not that, nor this;
Thus *Judas*, fraught with *Satan*'s guile,
Conceal'd it in a kiſs;
Truſt not his touch, for that is ſuch,
Will ſteal your ſoul away;
O! truſt not man, *&c.*
Man, ſavage man, by nature prone
To objects daily new,
Vows ev'ry preſent fair, alone,
Shall find his paſſion true:
If he's ſincere, the leſs he'll ſwear;
The perjur'd always pray;
O! truſt not man, *&c.*
Could each fond fair one view the mind
Of him, who charms her ear;
There infamies of every kind,
Unnumber'd would appear:
The vileſt cheat is man, replete
With *Syren* arts, to ſlay:
O! truſt not man, *&c.* DORINDA. Z.

On viewing the Scaffold *for the* Execution *of the* REBEL LORDS.

AT this ſad ſcene, which blood muſt quickly ſtain,
Scarce can the pitying eye the tear reſtrain;
But the ſame inſtant call to mental ſight
Thoſe *heroes* bleeding in their *country's right*,
Intrepid *Gard'ner* and each brave *Monro*,
We check the grief, and think the axe too ſlow.
One *Briton*, who for *ſacred freedom* falls,
For a whole *hecatomb* of *rebels* calls.

Monthly Chronologer.

TOWARDS the End of last Month, Dr. *Barry*, a Phyſician, was taken into Cuſtody by one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, and all his Papers ſeized, by Virtue of a Warrant from his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*. He was afterwards committed to *Newgate*. 'Twas ſaid, he was concern'd in remitting Money to the Pretender. Great Diſcoveries were ſaid to be made by Mr. *Murray*, the young Pretender's late Secretary. It was reported that ſeveral were taken up, and that Warrants were iſſued, and Meſſengers diſpatched for apprehending others.

It was alſo ſaid, that it had been diſcovered, that during the Courſe of ſix Years, there had been raiſed in this Kingdom no leſs than 700,000 *l.* for the Service of the Pretender; 400,000*l.* of which had been raiſed ſince the Beginning of the unnatural Rebellion, and that 170,000 *l.* of the laſt mention'd Sum, had, during laſt Winter, been raiſed within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent.

On *Thurſday*, *July* 31, the Judges went to the *Court-Houſe* on *St. Margaret's-Hill*, *Southwark*; when *James Nicholſon*, a Lieutenant in the Duke of *Perth*'s Regiment, (who broke the Capitulation at *Carliſle*, by endeavouring to eſcape over the Walls) was brought to the Bar, pleaded Guilty, and begged the Court to conſider his Wife and five Children, and that their Lordſhips would recommend him to his Majeſty's Mercy. Next, *Donald M'Donald*, a Captain in *Kepoch*'s Regiment, was brought to the Bar, and pleaded Guilty alſo; and begg'd to be recommended to his Majeſty's Mercy. Then *Alexander M'Gruther* the Elder, a Captain in the Duke of *Perth*'s Regiment, was brought to the Bar, and pleaded Not Guilty; but after a Trial of about three Hours, he was found Guilty of High Treaſon.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 1.

The ſeven following Malefactors, condemned laſt Seſſions at the *Old Baily*, (ſee p. 368) were executed this Day at *Tyburn*, viz. *Thomas Bird*, *John Humphreys*, *George Thomas*, *John Jennings*, *John Short*, and *John Stevens*, for robbing on the Highway, and *William Bruce* for robbing the Poſt-Boy.

Admiral *Leſtock*, with ten Sail of Men of War, and General *Sinclair*, with the Land Forces on board the Tranſports, ſailed from *St. Helen*'s, whither they were afterwards forced to return by contrary Winds; but towards the End of the Month they ſailed again.

SATURDAY, 2.

The Judges being met again at *St. Margaret's-Hill*, *James Stretton* was brought to the Bar, and after a ſhort Trial was acquitted, it appearing, that he was forced into the Pretender's Service, and cruelly uſed: He was called Surgeon of the Garriſon of *Carliſle*. *Walter Ogilvie*, who was called a Lieutenant in the Duke of *Perth*'s Regiment, was then arraign'd, and pleaded Guilty: After which, the Court paſſed Sentence on *James Nicholſon*, *Alexander M'Gruther*, *Walter Ogilvie*, and *Donald M'Donald*: when the Lord Chief Juſtice *Willes* made ſo moving a Speech, that it drew Tears from many preſent. His Lordſhip obſerved, that their wicked Scheme was not only to dethrone his moſt ſacred Majeſty King *George*, but to murder him, if thought neceſſary, to introduce a Popiſh Pretender, &c. who was bred in Bigotry, and who muſt always be ſubſervient to *France*, the inveterate Enemy of theſe Kingdoms, &c. The Priſoners ſeemed greatly ſhock'd, as they all profeſſed themſelves Proteſtants.

The Heads of *Townley* and *Fletcher*, two of the *Manchester* Rebels lately executed, (ſee p. 370) were affixed on *Temple-Bar*. Thoſe of *Chadwick*, *Deacon*, and *Berwick*, were carried to *Carliſle*, to be put up on the Caſtle there, and *Syddal*'s to *Manchester*, to be ſet up on the Market-Croſs, where his Father's was for the Rebellion in 1715. The Heads of *Dawſon*, *Blood*, and *Morgan*, were delivered to their Friends, and together with their Bodies, and the headleſs Bodies of the reſt, interr'd in the Burying-Ground near the *Foundling-Hoſpital*, except *Townley*'s, which was buried in *Pancras* Church-Yard.

SUNDAY, 3.

The *Weſt* Mail was robb'd at *Blackwater* River, of 15 Bags of Letters, by a ſingle Highwayman.

MONDAY, 4.

The Rt. Hon. the Lady *Elizabeth Germain* gave 500*l.* to the Foundling Hoſpital.

TUESDAY, 5.

Admiral *Anſon* ſet out for *Portſmouth*, in order to hoiſt his Flag at that Place, to command the Squadron intended for the *Channel* Service.

The

The Examination of the Evidence on the Crown Side, in the Trial of Admiral *Matthews*, was finish'd on this Day.

Letters Patent were preparing to pass the Great Seal of *Ireland*, for incorporating the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, &c. for the Time being, and several Gentlemen of the Clergy and Laity, by the Name of the Governors of *St. Patrick*'s Hospital, pursuant to the Will of Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, late Dean of *St. Patrick*'s, for erecting and endowing an Hospital for Ideots and Lunaticks near the City of *Dublin*.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, with a Committee of Aldermen and Commoners, attended by the Sheriffs, Recorder, and Chamberlain, waited on his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the Freedom of the City, in a Gold Box of curious Workmanship, and met with a very gracious Reception.

THURSDAY, 7.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Sandwich*, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General, set out for *Holland*.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Hon. *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; Lord President of the Session in *Scotland*, arrived in Town.

SATURDAY, 9.

Sir *James Stewart* was brought to the *New Goal*, *Southwark*, by one of his Majesty's Messengers; as were soon after Sir *John Wedderburn* and Sir *James Kinloch*.

SUNDAY, 10.

The Court went into Mourning for the late King of *Spain*, the late Dauphiness of *France*, and the late King of *Denmark*, *Christian* VI. who died the 6th Instant, N. S. He was born *Dec.* 9, 1699, and succeeded to the Crown, *Oct.* 13, 1730. His Son and Successor, now King *Frederick* V. was born, *March* 31, 1723, and married *Louisa*, youngest Princess of *Great Britain*, now Queen of *Denmark*.

TUESDAY, 12.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and put an End to the Session by a most gracious Speech to both Houses: (Which see, with the Acts then pass'd, p. 396, 397.) At the same Time the Right Hon. *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; Speaker of the Hon. the House of Commons, made an elegant and learned Speech to his Majesty; in which he complimented the King on suppressing the late unnatural Rebellion; touch'd with great Delicacy the glorious Conduct of the Duke, and concluded with a pathetick Representation of the Duty, Zeal, and Affection, shewn to his Majesty's Person, Family, and Government, by his faithful Commons; which Discourse was observed to make a most extraordinary Impression upon all who heard it.

THURSDAY, 14.

Sir *John Douglas*, Bart. Member of Parliament for *Dumfries*, was brought to the *Tower* from *Scotland* by one of his Majesty's Messengers.

FRIDAY, 15.

The famous Lord *Lovat* was also brought in a Landau to the *Tower*, under a Guard of a Troop of *Ligonier*'s Horse, from [illegible]nes, where he lay the Night before. (See p. 360.)

MONDAY, 18.

The Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and the Lord *Balmerino*, two of the condemn'd Lords, were beheaded on *Tower-Hill* for High Treason. (See p. 408, 409.) It was said, that they mutually acquitted each other from being concern'd in any cruel Orders given before the Battle of *Culloden*.

Late at Night a further Reprieve for 3 Weeks came from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*'s Office to the *New Goal* in *Southwark*, for the 8 remaining *Manchester* Rebels under Sentence of Death, (whose Names see, p. 370.) If they had not obtain'd this Reprieve, they would have suffer'd Death at the Expiration of the first.

THURSDAY, 21.

A Reprieve for 21 Days came to the *New Goal*, for *Alexander M'Grather*, condemn'd three Weeks before.

FRIDAY, 22.

Donald M'Donald, Nephew to *M'Donald* of *Keppoch*, *James Nicholson*, and *Walter Ogilvie*, were drawn on one Sledge from the *New Goal* in *Southwark* to *Kennington-Common*, guarded by a Party of Horse-Grenadiers and a Company of Foot. When they came to the Gallows, they behav'd with Decency and Composure of Mind; before they were tied up they pray'd near an Hour (without any Clergyman attending them) and when the Halters were fix'd to the Gallows, they pray'd a few Minutes, and before they were turn'd off *Walter Ogilvie* delivered a Paper to the Officer of the Guards; but neither of them spoke to the Populace. After hanging 14 Minutes, *Donald M'Donald* was cut down, and being embowell'd, his Entrails were flung into the Fire, and his Head chopp'd off; and the rest were serv'd in the same Manner.

Extract of a Letter from Stirling, *dated* July 22.

Upon the 15th Instant, Captain *James Campbell*, commanding the *Perth* Volunteers in *Balquhidder*, having Information of several Rebel Officers having returned to the *Braes* of that Country, went himself with a Party by the South Side of the Hills, whilst *Daniel M'Euen*, his Ensign, went up the *Strath* of that Country, towards *Glentarnock*; but notwithstanding all the Precau-

tion uſed by the Captain, they found Means to eſcape, 12 towards the *Braes* of *Broad-Albain*, and 18 towards the *Braes* of *Lenny*, and the Foreſt of *Glenartney*. The Captain having Information thereof, marched with about 30 of his Men towards the *Braes* of *Lenny*, divided them ſo as to ſurround a Party of them in a Sheil, and to guard the Paſſes below that none of them might eſcape. About Five o'Clock the Party under Enſign *M'Euen* ſurrounded a Lodge or Shieling-Hut, from which they received a very briſk Fire, from the Door and two Windows, for 15 Minutes or upwards, which was returned by the Volunteers with the ſame Alacrity; afterwards the Rebels lodged in the Hut, being all wounded except one, ſurrendered, *viz.* Major *Stewart*, Brother to the Laird of *Advorlick*; Captain *Malcom M'Gregor* of *Comour*; Captain *Donald Mac Laren*, Serjeant *King*, alias *M'Ree*, late of Sir *Patrick Murray*'s Company, of Lord *John Murray*'s Highland Regiment, and three private Men. Of our Men none were hurt, tho' ſeveral Balls went through their Cloaths.

At the Aſſizes at *Cambridge*, Mr. *Brinkley*, of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, was tried for the Murder of Mr. *Aſpton*, a young Gentleman of the ſame College, and after a Trial of 5 Hours, was acquitted by the Jury. (See p. 193.)

SATURDAY, 23.

This Morning a Duel at Sword and Piſtol was fought in the Fields between *Tottenham Court* and *Marybon*, between Lord *Belfield*, a Baron of *Ireland*, and *Richard Herbert*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Ludlow* in *Salop*, and Colonel of one of the new Regiments; when the latter was ſo dangerouſly wounded, that 'twas thought he could not recover. Lord *Belfield* was likewiſe very much wounded.

Bills of Indictment were deliver'd in to the Court at *St. Margaret's Hill*, and on reading them it appear'd, that true Bills for High Treaſon were found againſt the following Perſons, *viz.* Sir *John Wedderburn*, Volunteer in *Ogilvie*'s Regiment, and Collector of Exciſe to the Pretender. — Sir *James Kinloch*, Lieut. Col. in *Ogilvie*'s Regiment.—*Alexander Kinloch*, and *Charles Kinloch*, Brothers to Sir *James*, and Captains in the ſame Battalion.—*Nicholas Glaſcoe*, Major in ditto: He raiſed the Battery againſt the *Hazard Sloop* (which was commanded by Capt. *Hill*) and took her. — *Roderick M'Kenzie*, Lieutenant in the Earl of *Cromarty*'s Regiment.—*Thomas Watſon*, Enſign in *Ogilvie*'s. — *James Rattray*, Major in the Marqueſs of *Tullibardine*'s. —*Andrew Hood*, Captain in *Roy Stewart*'s.—*Alan Cameron*, Captain in *Lochiel*'s.—*Collin M'Kenzie*, Captain in *Cromarty*'s.—*Francis Farquharſon*, Colonel of his own Regiment. — *John Farquharſon*, Captain in ditto. *Henry Kerr*, Colonel and Aid de Camp to the Pretender. — *Alexander M'Lachlan*, Major in *Tullibardine*'s Regiment.—*James Bradſhaw*, Captain in the *Manchester* Regiment, who lately kept a *Manchester* Warehouſe in *London*.—*James Lindſay*, a Life-Guard-Man in Lord *Pitſligo*'s Troop. —*James Stewart*, Major in the Duke of *Perth*'s Regiment, and Steward, as 'tis ſaid, to the Duke of *Perth*.—*Hector M'Kenzie*, Enſign in *Cromarty*'s Regiment.—*Roderick M'Culloch*, Captain in ditto.—*John M'Kenzie*, called Lord *M'Leod*, Son to the Earl of *Cromarty*.—And Mr. *Murray*. But the two laſt were not brought to the Bar. The Court adjourned to *Tueſday* the 2d of *September*.

The Special Commiſſion for trying the Rebels does not expire till the 2d of *January* next.

SUNDAY, 24.

Mary Princeſs of *Heſſe*, his Majeſty's fourth Daughter, arriv'd at *Whitehall*; ſhe had been met by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Camberland*, who accompany'd her in a Coach to his Majeſty at *Kenſington*. Three Days after ſhe ſet out with the Princeſs *Caroline* for *Bath*.

TUESDAY, 26.

The Hon. *Eaſt-India* Company received the agreeable News, that ſix of their Ships were arrived at *Spithead*; and that Commodore *Barnet* had taken 10 *French Eaſt-India* Ships, beſides what he had formerly taken.

The ſame Morning an Expreſs arrived at the General Poſt-Office from *Rye* in *Suſſex*, with an Account, that the Officers of the Cuſtoms there, having learned, that *Gabriel Tomkins* and *Nathaniel Miller*, the Perſons concerned in robbing the *Cheſter* and Weſt Mails, were lurking about that Place, they immediately procured a Warrant from the Mayor of the Town, and with a Conſtable, and other Aſſiſtants, made diligent Search after the ſaid *Tomkins* and *Miller*, who being alarmed and acquainted therewith, made the beſt of their Way out of Town mounted upon one Horſe, but were ſoon overtaken by the ſaid Conſtable and Officers. Upon being called to, and commanded to ſtop, they refuſed ſo to do; upon which a Piſtol was diſcharg'd after them, which ſhot *Miller* in the Back under the Left Shoulder (he being the hindmoſt on the Horſe) and diſmounted him, whereby he was ſecured, having two loaded Piſtols found upon him. The other, *viz. Tomkins*, made the beſt of his Way, but being very cloſely purſued by a Hue and Cry, it was not doubted but he would alſo be ſoon taken.

The Diſtemper among the Horned Cat-

the beginning to rage again in ſeveral Places near *London*, it was thought proper not to ſuffer the Cattle from *Wales* to come to *Welch-Fair*, as uſual. So they were brought no farther than *Barnet*. It is ſaid, that in the County of *Eſſex* alone, there died upwards of 4000 Cattle by the late contagious Diſtemper, before the firſt of *June* laſt.

THURSDAY, 28.

A Proclamation was iſſued for a publick Thankſgiving, to be held on *Thurſday, October* 9, for the Suppreſſion of the late unnatural Rebellion.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

LORD Viſcount *Peterſham*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Harrington*, to Lady *Caroline Fitzroy*, eldeſt Daughter of the Duke of *Graſton*.—Hon. *William Finch*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain of the Houſhold, to the Lady —— *Fermor*, Daughter to the Earl of *Pomfret*. — Rev. Mr. *Clarke*, Fellow of *Magdalen College, Cambridge*, to Miſs *Aſhmole* of *Hull*.—Sir *Henry Mackworth*, Bart. to the Lady *Anne Hamilton*.—The Lady of *Samuel Reynardſon*, Eſq; deliver'd of a Daughter.—The Wife of Mr. *Williams*, in *Coventry-Street, Piccadilly*, of four Children, two Boys and two Girls.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. *Thomas Aleyn*, Rector of *Cookham* in *Berkſhire*.—*Thomas Hucks*, Eſq; an eminent and wealthy Brewer in *Southwark*.—*Joſeph Windham Aſhe*, Eſq; Member for *Downton, Wilts*.—*Grace Jones*, at *Caerwys* in *Flintſhire*, in the 118th Year of her Age, being born in 1628, the 3d Year of K. *Charles* I. In the Town ſhe liv'd in (which is not greatly populous) ſhe is ſurviv'd by near 90 Perſons of her own Sex and Kindred, all of whom have ſeen 80, ſome 90, and ſome 100 Years.—*William Blandford*, Eſq; at *Dartford* in *Kent*, aged 96.—The Lady of Sir *Harry Hicks*, at his Seat near *Chigwell* in *Eſſex*.—Rev. Mr. *Spenſer*, ſeveral Years Maſter of the Grammar School at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*.—Hon. *James Brudenell*, Brother to the late Earl of *Cardigan*, one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, Gentleman of the Horſe, and Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Majeſty, and Memb. of Parl. for *Chicheſter*.—Capt. *Benj. Mitchell*, many Years a Commander in the *Virginia* Trade, and one of the younger Brothers of the *Trinity-Houſe*.—*George Newton*, Eſq; an eminent *Weſt-India* Merchant.—The Wife of the learned Dr. *Pepuſch*, Organiſt to the *Charter-Houſe*, formerly deſervedly famous under the Name of *Signora Margaretta*.—*William Ball Waring*, Eſq; at his Seat near *Newbury* in *Berkſhire*.—Hon. —— *Douglas*, Eſq; a *Weſtminſter* Scholar, Son to the Earl of *Morton*.—Dr. *Francis Hutchinſon*, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of *Glaſgow*, famous for his elegant Writings on that Subject.—Right Hon. Sir *Robert Sutton*, Knight of the *Bath*.—Mr. *William Cleaver*, a very eminent Importer of Wine.—Rev. Dr. *Reuben Clarke*, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, Vicar of *Chigwell*, Rector of St. *Magnus* near *London-Bridge*, and Uncle to the Hon. Mr. Baron *Clarke*.—Rev. Dr. *Adams*, Maſter of *Sidney-Suſſex College, Cambridge*.—Lady *Garrard*, Relict of Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Bart. formerly Lord Mayor of *London*.—Rev. Mr. *Abbot*, Maſter of *Magdalen College, Cambridge*.—*Thomas Robe*, Eſq; in *Cold-Bath-Fields*, formerly many Years in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Middleſex*.—*Winchcomb Howard Packer*, of *Donnington-Caſtle*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Berks*.—Lady *Rous*, Relict of the late Sir *Thomas Rous*, Bart.—Sir *Abraham Shard*, Knt. Son of the late Sir *Iſaac Shard*, Knt.—Sir *James Stewart*, Bart. one of the young Pretender's Officers, in the *New Gaol, Southwark*. (See p. 423.)

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *George Naſh*, preſented to the Rectory of *Broughton Hackett* in *Worceſterſhire*.—Mr. *Gordon*, choſen Lecturer of St. *Matthew*, the new Church at *Bethnal-Green*.—Dr. *St. John Browne*, preſented to a Living in the County of *Cork*, worth 300*l. per Annum*.—Mr. *Jones*, to the Living of *St. Peter*'s in *Briſtol*.—*William Gibſon*, D. D. made a Prebendary or Canon of *Windſor*.—Dr. *Nicolls*, of the *Temple*, made one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

[Promotions *and* Bankrupts *in our next.*]

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *July* 22. to *Aug.* 26.

Chriſtned	Males 666	Females 656	1322
Buried	Males 1162	Females 1177	2339
Died under 2 Years old			883
Between 2 and 5			265
5	10		93
10	20		77
20	30		170
30	40		197
40	50		224
50	60		158
60	70		120
70	80		108
80	90		37
90 and upwards			7
			2339

Hay 30 to 34*l.* a Load.

THE

ERRAT. *P.* 390. *Col.* 1. *l.* 7. *r.* more or leſs. *P.* 410. *Col.* 1. *l.* 41. *r.* of Blood.

THE Siege of *Charleroy* having been carried on by a Detachment from the *French* Army under the Prince of *Conti*, whilſt Marſhal *Saxe*, with the main Body of their Army, lay at *Tirlemont*, or between that and *Namur*, the ſame was puſhed with ſuch Vigour, that on the 22d *ult.* O. S. the Gariſon were obliged to ſurrender Priſoners of War, being in Number about 1500 *Auſtrians* and *Dutch*, after which the Prince of *Conti*'s Detachment joined their Grand Army, and thereby rendered it much ſuperior to the Allied Army; but as the latter had poſted themſelves behind the *Mehaigne*, and between that River and the *Maes*, the *French* durſt not venture to attack them, ſo that nothing but Skirmiſhes between advanced Parties happened. In the mean Time Marſhal *Saxe* was contriving to cut off the Communication between the Allied Army and the Places from whence they drew their Proviſions, as well as to intercept the Train of Artillery, and a great Body of Recruits coming to them from *Germany*. For this Purpoſe he detach'd Count *Lowendahl*, with a large Body of Troops, towards *Huy*, whilſt he, with the main Body, made a Feint as if he was marching to attack the Allies in their Camp. Count *Lowendahl*, ſucceeded ſo far in his Deſign, as to make himſelf Maſter of *Huy*; but the Artillery and Recruits from *Germany*, having had timely Notice, altered their Route, and by forced Marches got into *Maeſtricht*. However, as the *French* had, by the taking of *Huy*, and by poſſeſſing themſelves of all the Paſſes by Land, between *Maeſtricht* and *Namur*, rendered it impoſſible for the Allied Army to receive any Proviſions or Reinforcements from *Holland*, *Maeſtricht*, or *Leige*, it became neceſſary for them to paſs the *Maes*; which they did on the 18th Inſtant, at *Namur*, and encamp'd at *O'hay*, near *Grand Pré*, about two Leagues and an half from *Namur*, in the Way to *Luxembourg*, having left their Rear Guard at *Waſieges* and *Neſtle*, conſiſting of General *Trips*'s Corps, the greateſt Part of the Grenadiers of the Army, and ſome Cavalry, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Smiſſaert* and Major General *Lindman*, who were to follow the Army in a Day or two. Before the Allied Army paſſed over the *Maes*, on the 15th Inſtant, there happened a ſmart Skirmiſh between *Boneff* and *Ramillies*, where a *French* Corps of about 6000 Men were poſted. They were vigorouſly attacked by *Trips*'s Corps, *Frangipani*'s Regiment, ſome of *Ligne* and *Stirum*'s Dragoons, and the Regiment of *Betlem*. Theſe latter were at firſt repulſed, with the Loſs of ſome Men, and of five Pieces of Cannon; but the Attack being renewed, the Cannon were retaken, and a great Slaughter made of the Enemy. Five Hundred Horſe, and 250 Priſoners fell into the Hands of the Allies, with 12 Officers, amongſt whom is a Brigadier and a Lieutenant Colonel. The Prince of *Monaco*, who was wounded at the Battle of *Dettingen*, and ſeveral other Officers of Rank, and a great Number of private Men, are ſaid to have been killed upon the Spot; moſt of the Genſdarmes were killed or taken.

On the 5th of laſt Month, the *Auſtrian* and *Piedmonteſe* Armies in *Italy* united together on the *Trebia*, and the former abandoned the Siege of *Placentia*, having firſt demoliſhed all their Works before that Place. On the 9th, 10th and 11th, the whole *Sardinian* Army, with the greateſt Part of the *Auſtrian* paſſed the *Po* at *Purpeneſa*, and every Thing was preparing to force the Paſſage of the *Lambro*, in order to bring the combined Armies of *France* and *Spain* to a general Engagement, or oblige them to evacuate the *Lodeſan*, whilſt General *Botta* with the reſt of the *Auſtrian* Army was left upon the other Side of the *Po*, to prevent their retiring again and fortifying themſelves in *Placentia*. Before the End of laſt Month, the *French* and *Spaniards* having been drove from moſt of their Poſts upon the *Lambro*, and the King of *Sardinia* with the whole united Army having paſſed that River, the former, in order to avoid coming to an Engagement, reſolved to retreat over the *Po*, which brought on the Battel on the 10th Inſt. *N. S.* of which we have already given the *Sardinian* Account *; and the *Auſtrian* Accounts are much the ſame; but by the *French* Accounts, the Battle was only between their Rear Guard and the Detachment under General *Botta*, in which, they ſay, they got the Victory, and are accordingly ſinging *Te Deum*. In the mean Time Troops are marching with great Diligence from the interior Provinces of *France* towards *Italy*; and Letters of a very old Date from *Gap* in *Dauphiny* ſay, that a Camp was formed there, on which there was, on the firſt of laſt Month *O. S.* 32,000 Men, and more daily expected.

On the 16th Inſt. about five in the Morning, after a lingering conſumptive Illneſs, his *Daniſh* Majeſty, *Chriſtian* VI. departed this Life at *Hetſcholm*, in the 47th Year of his Age, and 16th of his Reign; and is ſucceeded by his Son *Frederick* V. who was the ſame Day proclaimed in the uſual Manner. The old King, ſome Days before his Death, gave Orders for releaſing the thirteen *Swediſh* Rebels, that had been taken into Cuſtody upon their landing at *Bergen*, and they immediately ſet out for *Sweden*.

ENTER-

* *See Page 368.*

ENTERTAINMENT *and* POETRY.

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18. Philoſophical Tranſactions. Numb. 476, for *April*, *May*, *June*, and *July*, 1745. Printed for *C. Davis*.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

24. S. S. Patrum Apoſtolicorum Barnabæ, Hermis, Clementis, Ignatii & Polycarpi opera genuina. Cura R. Ruſſel, A. M. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Proſtant apud G. Ruſſel, price 12*s.* in Boards.

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* 26. An Introduction to Moral Philoſophy. By *Ed. Bentham*, B. D. Edit. 2. Printed for *S. Birt*, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

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SERMONS.

39. A Sermon preach'd before the Houſe of Lords, on *June* 11. By the Biſhop of *Bangor*. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*. For whom is likewiſe printed,

40. A Sermon on the ſame Occaſion before the Houſe of Commons. By *Tho. Hayter*, D. D.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1746.

ne farther MEMOIRS *of the late Earl of* KILMARNOCK *and Lord* BALMERINO, *who were executed on* Tower-Hill, Aug. 18. (See p. 408,409.)

THE *Boyds* (the Family Name of the Earls of *Kilmarnock*) were famous in *Scotland* for ſeveral Centuries, having borne almoſt every great Office in that Kingdom; ſo that they nd diſtinguiſhed in the *Scottiſh* Hiſtory as llant Commanders and able Stateſmen. is a Lowland Name, and therefore not w the Name of a Clan (Vaſſalage haing been long ſince aboliſhed in that Part the Country) and the Title of Earl *Kilmarnock* is taken from a Royal Bough of that Name, in the Shire of *Cunngham*. The firſt of the Family who had s Title was *William* Lord *Boyd*, Great randfather of the late unhappy Earl. He as created Earl of *Kilmarnock* by King *harles* II. being a Man of Wit and Learng, and making a great Figure in that ing's Court. He was ſucceeded by his deſt Son *William*, and he by his Son *illiam*, the Father of our unfortunate arl. This Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Father of e laſt Earl, was, from Principle, a zeaus Whig, and in the Rebellion in 1715, his own perſonal Intereſt, raiſed 200 en in the Town of *Kilmarnock* and its eighbourhood, for the Service of King *eorge* I. It was on this Occaſion, that the te Earl, then Lord *Boyd*, firſt bore Arms, o' but 11 Years old, and ſhew'd ſuch lacrity in the Service as gave the Earl his ather great Satisfaction; who dying two Years after, was ſucceeded by this his Son *William*, as Earl of *Kilmarnock*, then but about 13 Years of Age.

He was educated in the Univerſity of *Glaſgow*, where he acquir'd ſome Share of Learning, but ſoon ſhewed himſelf more inclined to Pleaſure than Study; however he had conſiderable natural Abilities, and ſoon paſs'd in the World for a young Nobleman of good Senſe and quick Parts. He often reſided in *London* for ſeveral Months, and the Company he kept was ſuch as plainly ſhew'd his Attachment to the preſent Government, from whom alſo he had a Penſion. For when he came to his Eſtate he found it greatly incumbered, and his own profuſe Way of Life tended more and more to impair it. He at length made his Addreſſes to the Lady *Anne Levingſton*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Linlithgow* and *Callandar*, who being taken with his agreeable Perſon and genteel Addreſs, married him without her Mother's Conſent. It does not appear, that he entertain'd any Thoughts of deſerting his Loyalty or joining the Rebels, till after the Battle of *Preſton-Pans*. Then the Narrowneſs of his Fortune, and his expenſive Way of Life, join'd with the Succeſs of the Rebels, which was greatly magnified, and the Inſtigation of their Friends, who beſet him on all Sides, induc'd him to take that fatal Step, in order to better his Fortune, for which he deſervedly loſt his Head on the Scaffold, tho', to his Honour, with all the rational Marks of a ſincere Penitence for that raſh Action, as well as for all the Follies and Irregularities of his Life. He was taken at the Battle of *Culloden*, or rather ſurrender'd, when he found he could not eſcape. He was much careſs'd by the young Pretender, declar'd

of his Privy Council, made Colonel of his Guards, and promoted to the Degree of a General; ſo that, it ſeems, he enter'd deep into the Rebellion, tho' contrary to his Conſcience and inward Principle, and in Violation of his Oath ſolemnly and often repeated; as he declared with Grief and Remorſe to Mr. *Foſter*, when he attended him in the *Tower*. This unfortunate Earl left 3 Sons: Lord *Boyd*, the eldeſt, has a Commiſſion in his Majeſty's Forces, and behav'd himſelf gallantly under the Duke in the Battle of *Culloden*, tho' he knew his Father was Commander of a Troop in the Rebel Army they were going to engage. Another Son was with the Earl his Father in the Rebellion, but eſcap'd after the Battle of *Culloden*; and the third has a Commiſſion in the Navy, and is now in Commodore *Barnet*'s Fleet.

Arthur Lord *Balmerino*, who was executed with the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, was deſcended of a younger Branch of the noble Family of *Elphingſton*, of which many for ſeveral Ages were Men of Eminence in *Scotland*. *John*, the third Lord *Elphingſton*, by his Intereſt at Court, in the Beginning of the Reign of K. *James* I. got his ſecond Son *James* created a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Balmerino*; his eldeſt Son ſucceeding him in the Title of *Elphingſton*. This firſt Lord *Balmerino*, who was made Secretary of State, and Preſident of the Court of Seſſion in *Scotland*, was tried for High Treaſon at *St. Andrews* in 1609, for that he, being a profeſs'd Proteſtant, having often preſs'd K. *James* to write a Letter of Compliment to the Pope, and his Majeſty refuſing it, *Balmerino* wrote a Letter, and thruſting it among ſeveral Diſpatches, which he brought the King to ſign juſt as he was going a hunting, his Majeſty in a Hurry ſign'd that Letter, which was ſent away, and afterwards mention'd by Cardinal *Bellarmine* to the King's Diſadvantage. However, tho' he was found Guilty, after having been detain'd in Priſon for ſome Time, the King pardon'd him, and reſtor'd his Blood and Eſtate. His Son, and afterwards his Grandſon, ſucceeded to the Title, which laſt was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, the fourth Lord *Balmerino*, who, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, was made General of the Mint, and Sheriff of the County of *Edinburgh*; and in 1713, was elected one of the 16 Peers for *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great Britain*. This Lord was ſucceeded by *James*, his younger Son by his firſt Wife, who having been bred to the Law, made a conſiderable Figure at the Bar, and afterwards on the Bench, in *Scotland*. He died in 1744, and leaving no Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his Brother *Arthur*, the unhappy Lord *Balmerino*, Son of *John*, the fourth Lord, by his ſecond Wife, Daughter of *Arthur Roſs*, Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*.

This Lord had but a ſmall Eſtate, but was Ground Landlord and Lord of the Manor of *Colton*, a long Street in the Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, leading to *Leith*, and had alſo ſome other ſmall Matters in the Shire of *Fife*. He was unhappily educated in the Principles in which he died, and had always diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his Zeal for them. He had led a military Life, which gave him high Notions of Honour: As for Books, he was but little acquainted with them; and tho' he was quick in Repartee, yet he never affected to reaſon. In the Rebellion in 1715, he had a Captain's Commiſſion in the King's Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Argyle*; and told his Grace, who ſuſpected his Loyalty, that whilſt he had the Honour to bear King *George*'s Commiſſion, he would act with Fidelity. But when the Pretender landed in *Scotland*, he ſent his Commiſſion to the Duke, ſaying, he had given his Honour to ſerve the Pretender as ſoon as he arriv'd. His Principles, however abſurd and inconſiſtent, thus leading him to eſpouſe the Pretender's Party, and his Circumſtances at the Time of the Rebellion being very much perplexed, 'tis no Wonder that he readily enter'd into it; and that he perſiſted in his miſtaken Notion to the laſt. He commanded the ſecond Troop of the young Pretender's Life Guard, which was call'd *Elphingſton*'s Troop of Horſe. He was taken by the *Grants*, who to the Number of 600, came to join the Duke of *Cumberland*, after the Battle of *Culloden*, and delivered up to his Royal Highneſs on *April* 21. (See p. 253.) Among other Stories told of him, whilſt he was in the *Tower*, 'tis ſaid, his Lady, whom he us'd to call his *Peggy*, came to *London* ſoon after him, and frequently attended him in the *Tower*, having Lodgings in *Smithfield*: That ſhe was at Dinner with him when he was informed that the Warrant was come down for his Execution the next *Monday*; which greatly ſurprized her: But he deſir'd her not to be concern'd at it; if the King had given me Mercy, ſaid he, I ſhould have been glad of it; but ſince otherwiſe, I am very eaſy; for 'tis what I expected, and therefore am not ſurpriz'd at it. His Lady was ſtill very melancholy, and roſe from Table; at which he ſtarted from his Chair, and ſaid, *Pray, my Lady ſit down, for it ſhall not ſpoil my Dinner*. Upon which ſhe ſat down again, but was ſo diſturb'd that ſhe could eat nothing.

* M'Donald, *lately executed, ſaid, L.* Balmerino *came over with the young Pretender to Scotland.*

Tho' we have given, in our last, a succinct and clear Account of the Behaviour and Execution of these two Lords, yet we shall here add a few Particulars.

Mr. *Foster*, who attended the Earl of *Kilmarnock* in the *Tower*, has publish'd an Account of his Behaviour after his Sentence, and on the Day of his Execution: And Mr. *Ford* printed an Account of the Behaviour both of the Earl and of Lord *Balmerino* on the Day they were executed, which was said to be publish'd by the Authority of the Sheriffs. In some Things they agree, and in some they differ: Particularly, Mr. *Ford* says, it was at the Request of Lord *Kilmarnock*, that his Head was not held up and expos'd by the Executioner, as indeed neither his nor Lord *Balmerino*'s were. Whereas Mr. *Foster* says, when the Earl was told, that his Head would be held up, and shewn to the Multitude as the Head of a Traitor, his Lordship express'd no Manner of Concern about it; and neither he nor those others who attended him, ever heard that he desired it might be omitted, and they were surpriz'd when they found it was. All that he desir'd was, that four Persons might receive his Head in a red Cloth, that it might not roll about the Scaffold; which was done. The Earl confess'd to Mr. *Foster*, that his careless and dissolute Life, by which he had reduced himself to great and pressing Difficulties, was the original Cause of his entering into the Rebellion. As to his Lady, he said, that tho' she was bred in different Sentiments, he thought her now more inclined to Whiggish than *Jacobite* Principles, and that instead of exciting him to it, she had dissuaded him from joining the Rebels. He solemnly denied his having any Hand in any Order for destroying the Prisoners before the Battle of *Culloden*, and that he ever knew of any Order for giving no Quarter, till he was a Prisoner at *Inverness*. When he heard of Lord *Cromertie*'s Reprieve, he said he was extremely glad of it, and did not think, in the least, that any Injustice was done to himself. He own'd, that being induced by the strong Desire of Life, he had greatly falsify'd in his Speech to the Lords, when he said he chose voluntarily to surrender at the Battle of *Culloden*; for that he had no Intention to surrender, his only View being to facilitate his Escape, by getting up behind a Dragoon, thinking the Body to which he was advancing were not the King's, but *Fitz-James*'s Horse. He desired that his retracting this Untruth might be publish'd to the World, that he might not be suppos'd as presuming to appear before the Tribunal of God with a Lye in his Mouth. The Day before his Execution he sent a Letter to his Son the Lord *Boyd*, wherein he gave him excellent and wise Instructions with regard to the future Conduct of his Life, putting him in Mind of his Duty to God and his Country, and to all Mankind, and earnestly exhorting him to continue in his Loyalty to his present Majesty, and the Succession to the Crown, as by Law established, looking on that as the Basis of the Civil and Religious Liberty and Property of every Individual in the Nation. He desir'd him to comfort his unhappy Mother, and to take Care of his Brothers, and to use all his Interest to get a Pardon for him who had been in the Rebellion; and to advise him to go to *Geneva*, where his Principles of Religion and Liberty would be confirm'd, and to stay there till he saw whether a Pardon could be procured him. The Earl continued all the Morning of his Execution, perfectly calm, serene, and unruffled. When General *Williamson* inform'd him, that the Sheriffs were come for the Prisoners, he said, *General, I am ready; I'll follow you.* He met Lord *Balmerino* at the Foot of the Stairs, and embrac'd him, who said, *My Lord, I am heartily sorry to have your Company in this Expedition.* The Paper said in our last to be read by Mr. *Foster* to the Sheriffs, was not then read, but was left with him to publish after his Lordship's Death, as it accordingly was; but Mr. *Foster* made a Declaration to the same Purpose in his Lordship's Name, to which he assented. Then Mr. *Foster* kneeled down with him and the whole Company, and pray'd for him. Tho' his Mind had been much fortified against the Fear of Death, yet when he was stepping into the Scaffold, struck with all the solemn *Apparatus* of his Execution, he said to Mr. *Home*, Home, *this is terrible!* which however he pronounced in such a Manner as shewed no Signs of a broken or disconcerted Mind. In short, his Behaviour was so humble and resign'd, that not only his Friends but the Spectators were deeply affected, and even the Executioner burst into Tears. With a Countenance perfectly serene and compos'd, he embrac'd his Friends, and took his final Leave of them, saying, he found himself perfectly easy and resign'd; and laying down his Head for the last Time, he gave the Signal in two Minutes, by dropping his Handkerchief, as he told the Executioner he would do.

We have less to say of the Lord *Balmerino*, as there are no authentick Accounts of his Behaviour but on the Day of his Execution. His mistaken Principles and general Character have been already mention'd. What is chiefly remarkable is the Conference he had with Lord *Kilmarnock*, in the House where they repos'd themselves before the Execution; which is related by Mr. *Ford*,

but more particularly by Mr. *Foſter*. We are told, that whilſt the two Lords were there in their ſeparate Apartments (where they both refreſh'd themſelves twice with a Bit of Bread and a Glaſs of Wine) Lord *Balmerino* ſent to the Earl of *Kilmarnock* to deſire a ſhort Interview with him; which the latter readily agreed to: Accordingly, Lord *Balmerino* being introduc'd into the Earl's Apartment, aſk'd him, *whether he ever ſaw or knew of any Order, ſign'd by the Prince* (as he call'd the Pretender's Son) *to give no Quarter at the Battle of* Culloden? *Kilmarnock* anſwer'd, *No*; and *Balmerino* reply'd, *Nor I neither*; *and therefore it ſeems to be an Invention to juſtify their own Murder.* The Earl ſaid, *he did not think this Inference could be drawn from it*; *for when he was a Priſoner at* Inverneſs, *he was inform'd by ſeveral Officers, that there was ſuch an Order, ſign'd* George Murray, *and that it was in the Duke's Cuſtody.* *Balmerino* anſwer'd ſhort, George Murray! *why then they ſhould not charge it on the Prince.* Then he embrac'd and took his Leave of the Earl, in theſe generous Words, *My dear Lord* Kilmarnock, *I am only ſorry that I cannot pay all this Reckoning alone*; *once more, farewel for ever!* Lord *Balmerino* died in a profeſſed Adherence to the miſtaken Principles he had imbib'd from his Cradle; as Lord *Kilmarnock* ſays in the Paper he left behind him: And this, together with his natural Temper, made Lord *Balmerino* die with the more Aſſurance and leſs Concern; whereas the Earl confeſſes in the ſame Paper, that he engaged in the Rebellion, in Oppoſition to his own Principles, and to thoſe of his Family, *&c.* of which he heartily repented. When the Under-Sheriff came for Lord *Balmerino*, his Lordſhip ſaid, he ſuppos'd it was over with Lord *Kilmarnock*, and aſk'd how the Executioner perform'd his Office; which being inform'd of, he ſaid it was well done, and told thoſe who were with him, that he would detain them no longer, for he did not deſire to protract his Life. When he was refreſhing himſelf with a Glaſs of Wine, he told the Company, he hop'd they would drink to him *ain Degree ta Haiven, one Step to Heaven.* He perſiſted to the laſt in declaring his Ignorance as to the Order for giving no Quarter, and ſaid he would not have acted under ſuch Order, as being unmilitary, and unbecoming a Soldier. Tho' his Principles were entirely *Jacobite*, yet we are told, that he acknowledged his Majeſty to be a Prince of the greateſt Magnanimity and Mercy. The Regimentals he appear'd in, were the ſame he wore at the Battle of *Culloden*. When he came on the Scaffold, he look'd on the Block, and call'd it his *Pillow of Reſt*; and ſaid, that his Behaviour, which ſome might think bold, aroſe from his Confidence in God, and a clear Conſcience. The Paper he read, was of ſuch a Nature, that Mr. *Ford* ſays, nothing but the higheſt Authority could juſtify the publiſhing it. His laſt Prayer, according to him, was, *O Lord, reward my Friends, forgive my Enemies,* * * * * * * *and receive my Soul* *. He had ſhew'd the Executioner where to ſtrike, and bid him do it reſolutely, *for in that would conſiſt his Mercy*; but gave the Signal ſo ſuddenly, which was the dropping down of his Arms, as occaſion'd the unlucky falſe Stroke, mentioned in our laſt; tho' that, in all Likelihood, depriv'd him of Senſe, as the next did of his Life.

The Accounts publiſh'd concerning theſe two unhappy Lords have been attack'd in Converſation, from the Pulpit, in News Papers and Pamphlets. But as the Objections made to them ſeem moſt of them trifling, and ſhew no very good Spirit on either Side, and People ſeem to be pretty well tired with the Controverſy, we ſhall not trouble our Readers much about it. One Writer, who calls himſelf a *Weſtminſter Scholar*, finds fault with Mr. *Foſter* for repreſenting Lord *Kilmarnock* as a Penitent. The following Paragraph will ſhew his Candor. "As to the *Revolution Principles*, ſays he, which he (*viz.* Lord *Kilmarnock*) pretended to have always profeſſed, this Paſſage will admit of a ſhort Diſcuſſion. The Word Revolution ſignifies *Change*; it was adapted to this Government on the laſt King *William*'s aſcending the Throne, when a very great Change took Place, and has ever ſince been call'd the *Revolution*. Every Man who deſires or wiſhes for another Change, may ſay that he profeſſes Revolution Principles, and yet ſtudy to undermine the preſent Conſtitution. It is to be fear'd that this is the Revolution Principle boaſted of, in Mr. *Foſter*'s Narrative of Lord *Kilmarnock*'s Behaviour, while under Sentence of Death." Which the Author of *the Weſtminſter Scholar corrected* calls an unnatur'd Conſtruction. The firſt mention'd Writer calls Lord *Kilmarnock* a Diſſenter, tho' he was no Diſſenter in *Scotland*, but of the

* *In an Appendix to a Pamphlet againſt Mr.* Ford's *Account of Lord* Balmerino, *a Gentleman ſays, That he attended the Execution of the ſaid Lord, and was one of thoſe who held the Cloth to receive his Head*; *and was ready to make Oath, if required, that he heard no Prayer made by Lord* Balmerino: *And if there had been any Prayer, he muſt have heard it, as well as any other Perſon preſent.*

the eſtabliſh'd Church there: And having brought in the Word *Diſſenter*, he in general Terms repreſents the Diſſenters as joining in the Rebellion, from Diſcontent at not being able to get the Teſt Act repealed; tho' not one Diſſenter in *England* was in the Rebellion; and but few of the eſtabliſh'd Kirk in *Scotland*. So that this, ſurely, is as ill-natur'd a Conſtruction as the other.

The Author of the *Seaſonable Thoughts*, &c. who ſpeaks of the Earl of *Kilmarnock* as falling an exemplary Pattern of noble Penitence, is diſpleas'd with Mr. *Ford* for raiſing Lord *Balmerino*'s Character too high, beſtowing lofty Epithets upon him, aſcribing to him *Greatneſs of Soul*, &c. The Pamphlet, which is addreſs'd to Mr. *Ford*, is writ with ſome Spirit and Judgment, but with a good deal of Aſperity. For a Sample we ſhall give our Readers the following Paragraph.—"Nor is Patience in ſuffering, a Proof of Innocence, or Goodneſs of the Cauſe, for which the Criminal ſuffers. Thoſe execrable Impoſtors and Blaſphemers, *John of Leyden*, our *Hacket* and *Coppinger*; thoſe deſperate Aſſaſſines, *Javregny*, *Cavilliac*, and our *Felton*, with whom I may rank that young Imp of Jacobitiſm *James Sheppard*; and thoſe dreadful Plotters, *Garnet* and *Guy Vaux*, might compare with any of the primitive Martyrs, for Patience under their Torments; which, tho' many of them were exquiſite, were far ſhort of their horrid Impieties. We can draw therefore, no infallible Argument to prove the Truth of any Principle, from the viſible Conſtancy of its Profeſſor, or the Innocence of a Sufferer, from his Reſolution in ſuffering Pain. The *French Lacquey*, who ſatisfied himſelf with dancing upon the Scaffold, when he was brought to be broken upon the Wheel, and our *Scots Nobleman*, who regaled himſelf with Snuff when he came to the Block, are enough to prove, that tho' Motives be different, they produce ſometimes, at leaſt to all Appearance, the ſame Effects. So true it is, that after all the Diſproportion between Great Men and the Vulgar, or the Good and Bad, both ſorts often meet Death with the ſame Face; but ſtill with this inward and inviſible Diſtinction, that Faith, Conſcience, or a true Senſe of Honour, preſerves the Decorum in one, which, in the other, proceeds from an harden'd Boldneſs, from Ignorance and Stupidity impenetrable, which give their Thoughts Liberty to be otherwiſe entertain'd, and cloud them from comprehending the Enormity of Evil they are involved in. So that this contumacious Contempt of Death, which ſome haughty Malefactors affect to aſſume at their Executions, (and which appears to have been the Caſe with our Champion) is properly nothing elſe, but the Fear or Inability of calmly conſidering and looking it in the Face; and all their pretended Bravery or Defiance may be ſaid to do the ſame Office only to their Minds, that the Headband, or Night-Cap does to their Eyes.—For your further Conviction, I cannot avoid giving you the Earl of *Kilmarnock*'s Sentiments on this Head, the Morning of his Execution.—*For, a Man who has led a diſſolute Life, and yet believes the Conſequences of Death, to put on an Air of Daringneſs and abſolute Intrepidity, muſt argue him to be very ſtupid, or very impious.*

We ſhall conclude all with a Paſſage from another Pamphlet, the Writer of which however ſuppoſes, that upon different Motives both (to the Eyes of Men) died well. But ſpeaking of the two Accounts, he ſays: "To ſay the Truth, I cannot help thinking, that theſe Accounts very much reſemble the Lords that ſuffered; the firſt of them is haſty, vehement and full of Fire, like its Heroe, the Lord *Balmerino*; the ſecond is calm, gentle and full of Moderation, like its Subject, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*; and if thoſe unfortunate Noblemen may be allow'd to have been lucky in any Accident whatever, attending ſo melancholy a Cataſtrophe as theirs, I think it was in having two ſuch Hiſtorians to commemorate their dying Behaviour, as the zealous Mr. *F——d*, and the accurate Mr *F——r*."

As the Verſes we have inſerted in the Poetry, (p. 475) ſhew a partial Extreme on one Side, ſo the following ſavour of no leſs Partiality on the other.

Upon the different Accounts *of the Behaviour of the Two executed Lords.*

IF *F—d* and *F——r* haply diſagree,
What is a *trivial circumſtance* to me?
But this, of their *two heroes*, I remark,
Howe'er *th' hiſtorians* leave us in the dark;
Old *rough and tugged* much *out-man'd the earl*;
And though *miſtaken*, was *a ſteady Carl*.
The *earl's converſion* is an obvious thing,
If not to *Chriſt*, at leaſt, to *George* our *King*.

From the London Evening Poſt.

Oppreſſions *and* Extortions *of* GOALERS.

SIR,

I BEG, thro' your Means, to convey to the Publick ſome Thoughts on a ſcandalous Practice that prevails, as I am inform'd, *thro' all the Circuits of this Kingdom*, that is, *The Goalers making their poor Priſoners pay Fees, after they are acquitted on their*

their Trials; this great Grievance prevail'd too long, even in this Metropolis; but in the Mayoralty of Alderman *Barber* was redreſs'd, and ever ſince, all thoſe who are acquitted at the *Old Baily*, are immediately diſcharg'd without paying any Fees. What led me to this, was, being the other Day at *Hertford* Aſſizes, a poor labouring Man was tried *(with a very great Rogue)* for ſtealing ſome Skins and ſelling them, *&c.* It appear'd by the ſtrongeſt Proof, that the poor Man had no Hand in ſtealing them, for he was gathering Peas, near 20 Miles from the Place, when the Fact was committed; but afterwards travelling near *Watford* for Work, the Rogue gave him 1*s.* 6*d.* to carry a Bag for him, wherein the Skins were; and no Proof appearing that he knew of their being ſtole, and having a good Character, he was *acquitted*, and the Perſon that ſtole them found Guilty; but this poor innocent Man was ſtill detain'd in Goal: For what, any humane reaſonable Man would aſk? Why, till he could raiſe near 10*s.* for his Fees. The poor Man had ſpent all his Summer's Getting towards maintaining himſelf in Goal; and his Wife and Child, who came up to work with him, had pawn'd every Thing they could towards his Support: What Cruelty can exceed this? Is not lying in Goal a ſufficient Puniſhment for an innocent Man? This Grievance calls aloud for Redreſs; and 'tis hoped each County will come into ſome Methods to prevent their Gaolers from ſtripping the Innocent, under Colour of Law.——The Editor of the laſt Edition of *State Trials* has ſet this Matter (as well as ſome other Abuſes in Goalers,) in a clear Light; I ſhall therefore conclude this Letter with the following Extract from his Preface.

"Another thing (ſays he) in which our Law ſeems defective, is the Want of ſome farther Guard againſt the Packing of Juries and the Oppreſſions and Extortions of Goalers; as to the latter, I fear no Remedy will be effectual while they are ſuffer'd to buy and ſell their Places; for while that is permitted, they will be under ſtronger Temptations than Men of their Character and Function uſually reſiſt, to exact more than is their Due; the Thing itſelf has the Appearance of Hardſhip, to force a Man into Goal againſt his Will, and yet oblige him to pay for his Admiſſion into it: If he be guilty, the Puniſhment of the Law ſhould be deem'd ſufficient; but if innocent, the Hardſhip is ſtill the greater, eſpecially where it falls upon the Indigent and Neceſſitous.

It is chiefly owing to this, that our Goals ſwarm with Multitudes of miſerable Objects, who lie there (very often) Year after Year, without any Hope of Redemption; ſo that when they have ſuffer'd [illegible] Penalty of the Law, they have a ſ[illegible] Puniſhment ſtill to undergo for the [illegible] payment of Fees, a Debt which is [illegible] upon them againſt their Conſent, and [illegible] often out of their Power to diſcha[illegible] whereby the poor Wretches are, in E[illegible] condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment, [illegible] Thing very odious in the Eye of the La[illegible] even for great and heinous Crimes.

How much better would it be for [illegible] Publick to allow the Goaler a reaſon[illegible] Salary, inſtead of theſe Perquiſites, w[illegible] ariſe from the Miſeries of the Unfortu[illegible] who are thereby often neceſſitated to [illegible] diſhoneſt and unlawful Methods to [illegible] themſelves to pay them?

While Priſoners are thus long detai[illegible] the true Deſign of Goal-Deliveries [illegible] never be anſwer'd: For how are Priſo[illegible] benefited by Goal-Deliveries, if after [illegible] Law has done with them, they may ſtil[illegible] detain'd for Fees, they will, perhaps, [illegible] be able to pay?

A further Miſchief ariſing from this [illegible] Detention of Priſoners, is, that it de[illegible] the principal End of all Law and Ju[illegible] All Puniſhments below capital are inte[illegible] to reform the Criminal, and deter [illegible] from offending again; but as our Goals [illegible] manag'd, it is to be fear'd they brut[illegible] and harden more Rogues than the [illegible] either reclaims or removes. The Priſo[illegible] are indulg'd in ſo great a Liberty in Ri[illegible] and Debauchery, which the Keepers, [illegible] have the Advantage ariſing from Sale of [illegible] Liquors, find their Account in promot[illegible] and the young Novices are permitted [illegible] contract ſo intimate an Acquaintance [illegible] Familiarity with the old Offenders, that [illegible] Goals are rather the Schools and Nurſ[illegible] of all Manner of Roguery and Wicke[illegible] than proper Places for Correction and [illegible] mendment.

Another Matter of Complaint is, [illegible] intolerable and inhuman Practice of m[illegible] Goalers, who, to extort from their [illegible] happy Gueſts ſuch Sums as they ſhall [illegible] fit to exact, thruſt them, as ſoon as [illegible] arrive within their Dominions, into ſtin[illegible] Dungeons, loading them with Fetters [illegible] Irons, till they can bring them to a C[illegible] pliance with their unjuſt Demands: [illegible] Pretence, indeed, is, that they are ans[illegible] able for their Priſoners, and therefore [illegible] to be allow'd the Uſe of proper Mea[illegible] ſecure them. That this is nothing but [illegible] tence is ſufficiently plain; Money being [illegible] to procure a Releaſe from theſe Shac[illegible] which do then become no longer neces[illegible] for the Safeguard of the Priſoner, ha[illegible] already anſwer'd their real Deſign."

I am, Sir, yours,

An ENGLISHM[illegible]

PROCE[illegible]

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 387.

In the Debate begun in your laſt, the next Speech I ſhall give you was that of P. Furius Philus, *who, in the Character of Sir* J—n Ph—ps, *ſpoke to this Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

NEITHER the Motion which the Hon. Gentleman has now made, nor that which, he ſays, he intends to make, can be ſurprizing to any Gentleman who has peruſed the Eſtimates now upon our Table; but the Arguments he has made uſe of for obtaining our Approbation, muſt be ſurprizing to every one who conſiders the preſent Circumſtances of *Europe*, and the Spirit which appears ſo generally in this Nation for ſupporting our preſent Eſtabliſhment.

Sir, it has always been the Practice of Miniſters to frighten the People with imaginary Dangers, when they have a Mind to bring them into ſuch Meaſures as are inconſiſtent with their Liberties, or ſuch as muſt involve them in a great and unneceſſary Expence. This Practice has been ſo frequent, and is ſo well known, that I muſt think the Invention of our preſent Miniſters a little barren, if they can find no other Method for obtaining our Conſent to what is now propoſed, becauſe it of courſe excites our Curioſity, and prompts us to inquire not only into the Nature of the Dangers we are now threatned with, but alſo the Means by which we have been expoſed to ſuch Dangers; and neither of theſe Inquiries can, in my Opinion, turn out much to the Advantage either of their Character, or of the Project they have now ſet on Foot.

As to the Danger the Liberties of *Europe*, or the Liberties of this Nation, are threatned with from the Event of the preſent War, I always thought it imaginary; and tho' our Miniſters have done what lay in their Power to make it real, I muſt ſtill think of it in the ſame Way. The Liberties of *Europe* can never be in A Danger, as long as there is no ſingle Power in *Europe* ſo great as to render it impoſſible to form a Confederacy ſufficient for giving a Check to its ambitious Views; and this, ſurely, cannot be the Conſequence of the preſent War, let the Event be what B it will. Suppoſing the Armies of *France* and *Spain* ſhould be every where victorious, as theſe two Nations are now under diſtinct Governments, the one will always be a Check upon the other, ſo as to prevent either of them extending their C Views ſo far as to become dangerous to the Liberties of *Europe*; becauſe the other would of courſe become involved in the common Danger. Suppoſe, for Inſtance, that *France*, encouraged by her Victories, ſhould extend her Conqueſts ſo as to be- D come dangerous to the Liberties of *Europe*, is it to be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that *Spain* would not in that Caſe not only abandon her Alliance, but declare againſt her? But ſuppoſe that *Spain* ſhould be ſo blinded by her Revenge, or by her Hopes of E having a Share of the Spoil, as to continue in cloſe Alliance with, and under the Direction of the Court of *France*, would it be impoſſible to form a Confederacy in *Europe* ſufficient not only for putting a Stop to their Conqueſts, but for obliging F them to reſtore all they had conquer'd?

Can any Gentleman deny this, Sir, who conſiders the Circumſtances *Europe* was in at the Beginning of the late Queen's Reign? *Spain* was then under the abſolute Direction of the King of *France*, by which Means he

was in the actual Poſſeſſion not only of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, but of all the Dominions belonging to it, both in *Europe* and *America*. Beſides, he had the King of *Portugal*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn* in Alliance with him. Thus the Power of *France* was at that Time become really formidable to the Liberties of *Europe*, and the ambitious Views of that Nation had been ſufficiently manifeſted by the Meaſures they had purſued during the whole Courſe of the Reign of their then Monarch. Yet this formidable Power was not only check'd, but brought to the Brink of Ruin, by a Confederacy that at firſt conſiſted only of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the *Dutch*, and this Nation; for the Empire was no Party to this Confederacy, nor did any of the other Members thereof at firſt ſeem to give it much Countenance. We muſt therefore conclude, that the Liberties of *Europe* are at preſent in no Danger, nor can they be in any great Danger from the Event of the preſent War, let it be never ſo ſucceſsful on the Part of *France*, becauſe the Powers of *Europe*, eſpecially the *Dutch*, would unite for putting a Stop to the Progreſs of the *French* Arms, as ſoon as they found them beginning to grow dangerous to the Liberties of *Europe*, and would apply to us for our Aſſiſtance, as they did at the latter End of K. *William*'s, and Beginning of Q. *Anne*'s Reign.

We have, therefore, no Reaſon to apprehend the Liberties of *Europe* being in Danger from the Event of the preſent War, and conſequently can have no Reaſon for augmenting our Army, or putting ourſelves to any extraordinary Expence upon that Account. But now, Sir, ſuppoſe that the Liberties of *Europe* were now in real Danger, who is to be blamed for *Europe*'s being expoſed to this Danger? No one will ſay it was *France* that began the War now carrying on upon the Continent, nor did the *French* ſhew the leaſt Intention to make any Conqueſt for themſelves, till provoked to it by our Meaſures. Upon the Death of the Emperor *Charles* VI. the King of *Pruſſia* and the Elector of *Bavaria*, 'tis true, laid Claim to ſome Part of his Dominions in *Germany*, and *Spain* laid Claim to his Dominions in *Italy*. Suppoſe the King of *Pruſſia* had got a Part of *Sileſia*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, a Part of the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Germany*, and Don *Philip* a Part of thoſe in *Italy*, would the Power of *France* have been thereby increaſed, or would the Liberties of *Europe* have been thereby brought into any Danger? What then was our Buſineſs to intermeddle in the Diſputes occaſioned by that Emperor's Death, any other Way than by our good Offices, eſpecially as neither the *Dutch* nor any of the Princes of *Germany* would join with us in any Thing elſe?

Sir, if we had followed the Example, or taken the Advice of our good Allies the *Dutch*, and refuſed to intermeddle in the Diſpute between the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Pruſſia*, any other Way than by our good Offices, I am convinced they would have ſoon come to an Accommodation, which would have prevented any War in *Europe*; for if the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Pruſſia* had come to an Accommodation, even upon the Terms he offered, the *French* could have found no Pretence, nor would they have dared to have ſent an Army into *Germany*; and as little would the *Spaniards* have dared to have ſent an Army into *Italy*, even tho' we had not had a Ship in the *Mediterranean*. In this Caſe the Duke of *Bavaria* muſt have deſiſted from his Claim, the King of *Sardinia* could have acquired no new Slice of the *Milaneſe*, and the Duke of *Lorrain* would then have been choſen Emperor without Oppoſition; ſo that the preſent War, and all the Misfortunes the Houſe of *Auſtria* have met with, are owing to the Queen of *Hungary*'s not accepting

pting the Terms offered her by the
ing of *Pruſſia*, when he firſt entered
leſia; therefore, in order to find
t the Means by which *Europe* has
en expoſed to the preſent Danger,
natever it may be, we muſt inquire
w the Queen of *Hungary* came to
ect the Terms offered her by *Pruſ-*
; and this we may eaſily diſcover
the Papers that have in former
ſſions been laid upon our Table.

As the King of *Pruſſia*'s Claim,
, was not a Claim of Succeſſion,
t a Claim of Right, as it was a
aim that might have been made
on the late Emperor as well as
on his Succeſſor, it was no Breach
or Incroachment upon the *Prag-*
tick Sanction, therefore, tho' we
d, Hand over Head, guarantied
Pragmatick Sanction, we had good
aſon to alledge, that the King of
ruſſia's invading *Sileſia* was no *Ca-*
Fœderis, and conſequently, that
were not obliged to aſſiſt the
ueen of *Hungary* againſt him. This
gument the *Dutch* actually made
of, and in Conſequence thereof
y abſolutely refuſed to aſſiſt her
ainſt the King of *Pruſſia*; but we
k a quite different Courſe; we
only promiſed her our Aſſiſtance,
actually gave it in Money, and
pared for giving it likewiſe in
oops. Before ſhe was attacked by
but the King of *Pruſſia*, we
e her 300,000*l.* and took the *Da-*
and *Heſſian* Troops into actual
: Nay, we went ſtill further, thoſe
oops were ordered to march, and
arge Body of our own Troops
e ordered to make ready for em-
king, and would, I believe, have
barked, if the *Dutch* had not
ely refuſed them a Paſſage, in order
form an Army in *Hanover*, which
s to have been joined by the
oops of that Electorate, juſt then
mented with an Addition of 6000
n; and with this Army, it was
dent, we deſigned to have attack'd
ſia on the Side of *Magdebourg*,
le the Queen of *Hungary* attacked
n on the Side of *Sileſia*.

While we were thus, by our Promiſes, our Money, and our warlike Preparations, encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to reject the Offers of *Pruſſia*, the *French* cunningly pretended to have ſuch pacifick Inclinations, that they would no Way interfere in the Affairs of *Germany*; and for a long while we were ſimple enough to believe them, even tho' they were openly making Preparations to act contrary to their pacifick Profeſſions. What was the Conſequence? Theſe Meaſures at laſt threw the King of *Pruſſia* entirely into the Arms of the *French*; and when they were aſſured of his entering into an Alliance with them, they pulled off the Maſk, and marched two Armies into *Germany*, one to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Bavaria*, and another into *Weſtphalia*, for binding *Hanover* to its good Behaviour, making uſe of the Pretence we had furniſhed them with, that ſince an Army of foreign Troops was to be formed in the Empire, they had a Right to march their Armies into it, in order to preſerve the Conſtitution and Liberties of the *Germanick* Body.

Thus, Sir, it muſt appear, that whatever Danger the Liberties of this Nation, or the Liberties of *Europe*, may be expoſed to by the Event of the preſent War, we have none but ourſelves to blame for it; and as to the Conqueſts that *France* has made, or may hereafter make in *Flanders*, we alone have been the Cauſe of it; for till we ſent our Troops thither, the *French* never offered to attack the Queen of *Hungary* on that Side; and now they have been by us provoked to do ſo, I am afraid, it will not be in her or our Power, without ſome other Aſſiſtance, either to recover what they have taken, or to prevent their taking more. But ſuppoſe they ſhould make an entire Conqueſt of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and ſuppoſe they ſhould get that Conqueſt confirmed to them by a Peace, the Liberties of

Europe could not thereby be expoſed to any real Danger, and much leſs the Liberties of this Nation; for if they ſhould attempt either the one or the other, it would be as eaſy now to form a ſufficient Confederacy againſt them, as it was in the Beginning of the late Queen's Reign, when they were much more powerful than that Conqueſt can now make them.

Having now, I hope, fully explained the Nature of the Danger we are expoſed to from the Event of the preſent War, and the Means by which we have been brought into that Danger, whatever it may be, I muſt next beg Leave to conſider the Danger we are expoſed to from the Event of the preſent Rebellion, and the Means by which we have been brought into that Danger. As to the Nature of this Danger, it admits of a twofold Conſideration; for, I think, we have ſomething to apprehend from the Rebellion's proving unſucceſsful, as well as from its proving ſucceſsful. With Reſpect to the firſt, it is a Maxim in Politicks, confirmed by many Examples in our Hiſtory, that an unſucceſsful Rebellion always adds to the Power and Influence of the Crown; that is to ſay, the Miniſters and Favourites of the Crown; now, as I think their Power already too great, I think we have a great deal to fear from any Increaſe that may be made to that Power by the Defeat of the preſent Rebellion. This is a Danger which we will prevent, if we follow the Footſteps of our brave Anceſtors in the Reign of *Richard* the Second. At that Time, we were threatned with a moſt formidable Invaſion from *France*, a much more formidable than that we are now threatned with, and the Danger was at that Time much greater than it is now, becauſe *France* was then ſo powerful at Sea, that we could not prevent it by our Navy. It was deſigned to be made from *Sluice* in *Flanders*, a Place now in Poſſeſſion of the *Dutch*, which ſhews that *France* had, at that Time, Poſſeſſion of a greater Part of the *Netherlands* than ſhe has at preſent; and inſtead of a pitiful Rebellion in *Scotland*, we had that whole Kingdom, united under their King, our declared Enemies, and ready to invade the Northern Part of this Kingdom, while *France* was preparing to invade the Southern with a Fleet of upwards of 1200 Ships, and an Army of 60,000 fighting Men. This, Sir, was a real Danger, and a moſt juſt Ground of Fear; yet our Anceſtors, at that Time, preferred providing for the Security of their Liberties againſt the Incroachments of Miniſters, before providing for their Security againſt this foreign Danger. A very numerous Army had been raiſed by the King, who, for Want of Pay, were living upon free Quarter here about *London*, and a Parliament was called to raiſe Money for maintaining that Army; but that Parliament, notwithſtanding the Danger they were in from abroad, notwithſtanding the Diſtreſs the Country was in at home, would grant no Money, till they had taken ſuch Meaſures as they thought proper for redreſſing the Grievances, and ſecuring the Liberties of the People.

I do not mention this, Sir, with any Deſign to adviſe our delaying to provide againſt the Rebellion, or the threatned Invaſion; but at the ſame Time that we are providing againſt that Danger, I think, we ought to provide againſt the other. A Place-Bill, a Penſion-Bill, and a Triennial Bill, may be carried on with, and may be as ſoon paſſed, as a Land-Tax or a Malt-Bill; and, I think, we ought to take Care to have the three former aſſented to by the King, before either of the two latter be ſent up to the other Houſe; becauſe from Experience we may judge of the Reception the three former will otherwiſe meet with in that Aſſembly.

bly. If we do not follow this Method: If we do not lay hold of this Opportunity for ſecuring our Liberties againſt the corrupt Influence of Miniſters, I will venture to propheſy, that we ſhall never meet with another; and I recommend this Method with the more Earneſtneſs, becauſe I am fully convinced, that it would be the moſt effectual Method for ſecuring us againſt any Invaſion, as well as for rendering the preſent Rebellion unſucceſsful.

As to the Danger our Religion and Liberties might be in, ſhould the Rebellion prove ſucceſsful, I need ſay nothing of it; becauſe, if we take the Method I have mentioned, I do not think we are in the leaſt Danger of its proving ſucceſsful; and am really ſurprized, that any Gentleman ſhould endeavour to frighten us with ſuch a chimerical Danger. To ſuppoſe, that a Government, provided with a Navy far ſuperior to any their Enemies can fit out againſt them, and with an Army of 60 or 70,000 regular Troops, beſides thoſe we have a Right to call for from our Allies: I ſay, to ſuppoſe, that ſuch a Government is in Danger of being overturned by 3 or 4000 Country Fellows, got together in a diſtant Corner of the Kingdom, is, I think, one of the moſt extravagant Suppoſitions that Cowardice or Puſillanimity can ſuggeſt.

They have, 'tis true, defeated a ſmall Body of our regular Troops, and they have, by Surprize, got Poſſeſſion of the Capital of *Scotland*: What then? We know that we have many more Friends in *Scotland* than Enemies; and if all *Scotland* ſhould declare for the Rebellion, as long as our Fleet, our Army, and the People of *England*, declare for ſupporting the Government, we have nothing to fear. The only Thing we have to fear, is an Inſurrection of a great Part of the People of *England*, which would very probably be followed by a Defection of our Fleets and Armies. This, Sir, would be a juſt Ground of Fear, and certainly the beſt Method for preventing this, is, to give the People Satisfaction with Reſpect to thoſe Laws they have been long calling aloud for.

Do not let us truſt, Sir, to that Spirit and Zeal, which has ſo generally appeared among the People, for ſupporting our preſent Government: We all know from whence that Spirit proceeds: It proceeds from their Love of Liberty, and the Confidence they have, that this Seſſion of Parliament will rectify every Abuſe that has been lately introduced, and remove every Grievance that may hereafter be of dangerous Conſequence to their Liberties. If they ſhould find themſelves diſappointed in their Hopes, by our continuing to ſit and paſs the Money-Bills, without attempting to remove that Grievance which they have ſo generally complained of, and which they think, as it certainly is, of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to their Liberties, that popular Spirit which now prevails may take a very different Turn; and we know how quick and how general ſuch a Turn may be. If this ſhould happen, Sir, a very few foreign Troops landed by Surprize in *England*, or the March of the Rebels into *England*, might raiſe ſuch a Flame as it would be impoſſible for the Government to extinguiſh, or, at leaſt, ſuch a Flame as would occaſion a great deal of Bloodſhed before it could be extinguiſhed.

This, Sir, is the Danger, and the only real Danger we have to guard againſt; and towards expoſing us to this Danger, nothing, I think, can contribute more than the Propoſition now made to us, eſpecially if we ſhould agree to it before making the leaſt Step towards removing that Corruption, which has already, I am afraid, too much undermined our Conſtitution. However artfully the Pill may be gilded by the noble

Lords

Lords who propoſe to raiſe thoſe Regiments for the publick Service; however much their Favourites may boaſt of their Honour, their Courage, their publick Spirit, and diſintereſted Zeal, the People will conſider, that a Regiment in the *Britiſh* Service is a very lucrative, as well as a very pretty Play-thing, eſpecially when it is not to be ſent abroad, or employ'd againſt our foreign Enemies: They will conſider, that the ſeveral Commiſſions under the Colonel are Poſts that are uſually ſold for large Sums of Money, and that conſequently, the Raiſing and Cloathing of the Regiment needs be no Expence, but may be a very great Advantage to the Colonel, beſides the daily Profits it will bring him in after it is raiſed, as long as it continues in the Service. The People will therefore look upon this as a new Scheme of Corruption, inſtead of looking upon it as a Scheme for guarding againſt an Invaſion, or for enabling us to put an End to the Rebellion; and this they will be the more apt to do, becauſe we can have no Occaſion for any new Regiments, conſidering the great Number of regular Troops we have already on Foot, the Facility and Diſpatch with which we may bring our Troops over from *Flanders*, and the little Reaſon we have for employing them any where but for our own Safety at home.

Beſides the Danger, Sir, of giving a Turn to the Spirit of the People, our agreeing to this Propoſition will be attended with another Danger ſtill more to be apprehended at the preſent Conjuncture, which is that of its raiſing Diſſatisfaction, and a Mutiny in our Army. The Officers of our regular Army all think they have, and, I believe, every Gentleman will allow they have a Right to Preferment in its due Courſe; therefore when any new Regiments are raiſed, the oldeſt Lieutenant-Colonels have a Right to have the Command of theſe new-raiſed Regiments conferred upon them, the Majors not preferred in their Room have a Right to be made Lieutenant-Colonels, and ſo in Courſe, down to the loweſt Enſign in our regular Army. From hence we may ſee what a Heartburning it will cauſe in the Army, ſhould we raiſe fifteen new Regiments, and give the Command of them to Noblemen, few of whom were ever before in the Service; and we muſt conclude, that this Heartburning will be greatly increaſed, when we conſider, that theſe noble Colonels are to have the naming and appointing of all their inferior Officers, few of whom, I believe, will be ſuch as either by their Standing, or their Merit, have a Right to any extraordinary Preferment; for without any Deſign to derogate from the Knowledge or Capacity of theſe noble Colonels, I muſt obſerve, that Officers of real Merit are ſeldom the Favourites or Companions of Noblemen who were never in the Army, becauſe they attend their Duty ſo exactly that they have not Time to attend Levees.

Sir, I have very ſeldom been an Advocate for Prerogative, but this of giving Noblemen Commiſſions to raiſe Regiments, with a Privilege to chuſe and appoint all their inferior Officers, is, I think, one of the moſt dangerous Incroachments that was ever made upon the Prerogative of the Crown. Such Regiments muſt always be more at the Devotion of their Colonel than their Sovereign; and this I take to be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the King, the Conſtitution, and the Peace of the Nation. I have always been againſt our keeping up ſtanding Armies; but as long as we do, or as often as we find it neceſſary to do ſo, I ſhall be for keeping the Dependence of that Army as much as poſſible fixed upon the King, or upon the King and Parliament; therefore I muſt always be againſt allowing

any

any Colonel, let his Quality be ever ſo high, the Privilege of appointing his inferior Officers: And I muſt ſay, that thoſe who adviſed his Majeſty to make ſuch a Precedent, were not, in my Opinion, true Friends either to the Crown or to the Conſtitution of this Kingdom.

I could mention ſeveral other Dangers and Inconveniencies that muſt enſue from our agreeing to this Propoſition; but I think it unneceſſary, becauſe, I think, I can ſhow that we have no Occaſion to raiſe any new Regiments, and that if we had, they might be raiſed in the uſual Way, or the Parliament might impower the Crown to raiſe them, without being obliged to grant dangerous Privileges to any particular Set of Men. As to Invaſions, Sir, I think it ridiculous to talk now of our being in Danger of any ſuch. The People have ſo generally manifeſted their Zeal for the Support of the preſent Government, and have naturally ſuch an Averſion both to the *French* and *Spaniards*, that, however much they may amuſe and terrify weak Minds with their Equipments and Preparations for an Invaſion, they will not land a few Troops in *England*, our Navy will prevent its being poſſible for them to land a great Number; and if they ſhould ſteal a few Troops into any Part of *Scotland*, we ſhall have Time enough to prepare for giving them a proper Reception: For preventing an Invaſion therefore, it is quite unneceſſary for us, at this Time, to put ourſelves to the Expence of raiſing any new Regiments; and with regard to the Rebels, as there is not the leaſt Appearance of their being joined or ſupported by any great Number of People in *England*, ſurely we have Troops enough in our Pay for doing what we will with them; for by the moſt authentick Accounts, their Number does not exceed *four* or *five thouſand* Men, and we have now upon the Eſtabliſhment in *Flanders*, and for Guards and Gariſons at home, 43,875 Men of regular Troops, beſides 11,550 Marines.

When I conſider this, Sir, I am really aſhamed to hear Gentlemen talk of our being in any Danger from the Rebellion: But perhaps it may be ſaid, that we muſt not call home our Troops from *Flanders*, leſt by their Abſence the Liberties of *Europe* ſhould be ſwallowed up by *France*. Sir, it was for this very Reaſon I ſet out with ſhewing, that the Liberties of *Europe* are in no Danger from the Event of the preſent War, and therefore we ought not to expoſe our Domeſtick Safety to the leaſt Danger for the Sake of ſupporting the War upon the Continent, nor ought we to put ourſelves to any new Expence upon that Account; for which Reaſon, if the Troops we have now at home be not thought ſufficient for putting an End to the Rebellion, we ought to call over from *Flanders* as many as will be ſufficient, and conſequently we can have no Occaſion for raiſing any new Regiments.

But now ſuppoſing, Sir, that we could not call over any of our Troops from *Flanders*, without expoſing the Liberties of *Europe* to extreme Danger, and that for this Reaſon it would be abſolutely neceſſary for us to raiſe new Regiments for preſerving the Tranquillity of *England*, whilſt the regular Troops we have at home were employed in quelling the Rebellion broke out in *Scotland*, I will engage, Sir, that the Crown, without the Aſſiſtance of any Nobleman or other Grandee, might raiſe fifty Regiments, if neceſſary, for that Purpoſe, provided thoſe that inliſted were aſſured of not being ſent out of *England*, and of being at Liberty after the Expiration of the Time for which they inliſted. In the preſent Method of recruiting, and according to the preſent Rules of our Army, I do not wonder of its being very difficult to find Recruits: On the contrary, I wonder that any

Man

Man in his right Wits does ever inlist: A lifted Soldier is, by our present Regulations, a Slave for Life, and whenever the Government pleases, may be transported to *Gibraltar* or *Minorca*, *Jamaica*, or *Newfoundland*; nor can he prevent this by any Agreement he can make at the Time of inlisting. The *Highland* Regiment is a remarkable, and a late Instance of this: When the *Highland* Companies were first raised, it was generally understood, and publickly declared, that they were to be employed only in preserving the Peace of the Highlands, and consequently were never to march out of that Country; and I make no Doubt but many of the Men agreed with their Captains to have their Discharge after such a Time, or whenever they demanded it. But some Time after, those Companies were regimented, and at last ordered to march for *England*, in order, as they thought, to be transported to *Jamaica*, which, because of the Climate, they look'd on as certain Death. Upon this they thought they had a Right to leave the Service, but they soon found the contrary; for some of them were shot, and many others transported for attempting to make use of this Right.

This being the Case, Sir, we cannot wonder, as I have said, at its being so difficult to find Recruits for our regular Army. No Man in his right Wits would inlist upon such hard Conditions: No Man, I believe, does, unless he is drunk, or hurried out of his Senses by some ungovernable Passion. But there is no Occasion for putting such hard Conditions upon those that may inlist in the new Regiments. As we have by the Establishment 15,768 Men of regular Troops in *Britain*, they, or most of them, might be sent to *Scotland*, and would certainly be sufficient for quelling a Rebellion that does not consist of above 5000 Men, especially as they would be assisted by a great Majority of the People of that Country. There would therefore be no Occasion for sending any of the new-raised Regiments out of *England*, or to keep them standing after the Rebellion's being extinguished, consequently his Majesty might declare by Proclamation, that no Man inlisted in any of these new-raised Regiments should be obliged to march out of *England*, or to serve longer than for six or twelve Months; and if such a Proclamation were published, I am perswaded, his Majesty might, in a few Days, have as many Regiments compleated, as he could have Occasion for, without doing Injustice to, or disobliging any of the old Officers of our regular Army, who might have Preferment, if they desired it according to their respective Ranks in these new Regiments, and would certainly make the Regiments more serviceable than they could be, were they composed of Officers as well as Men, that had never before been in the Service.

Lastly, Sir, supposing it should be thought, that even such a Proclamation as I have mentioned, would not procure Soldiers enough for the new Regiments, and consequently, that the Crown could not by its own Authority, raise any new Regiments, is not the Parliament now sitting? Has not the King and Parliament Authority enough, if they please, to make every Man in the Kingdom a Soldier? I shall not say, that we can make every Man a brave Soldier; but we may oblige every Man from 16 to 60 to inlist; and as Courage is improved by Example, if we make Soldiers, I hope, those noble Lords who have shewn themselves so ready to venture their Lives in the Service of their Country, will, by their Example, make them brave Soldiers. I hope we shall hear no more of noble Colonels sitting in their easy Chair here in *London*, and taking the Profits of their Regiment, without having ever seen it, or at least without having

ver appeared at the Head of their Regiment, unleſs it was at a Review. We muſt, therefore, conclude, that is Majeſty neither was, nor is under any Difficulty about raiſing new Regiments; becauſe if he had, he would, certainly, by his Speech, or by a Meſſage, have deſired us to furniſh him with new Powers for that Purpoſe; conſequently, we muſt conclude, that the raiſing of theſe new Regiments was not a brave and generous Offer, but a humble Supplication from thoſe Noblemen, or, perhaps, a Supplication by Way of a threatning Demand, that they might have a Pretence for having the Pay and Perquiſites of a Colonel of a Regiment; and conſidering the Diſtreſs their Country is in, and the little Occaſion we have for being at the Expence of any new Regiments, we may from thence judge of their Generoſity and publick Spirit.

I hope, Sir, I have now fully explained the Nature of the Danger we are expoſed to from the Rebellion; and, I hope, I have from thence proved, that we neither can, nor ought to agree to the Propoſition now under Conſideration. As to the Means by which we have been brought into this Danger, they have been ſo fully explained in a former Debate, that I ſhall not repeat what was ſaid upon that Occaſion; and therefore ſhall conclude with recommending this Obſervation to your moſt ſerious Conſideration, that in all the Meaſures you take for preſerving the Liberties of *Europe*, you would have a Regard to the Liberties of the *Germanick* Body; and that in all the Meaſures you take for preſerving our preſent Eſtabliſhment, you would have a Regard to the Liberties of the People of *England*; for if you do not, inſtead of preſerving, you will certainly overturn both the one and the other.

I ſhall next give you what was ſaid in this Debate by Servilius Priſcus, *in the Character of* H—ry P-lh-m, *Eſq; which was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

HOWEVER much the Hon. Gentleman may be ſurprized at the Arguments made uſe of for recommending this Motion, no Man who conſiders the Nature of it can, in my Opinion, be under any Surprize; and if thoſe Arguments ſhould be the Occaſion of Gentlemens inquiring into the Nature of the Dangers we are now expoſed to, or the Means by which we were brought into them, it will give me a ſenſible Satisfaction, becauſe, I am ſure, ſuch an Inquiry will contribute to the Succeſs of the Motion; and whether or no it may contribute to the Character of thoſe that brought us into theſe Dangers, is a Queſtion that can give me no Manner of Anxiety. The Miniſters of *France* muſt, certainly, upon a ſtrict Inquiry, appear to be the true and original Authors: Their Pride and Ambition muſt be allowed to be the true Cauſe of our preſent Confuſions, as well as it has been the Cauſe of all the Confuſions which *Europe*, and this Nation in particular, has been involved in for a Century paſt; and I hope no Gentleman in this Houſe is, I am ſure I am not, under any Concern about their Character. Ever ſince the famous Cardinal *Richlieu* ſet the Crown of *France* out of its Leading-ſtrings, as he himſelf expreſſed it, the Miniſters of that Nation have been forming Schemes for ſetting their Neighbours by the Ears together, that they might reap ſome Advantage from the Confuſion: Like true Incendiaries, they ſet their Neighbours Houſes on Fire, that, during the Conflagration, they may have an Opportunity to plunder them of ſome of the moſt valuable Things that belong to them.

This, Sir, has for a long Time been the true Character of the *French* Mi-

Miniſters; no Change, no Death, that has happened at that Court, could put an End to their acting in this Character, nor could it be prevented by any Promiſe, any Engagement, or any Treaty that could be made with, or obtained of them, as was fully manifeſted upon the Death of the late Emperor *Charles* the VIth. They had, for a valuable Conſideration, engaged, they had promiſed as ſolemnly as ever any Promiſe was made, to guaranty the *Pragmatick Sanction* eſtabliſhed by that Emperor; but no ſooner did they hear of his Death, than they began to act contrary to that Promiſe, by inſtigating ſeveral of the Powers of *Europe* to controvert that Right which they had ſolemnly guaranty'd; and inſtead of aſſiſting the Queen of *Hungary* according to their Engagement, they ſent Fleets and Armies to the Aſſiſtance of thoſe who were going to attack her. Inſtead of protecting the Liberties of *Germany*, and the free Election of an Emperor, as they were bound to do by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, they ſent Armies into the Empire to compel the Electors to chuſe the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Could any one, Sir, miſtake the Views of the *French* Miniſters in this their Manner of acting? Was any one ſo blind as not to ſee their true Deſign in all theſe treacherous Proceedings? They had ſecured the Queen of *Spain*, by promiſing to aſſiſt her in her Views upon the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Italy*; they had ſecured the King of *Pruſſia*, by inſtigating him to make, and promiſing to aſſiſt him in making good his Claim upon *Sileſia*; and their next Deſign was to make ſure of having an Emperor of *Germany* in their Intereſt, by getting the Duke of *Bavaria* choſen Emperor, and by putting him in Poſſeſſion of a great Part of the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Germany*. If they had ſucceeded in all this, if we had allowed them to carry this whole Scheme into Execution, I ſhould be glad to know where we could have found, or how we could have formed a Confederacy ſufficient for giving a Check to any further View, Ambition might ſuggeſt to the Miniſters of *France*? In my Opinion, it would have been impoſſible to form any ſuch Confederacy; and we may very eaſily gueſs what would have been the next View, which Ambition would have ſuggeſted to thoſe Miniſters. Sir, after having eſtabliſhed a Vice-Emperor in *Germany*, it is evident that their next View would have been to have eſtabliſhed a Vice-King in *Britain*.

It ſignifies nothing, Sir, to ſay, that the *French* did not begin the War, or that they did not ſhew an Intention to make any Conqueſts for themſelves. The War was in Effect begun by them, becauſe it was begun by thoſe Princes whom they had found Means to make their Tools. And tho' they ſhewed no Intention to make any Conqueſts for themſelves; tho' they made the ſtrongeſt Profeſſions to the contrary, ſurely no Man was credulous enough to believe them. In the laſt War they declared againſt the late Emperor, on Pretence of his oppoſing the Election of *Staniſlaus* to the Crown of Poland, did they not make the ſtrongeſt Profeſſions that they intended no Conqueſts for themſelves? Did not his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by his Miniſter at *Ratiſbon*, declare in the moſt ſolemn Manner to the Diet of the Empire, 'That his Majeſty, contented with what he poſſeſſed, was far 'from deſiring to make uſe of the 'Succeſs of his Arms for extending 'his Frontiers; that he did not heſitate to declare ſolemnly, that he 'had no View to make Conqueſts, 'or to keep any Poſt or Place which 'was of conſequence to the Security 'of the *German* Territory?' Yet notwithſtanding this ſolemn Declaration, did he not make uſe of the Succeſs of his Arms for extending

his Frontier, by annexing to his Crown the whole Dutchy of *Lorrain*, which is certainly of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Security of all the *German* Territories on the Weſt Side of the *Rhine*?

There is, therefore, no truſting to what may appear upon any Occaſion to be the Intention of *French* Miniſters, nor ought we to put any Truſt in their Profeſſions: If we had given no Aſſiſtance to the Queen of *Hungary*, and ſhe had been by that Means obliged to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as might have been preſcribed to her by the Court of *Verſailles*, it is not, I think, to be doubted, that they would not have obliged her, among other Ceſſions, to have yielded the *Auſtrian Netherlands* to the Emperor, and by a private Treaty they would have obliged him to yield that whole Country up to them. In that Caſe, can we ſuppoſe, that they would have allowed the *Dutch* to have continued their Gariſons in the Barrier Towns; or that in ſuch Circumſtances the *Dutch* would have refuſed withdrawing their Gariſons? Sir, in the Circumſtances that *Europe* would then have been in, the *Dutch* durſt neither have refuſed this Demand, nor any other Demand the *French* Court had made; and the next would certainly have been, that the *Dutch* ſhould join with them in placing the Pretender upon the Throne of theſe Realms. Would it then have been in our Power, Sir, to have oppoſed an Invaſion either by Sea or Land? Muſt we not in ſuch a Caſe have ſubmitted to receive a King from *France*, with his certain Attendants, Popery and arbitrary Power, enforced by Armies of *Frenchmen*, and propagated by Crowds of Monks, Friars, Prieſts, and Jeſuits?

From hence it muſt appear, Sir, that the Liberties of this Nation, as well as the Liberties of *Europe*, would have been in the utmoſt Danger, if at the Beginning of this War we had no Way intermeddled but by our good Offices: Nay, I think it certain, that the War would have ended in the overthrow of both; and tho' this Danger may now be a little more remote, I think, it is no leſs certain than it was in the Beginning, ſhould we deſiſt from giving the Queen of *Hungary* any farther Aſſiſtance. The Duke of *Lorrain* is, 'tis true, at laſt choſen Emperor, and the *Bavarians* have deſiſted from their Claim upon the *Auſtrian* Succeſſion; but the *French* have not acknowledged the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Election, nor have the *Bavarians* reſigned their Pretenſions, and the *Spaniards* are ſtill proſecuting, with too much Succeſs, their Claim upon the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Italy*. Should we withdraw our Aſſiſtance either from the Queen of *Hungary* or King of *Sardinia*, the Fate of War would probably ſoon turn every where in Favour of *France*, and the King of *Sardinia* would be obliged to accept of any Terms his Enemies might preſcribe. In this Caſe, the *Bavarians* would probably renew their Claim, and the Diet of the Empire might be prevailed on to declare the laſt Election void, to proceed to a new Election, and to chuſe the young Duke of *Bavaria*, in the Room of his Father; by all which *Europe* would be reduced to the ſame melancholy Circumſtances it might have been, had we at firſt refuſed to give any Aſſiſtance to the Queen of *Hungary*; and thoſe melancholy Circumſtances would be attended with the ſame fatal Conſequences to this Nation.

For our own Safety, therefore, as well as for the Safety of *Europe*, we were and ſtill are obliged to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* againſt the *French*; for the Sake of our Honour we were and ſtill are obliged to aſſiſt her againſt the *Spaniards*, as they were and ſtill are our declared Enemies; and by the defenſive Alliance then ſubſiſting between the Houſe of *Auſtria* and this Nation, if not by our

Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, we were obliged to aſſiſt her againſt both the King of *Pruſſia* and Duke of *Bavaria*. I ſhall grant, that it was for our Intereſt, and for the Intereſt of *Europe*, to prevail, if we could, with the Queen of *Hungary* to give Satisfaction to both theſe Princes, in order to unite the *Germanick* Body, and to prevent the *French* (whoſe chief Buſineſs is always to ſow Diſſenſion) from intermeddling in their Affairs; and it is evident, that his Majeſty endeavoured this as much as he could; but he could not preſcribe, and if ſhe refuſed to follow his Advice, he could not on that Account deny her the Aſſiſtance we were by Treaty obliged to give. Beſides, it is well known, that the *French* were privately making great Offers to that Princeſs, at the ſame Time that they were ſpiriting up the *Pruſſians*, *Bavarians*, and *Spaniards* againſt her. This obliged us to uſe great Management and Diſcretion with regard to her, for had we pretended to force her into an Accommodation either with *Pruſſia* or *Bavaria*, it might have thrown her into the Arms of *France*, and produced an Alliance between the Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Bourbon*, which would have been of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to all the other States of *Europe*, particularly to this Nation, then engaged in open War with one of the Branches of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and a War too, upon the Event of which the Freedom, I may ſay, the very Being of our Trade and Navigation depended.

From what I have ſaid, Sir, it is evident, that the preſent War, and the Danger reſulting therefrom, is entirely owing to the Ambition of the Court of *France*; and as to removing the Seat of War into *Flanders*, it is very evident, that by our ſending our Troops to that Country, we have reſtored the Tranquillity of *Germany*, and got the Duke of *Lorrain* choſen Emperor; for we thereby prevented its being in the Power of *France*, to ſend ſuch Numbers of Troops to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Bavaria*, then Emperor of Germany, as ſhe otherwiſe might; by which the Queen of *Hungary*'s Armies became ſuperior in *Germany*. This was, perhaps, one of the Cauſes of the laſt Emperor's Death, and was certainly the Cauſe of his Son's concluding a Peace with the Queen of *Hungary*, and agreeing to give his Vote for the Duke of *Lorrain*'s being Emperor. What if the *French* have made ſome Conqueſts in *Flanders*, what if they ſhould make themſelves Maſters of all the *Auſtrian Netherlands*? If the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia* can with our Aſſiſtance expel the *French* and Spaniſh Armies out of *Italy*, and if the Rebellion in this Iſland were once extinguiſhed, both which will, I hope, be accompliſhed before the End of the next Campaign, we ſhall be able to attack *France* ſo vigorouſly, and in ſo many Places, that with the Aſſiſtance of Providence, we may force her to give up her Conqueſts with ſomething of her own by Way of Satisfaction for the Damages ſhe has occaſioned. Therefore, if we continue our vigorous Meaſures, whether the Liberties of *Europe*, nor the Liberties of this Nation, can be in any Danger from the Event of the preſent War; but if we relax, if we grow puſillanimous, or tired of the Expence, both will be in Danger, both will be utterly undone.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Rebellion, ſo unhappily broke out amongſt us, I ſhall grant, that if no Inſurrection happen in *England*, if no Body of foreign Troops be landed, and if the Number of the Rebels does not very much increaſe in *Scotland*, we are in no Danger from the Event; but will any Gentleman ſay, we are not expoſed to every one of theſe three Accidents? And if either of them ſhould happen, it will be admitted

believe, that we ſhould be in ſome Danger; if all the three ſhould happen, we ſhould then be in the moſt imminent and extreme Danger, from the Event of the Rebellion. An Invaſion, or an Inſurrection, in *England* we ſhould guard againſt with the utmoſt Caution, and at any Expence, becauſe ſhould either of theſe happen, I do not queſtion but it would very much increaſe the Number of Rebels in *Scotland*; and if but 3 or 4000 foreign regular Troops ſhould be landed in any Part of *England*, I as little queſtion its being attended with an Inſurrection, unleſs we have Regiments regularly formed in every Part of the Kingdom, and ready at a Moment's Warning to march, in order to diſperſe any Number of the Diſaffected that may preſume to aſſemble in Arms againſt the Government. Should we call over all our Troops from *Flanders*, they would not be ſufficient for this Purpoſe; becauſe, beſides the Army we muſt ſend to *Scotland*, we muſt have a large Body of Troops here about *London* for ſecuring our Capital, upon which, I may ſay, our Whole depends; and we ſhould have another Army poſted ſomewhere near the Borders of *Scotland*, to intercept the Rebels, and prevent their entering *England*, in caſe they ſhould give the Slip to the Army ſent thither againſt them.

I do admit, Sir, and 'tis with Joy I admit, that a moſt laudable Spirit has, on this Occaſion, appeared among the People, for the Support of the Government, and Defence of their Country: I hope, it is every where ſincere; I will not ſo much as harbour a Thought that it is not: But at the ſame Time I muſt ſuggeſt, that the Continuance as well as Increaſe of this Spirit very much depends upon the Meaſures taken for our Security. If we unite in the moſt vigorous Meaſures, this laudable Spirit will continue and increaſe, which will daily contribute more and more to our Security; for nothing adds more effectually to the Security of a Government, than a general Belief among the People, that it is ſecure. But if we diſagree, and conſequently delay taking vigorous Meaſures, and in the mean Time a Body of foreign Troops ſhould land, or the Rebels meet with any new Succeſs, it will at leaſt throw a Damp upon that Spirit which now appears in our Favour, it may raiſe a Spirit againſt us; and if this ſhould happen, ſome of the Aſſociations now made for the Support of the Government, might perhaps take the firſt Opportunity to appear in Arms againſt it; few of them would venture their Lives and Fortunes for a Government which, they ſaw, took no proper Meaſures for its own Support.

I hope, every Gentleman is by this Time convinced, that beſides calling over all or moſt of our Troops from *Flanders*, it is abſolutely neceſſary to raiſe ſome new Regiments; and I am ſurprized to hear it doubted, that the Method propoſed is not the beſt. That it is the cheapeſt, I am ſure, it is impoſſible to deny; eſpecially if we conſider the extravagant Levy Money now paid for Recruits, and the large Sums that muſt be paid for Cloaths, Horſes, Arms and Accoutrements, if theſe Regiments were to be raiſed at the publick Expence. When all theſe Things are conſidered, ev ry Gentleman who has a Regard for his King or his Country, muſt think himſelf obliged to thoſe noble Peers who have generouſly undertaken to do all this by their perſonal Intereſt, and at their own Expence, or the Expence of thoſe Gentlemen of Fortune whom they ſhall honour with Commiſſions in their Regiments; for it is a very ill grounded Inſinuation, that they will or can diſpoſe of thoſe Commiſſions for Money. In regular Regiments Commiſſions may perhaps be ſold for pretty large Sums of Money,

ney, becauſe it is a Proviſion for Life, beſides the Hopes of, and even a Right to Preferment; but it is not to be ſuppoſed, that any Man would give Money for being an Officer but for a few Days: No Man would put himſelf to any Expence merely upon that Account; and therefore we muſt ſuppoſe, that thoſe Gentlemen who accept of Commiſſions in theſe new Regiments, do it merely for the Sake of having the Honour to ſerve their Country in Time of Danger.

It is a Miſtake, Sir, to ſuppoſe, that the raiſing new Regiments in this Method can occaſion any Diſcontent among the Officers in our regular Army. Theſe Regiments are to be raiſed but for 122 Days, they are to be kept up for no longer Time, unleſs the Parliament ſhould find it neceſſary, which will not, I hope, happen to be the Caſe. No Lieutenant-Colonel in any old Regiment would accept of the Command of ſuch a new Regiment; becauſe he could not afterwards ſerve as a Lieutenant-Colonel, and conſequently, after the reducing of theſe Regiments, he muſt be reduced to half Pay, and in a Manner diſmiſſed the Army, perhaps for Life; for if a Peace ſhould enſue, as it probably may, ſoon after the Extinction of the Rebellion, it would be many Years before it could come to the Turn of all theſe reduced Colonels to be provided with Regiments. The Caſe would be the ſame with Regard to the Majors, Captains, and Subalterns of our regular Regiments: All of them, or by far the greateſt Part of them, would chuſe to remain in the Poſts they are now in, rather than be preferred in thoſe new ſhort-lived Regiments. And as to the Crown's leaving the Diſpoſal of the inferior Commiſſions to the reſpective Colonels, it was abſolutely neceſſary in the preſent Caſe, becauſe each Colonel muſt have the Aſſiſtance of the inferior Officers he appoints for raiſing and compleating his Regiment; and he is the moſt proper, nay, the only Judge of the Gentlemen whoſe Intereſt in the Country will be moſt effectual for this Purpoſe. If the Regiments were to be kept ſtanding, it might perhaps be of dangerous Conſequence to the Crown to leave the Appointment of the inferior Officers to the reſpective Colonels; but as theſe Regiments are to be diſbanded, as ſoon as the Rebellion is at an End, it can, with reſpect to them, be of no dangerous Conſequence, nor can it be a Precedent for any Thing relating to our regular Army; therefore, I hope, thoſe who adviſed the King to accept of this Offer will not be accuſed of being unfaithful to their Sovereign, and much leſs of being Enemies to our happy Conſtitution, whoſe Subverſion may be prevented, probably, by this Advice more effectually than it could have been by any other.

The Advocates for this Motion are, I find, Sir, accuſed of endeavouring to frighten People with chimerical Dangers; but this Charge will, in my Opinion, recoil with more Weight upon thoſe who oppoſe the Motion, when they endeavour to frighten us with the Danger our Conſtitution may be expoſed to by the Rebellion's being defeated. I ſhall not ſay, that theſe Gentlemen are afraid of the Rebellion's proving unſucceſsful; but, I am ſure, there is nothing can be more chimerical than to apprehend, that by the Rebellion's being defeated, the Power of the Crown may be too much increaſed. In this Country, Sir, as by our Conſtitution, the Crown can acquire no Increaſe of Power without the Conſent of Parliament; and if any Scheme for that Purpoſe ſhould be brought before us, we may render it abortive, by refuſing our Conſent. As to the Laws that have been mentioned for ſecuring our Conſtitution againſt the Effects of Corruption, I am one of thoſe who think no one of them neceſſary: On the contrary, I think, it would be of the moſt

erous Conſequence to our Conſtitu-
ion to eſtabliſh any one of them;
ut as to thoſe Gentlemen who think
hem neceſſary, ſurely, if they be
rue Friends to our preſent happy
Eſtabliſhment, and Enemies to the
reſent Rebellion, they will not think
f introducing any one of them at
his dangerous Conjuncture. When
Man's Houſe is on Fire, ſurely he
will firſt endeavour to extinguiſh the
lames, before he takes Time to
hink of Methods for preventing any
uch Accident for the future. If ſuch
Laws be neceſſary, they may be in-
roduced and paſſed, the very next
eſſion after the Rebellion is extin-
uiſhed, and the internal Tranquil-
ty of the Kingdom reſtored. Can
ny one ſay, that it will then be more
difficult to introduce or paſs ſuch
Laws than at preſent? Can any one
ay, that in the mean Time our
Conſtitution may be ſubverted? We
an be in no Danger from a Twelve-
onth's Delay in paſſing ſuch Laws;
ut by introducing them at preſent,
nd thereby raiſing Differences and
Diviſions amongſt us, we ſhall give
trength to the Rebellion; and while
e are diſputing about the Methods
or ſecuring our Conſtitution againſt
Corruption, it may be utterly ſub-
erted by the ſucceſsful Arms of the
Rebels and their foreign Aſſociates.

It is, therefore, Sir, not only un-
eceſſary, but would be extremely
angerous to introduce any of theſe
Laws at this terrible Criſis; nor can
he Precedent mentioned give any
uthority for our ſo doing. It was
ot becauſe the Conſtitution was in
anger from the want of any neceſ-
ary Law, that the Parliament in
Richard the IId's Reign refuſed to
rant any Money, till the Miniſters
ere removed and puniſhed; but it
as the Danger they were in of the
Money's being miſapplied, and the
Nation ruined, if left under the Ma-
agement of ſuch Miniſters, at a
ime when it was threatned with
uch a formidable Invaſion. What
the Parliament then did was abſo-
lutely neceſſary, and neceſſary to be
done before they did any Thing elſe?
Irrecoverable Ruin attended a Mo-
ment's Delay; and when that was
done, they deſired nothing elſe; for
they neither introduced nor paſſed
any Law for altering or amending
the Conſtitution. But ſuppoſe they
had, it could not be made an Ar-
gument for our doing the ſame now;
becauſe our Circumſtances are now
very different from what they were
at that Time. The King had then
a ſettled Revenue ſufficient for all
the ordinary Exigencies of Govern-
ment, and was not therefore under a
Neceſſity of having every Year a
Seſſion of Parliament. Accordingly,
the Parliament never met but upon
extraordinary Occaſions, or when the
King wanted an extraordinary Supply
of Money; therefore, if the Par-
liament had then refuſed to grant the
Supply demanded, till ſuch Laws
were paſſed as they thought neceſſary
for the Preſervation of their Liber-
ties, ſuch a Refuſal, even in the Time
of foreign Danger, would have been
right, becauſe they could not know
or foreſee when they ſhould have
ſuch another Opportunity; but our
Caſe is now very different: As the
King has not now a ſettled Revenue
ſufficient for the annual and neceſ-
ſary Exigencies of Government, nor
can keep up any Army without the
annual Conſent of Parliament, he
muſt every Year have a Seſſion of
Parliament; and therefors, in the
Time of any extraordinary foreign
or domeſtick Danger, we have no
Occaſion, and, conſequently, ought
not to think of any Thing but that
of providing againſt the impending
Danger.

Before I have done, Sir, I muſt
return Thanks to an Hon. Gentle-
man for the Obſervation he was
pleaſed to recommend to our moſt
ſerious Conſideration. To be ſure,
it is an Obſervation that we ought
at all Times to have in View; but

I do not think there is any Reaſon for recommending it particularly at the preſent Conjuncture. No one can ſay, that the Houſe of *Auſtria* has of late Years made the leaſt Attempt upon the Liberties of the *Germanick* Body, and much leſs that we have ſupported that Houſe in any ſuch Attempt. In the preſent War, it is well known, that from the Beginning to this very Day, the Queen of *Hungary* has been always upon the Defenſive; and that every Attack that has been made upon her was an open Breach, a downright Violation of the Conſtitution of the *German* Empire. It is, indeed, impoſſible to think otherwiſe; for it would be a very odd, and I am ſure, a very defective Conſtitution of Government, if any Member of the Society were allowed to attack another with an armed Force, without ſo much as applying to any Tribunal for having his Cauſe heard and determined by the Laws of the Society. Such a Defect cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed in the Conſtitution of any Government, and as little in that of the *German* Empire as any other; for it is well known, that nothing is more explicitly guarded againſt, both by the *Golden Bull* and the fundamental Conſtitutions of the Empire; therefore, whatever Aſſiſtance we have given to the Queen of *Hungary* in this War, muſt be allowed to have been given in Defence of the Conſtitution and Liberties of the *Germanick* Body; and as the Tranquillity of the Empire is now reſtored, the Liberties of *Germany* can have nothing to do with any Aſſiſtance we have given, or may hereafter give her againſt *France* and *Spain*.

It was, therefore, very unneceſſary, Sir, to give us at preſent any Caution with Regard to the Liberties of *Germany*; and it is ſtill more unneceſſary, it is, I think, very imprudent, not to call it by any worſe name, in our preſent Situation, to endeavour to raiſe groundleſs Jealouſies with Regard to the Safety of our Liberties under our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment. If any new Powers had been deſired; if any new Laws had been propoſed for increaſing the Prerogatives of the Crown, there might have been ſome Room for ſuch a Caution; but his Majeſty is ſo far from deſiring any ſuch Thing, that even thoſe who oppoſe this Motion complain of his giving up Part of his Prerogative, in Favour of thoſe Noblemen who have offered to raiſe Regiments for the publick Service upon this dangerous Emergency. If Gentlemen have any Fears about the Danger our Conſtitution and Liberties may hereafter be expoſed to by Means of Corruption, or by Means of any too extenſive Prerogative now veſted in the Crown, they ſhould ſuſpend all thoſe Fears, at leaſt, I hope, they will ſuſpend mentioning them, till the Rebellion be once totally extinguiſhed. Till then we ſhould exclude from our Minds the Fear of every Danger, but that which may proceed from the Rebellion's being ſucceſsful; for no other Fear can ſerve for any Thing but to diſtract and diſunite us, which at this Conjuncture might be attended with the moſt fatal Conſequences. This Conſideration, above all others, ought to prevail with Gentlemen to agree to what is now propoſed: His Majeſty thinks the raiſing of more Troops abſolutely neceſſary; and after conſidering all the Schemes that have been offered for that Purpoſe, he thinks, that the Method of raiſing them now propoſed to you, will be the moſt expeditious, and the leaſt expenſive: I hope, Gentlemen will conſider, that Unanimity in both Houſes of Parliament, and a ready Concurrence in every Meaſure propoſed by their Sovereign, will contribute more effectually than any Thing elſe, towards diſheartening thoſe that have already rebelled, towards diſcouraging our foreign Enemies from ſending them any Aſſiſtance,

ince, and towards preventing any
ore of the People from joining in
he Rebellion. When Gentlemen
onſider this, I hope, they will give
ver their Oppoſition, and unani-
ouſly join with me in approving
his Motion.

[*This* DEBATE *to be concluded, and*
he JOURNAL *continued, in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR, *Kenſington, Auguſt* 20, 1746.

IN Times of ſuch imminent Danger and
publick Diſtreſs as we have ſo lately
een expoſed to, and ſuch treacherous At-
mpts to have dethron'd our gracious So-
reign, and totally ſubverted our happy
onſtitution; it not only became the im-
ediate Duty, but the real Intereſt of all
oneſt Men to rouze up againſt ſuch bold
d deſperate Invaders, and exert themſelves
ſupport of their Loyalty and Principles
the utmoſt of their Power and Abilities.
In ſuch a Criſis of general Calamity,
oſe who were meanly inactive in Favour
their King and Country, by not giving
ery Proof within their Power, in the
oſt lively Manner, were in Effect paſſively
ainſt both, and deſerv'd not the Name of
ngliſhmen or *Britons*. But indeed it was
r peculiar Happineſs to obſerve, that al-
oſt every Rank and Degree of People did
and forth in Defence of their lawful Prince
d the true Proteſtant Cauſe.

It was on theſe Principles, that when the
ebellion was by large Strides ruſhing for-
ard on us, I frequently publiſhed my ſin-
re Sentiments, in order to excite others to
like Senſe of their Duty and Danger, and
owe all Things to enforce on their Minds
e direful Effects this moſt hateful Rebellion
ried with it in its very Infancy; and, con-
quently, the Train of *Popiſh* Cruelties and
oodſhed it muſt have inſtantly been pro-
ſive of (againſt the whole Body of Pro-
ſtants) had the Progreſs of thoſe ungrateful
onſters gain'd further Footing amongſt us.
Happy is it for *Britons!* Happy, I hope,
r our Poſterity! their wicked Progreſs is
w ſtopt, and Providence has deliver'd
me of the principal Conſpirators into the
nds of Juſtice: Conſpirators! who en-
y'd their Property, their Principles, their
edom unmoleſted, under a mild and moſt
ſpicious Prince, from whom they receiv'd
Provocation, no Hardſhips, no Tyranny,
Oppreſſion, or paid one Mite more to
ſar than was *Caeſar*'s Due, in Right with
September, 1746

the reſt of their Fellow *Britons*. On the contrary, many of them ow'd their Lives to *Caeſar*'s Royal Father, and long participated the generous and bountiful Proviſions of their preſent Prince's Favour, whom they thus ſo ungratefully rebell'd againſt. On Account therefore of their Progreſs being defeated, we owe the moſt dutiful A Acknowledgments to Heaven, the moſt loyal Attachment to his Majeſty, and the moſt grateful Congratulations to his Royal Highneſs the Duke, for the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms at the Battle of *Culloden*, at the Riſk of a Life ſo valuable and precious to every true *Briton*.

We have Reaſon to hope, that his Royal B Highneſs has effectually ſuppreſs'd and baniſh'd every wicked Deſign againſt his Royal Father, and our happy Conſtitution both in Church and State; whoſe very Exiſtence depends, under Heaven, wholly on the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as eſtabliſh'd in the preſent Royal Family: Nor have we any Reaſon to doubt that the Parliament (the C great Guardian of our National Rights and Liberties) will go on, as they have ſo prudently begun, to ſecure us by wholeſome Laws from any ſuch dangerous and diabolical Attempts for the future.

And as nothing has more ſtrongly contributed to this bold and daring Enterprize of our foreign and domeſtick Enemies, than the ſecret Intelligence and wicked Intrigues D of *Jeſuits* and *Romiſh Prieſts*, and their numerous Train of unhappy deluded Bigots and Proſelytes, with which every Part and Place of this Nation ſo notoriouſly abounds, I am therefore led to hope, that ſome new Method, from the Wiſdom of our Legiſlature, may ſpeedily be ſtruck out, ſo as to check the growing Power and Progreſs of E theſe People, and to prevent their breaking in upon us by Shoals on board almoſt every Veſſel that arrives from the *European* Continent, in the Manner and under the Diſguiſes they have hitherto done. This I moſt ſincerely wiſh, for the future Safety and Proſperity of *Great Britain*: For God alone knows what Miſchiefs and Confuſions may F yet, ſooner or later, enſue, unleſs ſuch *Romiſh* Rebels as now pointed out, (for I mean no others in particular but *Prieſts* and *Jeſuits*) are ſtrictly guarded againſt, and prevented from herding amongſt us.

Yours, &c.

A Proteſtant Volunteer.

G To his moſt Excellent Majeſty GEORGE the Second, King of *Great Britain*, &c.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* PASTORS *of the* CHURCHES *in his Majeſty's Province of the* MASSACHUSETT'S BAY,

in New-England, *assembled in* Boston *at their* Annual Convention, May 28, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Pastors of the Churches in the Province of the *Massachusett's Bay* in *New-England*, beg Leave to take this first Opportunity to express our utmost Detestation of the unnatural, wicked, and traiterous Rebellion, rais'd in *Great Britain*, and abetted by the grand Supporters of the Papal Interest, against your Majesty's Royal Person and Crown, in Favour of an abjured Pretender, train'd up in the Bigotry and Tyranny of the *Romish* Principles and Practices, utterly destructive to all true Religion and Liberty; and to assure your Majesty, that as in the Days of your Royal Father, so in the present Day we know not a single Man belonging to any of our Assemblies, but what is firmly attached to your Royal Person and Illustrious House. ——At the same Time we congratulate your Majesty upon the Success of your Arms, under the Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke, against the infatuated Men, whom Heaven indeed has righteously made a Scourge to the *British* Nations, while yet, they are but the vile and contemptible Tools of *France* and *Spain*. And in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, we make it our fervent Prayer to the Supreme Ruler of the World, that all the Enemies to your Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, may be cloathed with perpetual Shame.

We beg leave also joyfully to congratulate your Majesty upon the wonderful Success God has given to your *American* Forces, in the Reduction of that important Key of *North America*, *Cape Breton*, to your Majesty's Government; which we can't but hope and trust in God, shall never be wrested out of your Royal Hands.

We chearfully rely on your Majesty's Royal Goodness, under God, still to protect us and our Churches, in the Possession of our invaluable Rights; and that our Province, which have so signaliz'd their Loyalty, shall always find Favour in the Eyes of our Gracious King, while we constantly present our hearty Prayers to Almighty God, for the long Prosperity of your Majesty's Reign, and the Continuance of your Crown in your Royal Family, throughout all Generations.

Signed in the Name, and by the Appointment of the said Pastors.

JOSEPH SEWALL, *Moderator.*

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* HIGH SHERIFF *and* GRAND JURY *of the County of* DEVON, *assembled at the Assize the* [illegible] *Day of* August, 1746.

WE beg Leave humbly to congratulate your Majesty on the Suppression of the late unnatural and detestable Rebellion, by the Blessing of God, and by the Bravery of your Troops, under the Command of that great General his Royal Highness the Duke: Who with the Prudence and Conduct of experienced Age, inspired them with Confidence of Victory; and with all the Courage of Youth, (hereditary from his illustrious Birth) taught them by his Example how to conquer.

Though the Distance of our Situation secured us from Rapine and Plunder, yet the Stagnation of Trade, the Want of Credit, but above all the Terrors of Popery, Slavery, and arbitrary Power, gave us the greatest Anxiety. To change the Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild Government, for such Misery, were to a brave People worse than Death.

What then can we think of those Protestants, who joined in this wicked Attempt, when even the Papists must regret the Change of their present too great Indulgence for a *French* Government and despotick Tyranny?

What can we think of those, whom neither his late Majesty's Mercy after the last Rebellion, his gentle Reign, and your Majesty's auspicious and happy Government in a Course of above 30 Years, can reclaim from those absurd and wicked Principles which have again induced them to disturb the Peace of the happiest and most flourishing Nation of *Europe*, in the fullest Enjoyment of civil and religious Liberties?

What these were endeavouring to destroy, we are determined to defend with our Lives and Fortunes, by supporting, to the utmost of our Power, your Majesty and your Royal Family, under whom alone it is possible for us to enjoy such inestimable Blessings.

As many of our Politicians, both in Conversation and in publick Papers, have taken upon them to prescribe Methods in which the Government should proceed towards those concern'd in the late unnatural and unprovok'd Rebellion; some extolling Mercy to the Exclusion of Justice, and others Justice to the Exclusion of Mercy; we think no Affair can set an Affair of this Nature in a better Light, than the FREEHOLDER, N° XL. *wrote by the famous Mr.* ADDISON, *by Way of Answer to a Pamphlet publish'd soon after the Rebellion in* 1715. *We shall therefore give our Readers the Substance of it, with some short Notes of our own.*

I Have purpoſely avoided, during the whole Courſe of this Paper, to ſpeak any Thing concerning the Treatment which is due to ſuch Perſons as have been concerned in the late Rebellion, becauſe I would not ſeem to irritate Juſtice againſt thoſe who are under the Proſecution of the Law; nor incenſe any of my Readers againſt unhappy, tho' guilty Men. But when we find the Proceedings of our Government in this Particular, traduced and miſrepreſented, it is the Duty of every good Subject to ſet them in their proper Light.

I am the more prompted to this Undertaking by a Pamphlet, entitled, *An Argument to prove the Affections of the People of England to be the beſt Security of the Government, humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Patrons of Severity, and applied to the preſent Juncture of Affairs.* Had the whole Scope of the Author been anſwerable to his Title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every Man in his Wits is already convinced of. But the Drift of the Pamphlet is to ſtir up our Compaſſion towards the Rebels, and our Indignation againſt the Government. The Author, who knew that ſuch a Deſign as this could not be carried on without a great deal of Artifice, and Sophiſtry, has puzzled and perplexed his Cauſe, by throwing his Thoughts together in ſuch a ſtudied Confuſion, that upon his Account, if upon any, his Pamphlet is, as the Party have repreſented it, unanſwerable.

The famous M. *Bayle* compares the anſwering of an immethodical Author to the hunting of a Duck: When you have him full in your Sight, and fancy yourſelf within reach of him, he gives you the Slip, and becomes inviſible. His Argument is loſt in ſuch a Variety of Matter, that you muſt catch at it where you can, as it riſes and diſappears in the ſeveral Parts of his Diſcourſe.

The Writer of this Pamphlet could, doubtleſs, have ranged his Thoughts in much better Order, if he had pleaſed; but he knew well, that Error is not to be advanced by Perſpicuity. In order therefore to anſwer this Pamphlet, I muſt reduce the Subſtance of it under proper Heads, and diſembroil the Thoughts of the Author, ſince he did not think fit to do himſelf.

In the firſt Place I ſhall obſerve, that the Terms, which the Author makes uſe of, are looſe, general, and undefined; and, what alſo becomes a fair Reaſoner, he puts wrong and invidious Names on every Thing, to colour a falſe Way of arguing. He allows, that *the Rebels indiſputably merit to be ſeverely puniſh'd*; that *they deſerve it according to Law*; and that *if they are puniſhed, they have none to thank but themſelves.* How can a Man, after ſuch a Confeſſion, make uſe ſometimes of the Word *Cruelty*, but generally of *Revenge*, when he pleads againſt the Exerciſe of what, according to his own Notion, is at moſt but rigid Juſtice? Or why are ſuch Executions, which according to his own Opinion, are legal, ſo often to be called *Violences* and *Slaughters*? Not to mention the Appellations given to thoſe who do not agree with him in his Opinion for Clemency; as, the *Blood-thirſty*, the *Political Butchers*, *State Chirurgeons*, and the like.

But I ſhall now ſpeak of that Point, which is the great and reigning Fallacy of the Pamphlet, and runs more or leſs thro' every Paragraph. His whole Argument turns upon this ſingle Conſideration: Whether the King ſhould exert Mercy, or Juſtice, towards thoſe who have openly appeared in the preſent Rebellion? By Mercy, he means a general Pardon; by Juſtice, a general Puniſhment: So that he ſuppoſes no other Method practicable in this Juncture, than either the forgiving all, or the executing all. Thus he puts the Queſtion, *Whether it be the Intereſt of the Prince to deſtroy the Rebels by Fire, Sword or Gibbet?* And ſpeaking of the *Zealots for the Government*, he tells us, *They think no Remedy ſo good as to make clear Work; and that they declare for the utter Extirpation of all who are its Enemies in the moſt minute Circumſtances: As if Amputation were the ſole Remedy theſe political Butchers could find out for the Diſtempers of a State; or that they thought the only Way to make the Top flouriſh, was to lop off the under Branches.* He then ſpeaks of the *Coffee-Houſe Politicians, and the Caſuiſts in red Coats; who*, he tells us, *are for the utmoſt Rigour that their Laws of War, or Laws of Convenience, can inſpire them with.* Again, *it is repreſented*, ſays he, *that the Rebels deſerve the higheſt Puniſhment the Laws can inflict:* And afterwards tell us, *the Queſtion is, whether the Government ſhall ſhew Mercy, or take a Reverend Divine's Advice, to ſlay Man and Woman, Infant and Suckling?* Thus again he tells us, *The Friends to ſevere Counſels alledge, that the Government ought not to be moved by Compaſſion: And that the Law ſhould have its Courſe.* And in another Place puts theſe Words in their Mouths; *He may ſtill retain their Affection, and yet let the Laws have their Courſe in puniſhing the Guilty.* He goes upon the ſame Suppoſition in the following Paſſages: *It is impracticable in ſo general a Corruption, to deſtroy* All *who are infected: And unleſs you deſtroy* All, *you do nothing to the Purpoſe. Shall our rightful King ſhew himſelf leſs the true Father of his People, and afford his Pardon to* None *of thoſe People, who (like King* Lear *to his*

Daughters) *had ſo great a Confidence in his Virtues, as to give him* All? I ſhall only add, that the concluding Paragraph, which is worked up with ſo much artificial Horror, goes upon a Suppoſition anſwerable to the whole Tenor of the Pamphlet; and implies, that the *impeached Lords* were to be executed without Exception, or Diſcrimination.

Thus, we ſee what is the Author's Idea of that Juſtice, againſt which all his Arguments are levelled. If, in the next Place, we conſider the Nature of that Clemency, which he recommends, we find it to be no leſs univerſal and unreſtrained.

He declares for a *General Act of Indemnity*, and tells us, *It is the Senſe of every diſpaſſionate Man of the Kingdom, that the Rebels may, and ought to be pardoned. One popular Act*, ſays he, *would even yet retrieve all*: He declares himſelf not *overfond of the Doctrine of making Examples of Traitors*; and that *the Way to prevent Things from being brought to an Extremity, is to deal mildly with thoſe unfortunate Gentlemen engaged in the Rebellion.*

The Reader may now ſee in how fallacious a Manner this Writer has ſtated the Controverſy: He ſuppoſes there are but two Methods of treating the Rebels, that is, by cutting off every one of them to a Man, or pardoning every one of them without Diſtinction. Now, if there be a third Method between theſe two Extremes, which is on all Accounts more eligible than either of them; it is certain, that the whole Courſe of his Argumentation comes to nothing. Every Man of the plaineſt Underſtanding will eaſily conceive, that in the Caſe before us, as in moſt others, we ought to avoid both Extremes: That to deſtroy every Rebel would be an exceſſive Cruelty, and to forgive every one of them an unreaſonable Weakneſs. The proper Method of proceeding, is that which the Author has purpoſely omitted: Namely, to temper Juſtice with Mercy: And according to the different Circumſtances that aggravate or alleviate the Guilt of the Offenders, to reſtrain the Force of the Laws, or to let them take their proper Courſe. Puniſhments are neceſſary to ſhew there is Juſtice in a Government, and Pardons, to ſhew there is Mercy; and both together, convince the People, that our Conſtitution, under a good Adminiſtration, does not only make a Difference between the Guilty and the Innocent, but even among the Guilty, between ſuch as are more or leſs criminal.

This middle Method, which has been always practiſed by wiſe and good Governors, has hitherto been made uſe of by our Sovereign. If, indeed, a Stranger, and one who is altogether unacquainted with his Majeſty's Conduct, ſhould read this Pamphlet, he would conclude, that every Perſon engaged in the Rebellion was to die *by the Sword, the Halter, or the Axe*; and that their Friends and Abettors were involved in the ſame Fate. Would it be poſſible for him to imagine, that of the ſeveral Thouſands openly taken in Arms and liable to Death by the Laws of the Country, not above forty have yet ſuffered? How would he be ſurprized to hear, that notwithſtanding his Majeſty's Troops have been victorious in every Engagement, more of his Friends have loſt their Lives in the Rebellion, than of his traiterous Subjects; tho' we add to thoſe who died by the Hands of Juſtice, thoſe of them who fell in Battle? And we find a more popular Compaſſion endeavoured to be raiſed for the Death of the Guilty, who have brought ſuch Calamities on their Country, than for the Innocent, who periſhed in the Defence of it.

This middle Method of Proceeding, which has been purſued by his Majeſty, and wilfully over-looked by the Author, anſwers the Ends of Government, which is to maintain the Safety of the Publick by Rewards and Puniſhments. It is alſo incumbent on a Governor, according to the received Dictates of Religion; which inſtructs us, *That he beareth not the Sword in vain; but ought to be a Terror to evil Doers, and a Praiſe to them that do well.* It is likewiſe, in a particular Manner, the Duty of a *Britiſh* King, who obliges himſelf by his Coronation Oath, to execute *Juſtice and Mercy*, that is, to mix them in his Adminiſtration, and not to exerciſe either of them to the total Excluſion of the other.

But if we conſider the Arguments which this Author gives for Clemency, from the good Effects it would produce, we ſhall find, that they hold true only when applied to ſuch a Mercy as ſerves rather to mitigate than exclude Juſtice. The Excellence of that unlimited Clemency which the Author contends for, is recommended by the following Arguments.

Firſt, That it endears a Prince to his People. This he deſcants on in ſeveral Parts of his Book: *Clemency will endear the Perſon to the Nation; and then they will neither have the Power nor Will to diſturb him. Was there ever a cruel Prince that was not hated by his Subjects? A merciful, good-natured Diſpoſition is of all others the moſt amiable Quality, and in Princes always attended with popular Love.*

It is certain, that ſuch a popular Love will always riſe towards a good Prince who exerciſes ſuch a Mercy as I have before deſcribed, which is conſiſtent with the Safety of the Conſtitution, and the Good

Kingdom. But if it be thrown away Random, it loſes its Virtue, leſſens the eem and Authority of a Prince, and not long recommend him, even to the akeſt of his Subjects, who will find all Effects of Cruelty in ſuch an ill grounded mpaſſion. It was a famous Saying of *illiam Ruſus*, and is quoted to his Honour Hiſtorians: 'Whoſoever ſpares perjured Men, Robbers, Plunderers, and Trai-ors, deprives all good Men of their Peace nd Quietneſs, and lays a Foundation of nnumerable Miſchiefs to the Virtuous and Innocent.'

Another Argument for unlimited Cle-ncy, is, that it ſhews a couragious Tem-: *Clemency is likewiſe an Argument of* A *rkſſneſs; whereas Cruelty not only betrays weak, abject, depraved Spirit, but alſo is the moſt Part a certain Sign of Cowardice. He had a truly great Soul, and ſuch will ays diſdain the Coward's Virtue, which is r; and the Conſequence of it, which is Re-ge.* This Panegyrick on Clemency, when is governed by Reaſon, is likewiſe very B nt; but it may ſo happen, that the putting Laws in Execution againſt Traitors to their untry, may be the Argument of Fearleſ-s, when our Governors are told, that y dare not do it *; and ſuch Methods y be made uſe of to extort Pardons, as uld make it look like Cowardice to grant m. In this laſt Caſe, the Author ſhould ve remembered his own Words, that *only Mercy is meritorious, when it is vo-ary, and not extorted by the Neceſſity of* C *airs.* Beſides, the Author ſhould have ſidered, that another Argument which makes uſe of for his Clemency, are the ſentments that may ariſe from the Exe-ion of a Rebel: An Argument adapted a cowardly, not a fearleſs Temper. D is he infers from the Diſpoſition of *the ends, Well-wiſhers, or Aſſociates of the Sufferers. Reſentment will inflame ſome; in ers Compaſſion will, by Degrees, riſe into ſentment. This will naturally beget a Diſ-tion to overturn what they diſlike, and then ey will want only a fair Opportunity.* is Argument, like moſt of the others, E ds equally for Malefactors of all Kinds, om the Government can never bring to ſs, without diſobliging their Friends, ll-wiſhers, or Aſſociates of theſe Suffer-: He would find them rather deterred n their Practices by their Sufferings, n diſpoſed to riſe in a new Rebellion to enge them. A Government muſt be in a very weak and melancholy Condition, that is not armed with a ſufficient Power for its own Defence againſt the Reſentment of its Enemies, and is afraid of being overturned if it does Juſtice on thoſe who attempt it. But I am afraid the main Reaſon, why theſe Friends, Well-wiſhers, and Aſſociates, are againſt puniſhing any of the Rebels, is that which muſt be an Argument with every wiſe Governor for doing Juſtice upon ſome of them; namely, that it is a likely Means to come at the Bottom of this Conſpiracy, and to detect thoſe who have been the private Abettors of it, and who are ſtill at work in the ſame Deſign; if we give Credit to the Suggeſtions of our Malecontents themſelves, who labour to make us believe that there is ſtill Life in this wicked Project.

I am wonderfully ſurprized to ſee another Argument made uſe of for a general Pardon, which might have been urged more properly for a general Execution. The Words are theſe: *The Generality will never be brought to believe, but that thoſe who ſuffer for Treaſon have very hard Meaſure, nor can you with all your Severity undeceive them of their Error.* If the Generality of the *Engliſh* have ſuch a favourable Opinion of Treaſon, nothing can ſo well cure them of an Error ſo fatal to their Country, as the Puniſhment of thoſe who are guilty of it. It is evident, that a general Impunity would confirm them in ſuch an Opinion: For the Vulgar will never be brought to believe, that there is a Crime where they ſee no Penalty.—The Way to awaken Mens Minds to the Senſe of this Guilt, is to let them ſee, by the Sufferings of ſome who have incurr'd it, how heinous a Crime it is in the Eye of the Law.

The foregoing Anſwer may be applied to another Argument of the ſame Nature: *If the Faction be as numerous as is pretended; if the Spirit has ſpread itſelf over the whole Kingdom; if it has mixed with the Maſs of the People, then certainly all bloody Meaſures will but whet Men the more for Revenge.* If Juſtice inflicted on a few of the flagrant Criminals, with Mercy extended to the Multitude, may be called bloody Meaſures, they are, without Doubt, abſolutely neceſſary, in caſe the Spirit of Faction be thus ſpread among the Maſs of the People †, who will readily conclude, that if open Rebellion goes unpuniſhed, every Degree of Faction which leads to it, muſt be altogether innocent.

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* *This was the common Talk of the Friends of the Rebels, before the Execution of the Lords Derwentwater and* Kenmure; *but, thank God! they were ſo far diſpirited by his Royal Highneſs's late glorious Victory, that they did not think fit to open their Mouths ſo now.* † *This was the Caſe at the Time of the Rebellion in* 1715, *when the factious Spirit raiſed by* Sacheverell, *the Clamour of the Danger of the Church had not yet ſubſided, and great Part of the Clergy were*

I am now come to another Argument for pardoning all the Rebels, which is, that it would inſpire them all with Gratitude, and reduce them to their Allegiance. —*Are there not infinite Numbers who would become moſt dutiful upon any fair Invitation, upon the leaſt Appearance of Grace? Which of the Rebels could be ungrateful enough to reſiſt or abuſe Goodneſs exemplified in Practice, as well as extolled in Theory?* Has not his Majeſty then ſhewn the laſt Appearance of Grace in that generous Forgiveneſs which he has already extended to ſuch great Numbers of his rebellious Subjects, who muſt have died by the Laws of their Country, had not his Mercy interpoſed in their Behalf? But if the Author means (as he doth thro' this whole Pamphlet, by the like Expreſſions) an univerſal Forgiveneſs, no unprejudiced Man can be of his Opinion, that it would have had this good Effect. We may ſee how little the Converſion of Rebels is to be depended on, when we obſerve, that ſeveral of the Leaders in this Rebellion were Men who had been pardoned for Practices of the ſame Nature *: And that moſt of thoſe who have ſuffered, have avowed their Perſeverance in their rebellious Principles, when they ſpoke their Minds at the Place of Execution †, notwithſtanding their Profeſſions to the contrary while they ſollicited Forgiveneſs. Beſides, were Pardon extended indifferently to all, which of them would think himſelf under any particular Obligation? Whereas, by that prudent Diſcrimination, which his Majeſty has made between the Offenders of different Degrees, he naturally obliges thoſe whom he has conſidered with ſo much Tenderneſs, and diſtinguiſhed as the moſt proper Objects of Mercy.

I ſhall mention another Argument againſt the Puniſhment of any of the Rebels, whoſe Executions he repreſents as very ſhocking to the People, becauſe they are their *Countrymen*, becau e they are *Engliſhmen*, &c. and puts us in mind of the *Quality of the Sufferers*. The impeached Lords likewiſe are recommended to our Pity, becauſe they are our *Countrymen*. By this Way of Reaſoning, no Man that is a Gentleman, or born within the three Seas, ſhould be ſubject to capital Puniſhment. Beſides, who can be guilty of Rebellion that are not our *Countrymen*? As for the endearing Name of *Engliſhmen*, which he beſtows upon every one of the Criminals, he ſhould conſider, that a Man [illegible] cuts himſelf off from the Affec[tions] well as the Privileges of that Com[munity] which he endeavours to ſubvert.

There is another Set of Argume[nts] rived from the Authority and Ex[ample] great Perſons, which the Author [applies] in favour of his own Scheme. [Thoſe] *William the Conqueror*, *Henry* IV. of [France] our late King *William*, King *Solomon*, the *Pretender*. If a Man were diſpoſed draw Arguments for Severity out of [Hiſ]tory, how many Inſtances might one [find] of it, among the greateſt Princes of [every] Nation? But as different Princes may very laudably by different Methods in [their] rent Conjunctures, I cannot think [this] concluſive Way of Reaſoning. How[ever] let us examine this Set of Arguments, we ſhall find them no leſs defective than thoſe above-mentioned.

One of the greateſt of our Engliſh [Mo]*narchs*, ſays our Author, *was* William the Conqueror; *and he was the greater, [for] he put to Death only one Perſon of [Note] that we read of, and him after [many] Treacheries: Yet he was a Foreigner, [had] Power ſufficient, and did not want Provo[ca]tions to have been more bloody.* This Perſon of Quality was the Earl *Waltheof*, who being overtaken with Wine, engaged in a Conſpiracy againſt this Monarch; but repenting of it the next Morning, repaired to the King, who was then in *Normandy*, and diſcovered the whole Matter. Notwithſtanding which he was beheaded on the Deſeat of the Conſpiracy, for having but [very] far tampered in it. And, as for the reſt of the Conſpirators, who roſe in an actual Rebellion, the King uſed them with the moſt Rigour; he cut off the Hands of ſome, put out the Eyes of others, ſome were hanged upon Gibbets, and thoſe who eſcaped the beſt, were ſent into Baniſhment. There are indeed the moſt dreadful Examples of Severity in this Reign; tho' it muſt be confeſſed, that after the Manner of the Times, the Nobility generally eſcaped with their Lives, tho' Multitudes of them were puniſhed with Baniſhment, perpetual Impriſonment, Forfeitures, and other ſuch Severities; while the poor People, who had been deluded by theſe their Ringleaders, were executed with the utmoſt Rigour. A Partiality, which, I believe, no Commons of *England* will ever think to be either juſt or reaſonable.

were tainted with Jacobite *Principles, with which they poiſoned the Minds of the People: but in the laſt Rebellion it was quite otherwiſe, the Clergy in general expreſſing the greateſt Joy, and all Ranks of People in* England, *from the higheſt to the loweſt, being moſt zealouſly affected to our preſent Happy Eſtabliſhment, and ſhewing the utmoſt Abhorrence of the Pretender and his Adherents.* * *This was alſo the Caſe in the laſt Rebellion.* † *As the* Mancheſter *Rebels lately executed, &c.* *See p.* 392, 393.

The next Inſtance is *Henry* IV. of *France*, (ſays our Author) *ſo handſomely expreſſed his Tenderneſs for his People, when at ing the Treaty of* Vervins, *he ſaid, That e Dash of his Pen, he had overcome more mies than he could ever be able to do his Sword.* Would not an ordinary der think, that this Treaty of *Vervins* a Treaty between *Henry* IV. and rty of his Subjects? For otherwiſe how it have a Place in the preſent Argu- nt? But inſtead of that, it was a Treaty ween *France* and *Spain*; ſo that the ech expreſſed an equal Tenderneſs to *Spaniards* and *French*; as Multitudes of er Nation muſt have fallen in that War, it continued longer. As for this King's atment of Conſpirators, (tho' he is ted thrice in the Pamphlet as an Exam- of Clemency) you have a very eminent lance of it in his Behaviour to the Mar- *de Biron*, who had been his old faith- Servant, and had contributed more than one to his Advancement to the Throne. s Marſhal, upon ſome Diſcontent, was ered into a Conſpiracy againſt his Maſ- and refuſing to open the whole Secret he King, he was ſent to the *Baſtile*, and e beheaded, notwithſtanding he ſought Mercy with great Importunities, and in moſt moving Manner. There are other ances in this King's Reign, who not- hſtanding was remarkable for his Cle- ncy, of Rebels and Conſpirators who e hanged, beheaded, or broken alive the Wheel.

The late King *William* was not diſturbed ny Rebellion from thoſe who had once mitted to him. But we know he treated Perſons concerned in the Aſſaſſination-, as ſo horrid a Conſpiracy deſerved.

The Author proceeds in the next Place o leſs an Authority, than that of *Solo-*: *Among all the general Obſervations of wiſeſt Prince we know of, I think there is holds more univerſally, than, Mercy and th preſerve a King, and his Throne is eſta- ſh'd in Mercy.* If we compare the diſ- nt Sayings of this wiſe King, which re- to the Conduct of Princes, we cannot ſtion but that he means by this Mercy, Kind of it, which is conſiſtent with ſon and Government, and by which we e to ſee his Majeſty's Throne eſta- ed. But our Author ſhould conſider, the ſame wiſe Man has ſaid in another ce, that, *An evil Man ſeeketh Rebellion, fore a cruel Meſſenger ſhall be ſent a- ſt him.* Accordingly, his Practice was eable to his Proverb; no Prince having given a greater Teſtimony of his Ab- ence to Undertakings of this treaſon- Nature. For he diſpatched ſuch a cruel ſenger as is here mentioned, to thoſe who had been engaged in a Rebellion many Years before he himſelf was on the Throne, and even to his elder Brother, upon the bare Suſpicion that he was projecting ſo wicked an Enterprize.

How the Example of the Pretender came into this Argument, I am at a Loſs to find out. *The Pretender declared a general Pardon to All: And ſhall our rightful King ſhew himſelf leſs the true Father of his People, and afford his Pardon to none*, &c. The Pretender's general Pardon was to a People who were not in his Power, and had he ever reduced them under it, it was only promiſed to ſuch as immediately joined with him, for what he called the Recovery of his Right. It was ſuch a general Pardon, as would have been conſiſtent with the Execution of more than nine Parts in ten of the Kingdom *.

There is but one more hiſtorical Argument, which is drawn from King *Philip*'s Treatment of the *Catalans*. *How many Declamations*, ſays he, *were made on the Barbarity uſed towards them by K.* Philip, &c. If the Author remembers, theſe Declamations, as he calls them, were not made ſo much on the Barbarity uſed towards them by K. *Philip*, as on the Barbarity uſed towards them by the *Engliſh* Government. K. *Philip* might have ſome Colour for treating them as Rebels, but we ought to have regarded them as Allies; and were obliged by all the Ties of Honour, Conſcience, and publick Faith, to have ſhelter'd them from thoſe Sufferings, which were brought upon them by a firm and inviolable Adherence to our Intereſt. However, none can draw into a Parallel the Cruelties which have been inflicted on that unhappy People, with thoſe Inſtances of Severity, which our Government has been obliged to exert towards the *Britiſh* Rebels. I ſay, no Man would make ſuch a Parallel, unleſs his Mind be ſo blinded with Paſſion and Prejudice, as to aſſert, in the Language of this Pamphlet, *That no Inſtances can be produced of the leaſt Lenity under the preſent Adminiſtration, from the firſt Hour it commenced to this Day*; with other aſtoniſhing Reflections of the ſame Nature, which are contradicted by ſuch innumerable Matters of Fact, that it would be an Affront to a Reader's Underſtanding to endeavour to confute them. But to return to the *Catalans*: *During the whole Courſe of the War*, ſays the Author, *which ever of them ſubmitted at Diſcretion, were receiv'd to Mercy.* This is ſo far from being truly related, that in the Beginning of the War, they were executed without Mercy. But when in Conjunction with their Allies, they became ſuperior to K. *Philip*'s Party in Strength, and extended their Conqueſts up to the very Gates of *Madrid*; it cannot be ſuppoſed

* *This was juſt the Caſe of the Pretender's Declaration in the laſt Rebellion.*

ſuppoſed the *Spaniſh* Court would be ſo infatuated, as to perſiſt in their firſt Severities, againſt an Enemy that could make ſuch terrible Repriſals. However, when this Reaſon of State ceaſed, how dreadful was the Havock made among this brave, but unhappy People! The whole Kingdom, without any Diſtinction to the many Thouſands of its innocent Inhabitants, was ſtript of its Immunities, and reduced to a State of Slavery. *Barcelona* was filled with Executions, and all the Patriots of their antient Liberties, either beheaded, ſtowed in Dungeons, or condemned to work in the Mines of *America*.

God be thanked, we have a King who puniſhes with Reluctancy, and is averſe to ſuch Cruelties as were uſed among the *Catalans*, as much as to thoſe practiſed on the Perſons concern'd in *Monmouth*'s Rebellion. Our Author indeed condemns theſe Weſtern Aſſizes in K. *James*'s Reign. And it would be well, if all thoſe who ſtill adhere to the Cauſe of that unfortunate King, and are clamorous at the Proceedings of his preſent Majeſty, would remember, that notwithſtanding that Rebellion fell very much ſhort of this both in the Number and Strength of the Rebels, and had no Tendency either to deſtroy the National Religion, to introduce an arbitrary Government, or to ſubject us to a foreign Power; not only the Chief of the Rebels was beheaded, but even a Lady *, who had only harboured one of the Offenders in her Houſe, was in her extreme old Age put to the ſame Kind of Death: That about 230 were hanged, drawn and quartered, and their Limbs diſperſed thro' ſeveral Parts of the Country, and ſet up as Spectacles of Terror to their Fellow Subjects. It would be too tedious a Work to run thro' the numberleſs Fines, Impriſonments, corporal Puniſhments, and Tranſportations, which were then likewiſe practiſed as wholeſome Severities.

We have now ſeen how fallaciouſly the Author has ſtated the Cauſe he has undertaken, by ſuppoſing that nothing but unlimited Mercy, or unlimited Puniſhment, are the Methods that can be made uſe of in our preſent Treatment of the Rebels: That he has omitted the middle Way of Proceeding between theſe two Extremes: That this middle Way is the Method in which his Majeſty, like all other wiſe and good Kings, has choſen to proceed: That it is agreeable to the Nature of Government, Religion, and our *Britiſh* Conſtitution: And that every Argument, which the Author has produced from Reaſon and Example, would have been a true one, had it been urged for that reſtrained Clemency which his Majeſty has exerciſed; But is a falſe one, when applied to ſuch a general undiſtinguiſhing Mercy as the Author would recommend.

The Author aſks, *Whether Terror is to become the only national Principle?* With other Queſtions of the ſame Nature: And in ſeveral Parts of his Book, harangues very plentifully againſt ſuch a Notion: Where he talks in Generals upon this Topick, there is no Queſtion, but every *Whig* and *Tory* in the Kingdom, perfectly agrees with him in what he ſays. But, if he would inſinuate, as he ſeems to do in ſeveral Places, that there ſhould be no Impreſſions of Awe upon the Mind of a Subject, and that a Government ſhould not create Terror in thoſe who are diſpoſed to do ill, as well as encourage thoſe that do their Duty; in ſhort, if he is for an entire Excluſion of that Principle of Fear, which is ſuppoſed to have ſome Influence in every Law, he oppoſes himſelf to the Form of every Government in the World, and to the common Senſe of Mankind.

I have now examined this Pamphlet, which indeed is written with a great deal of Art, and as much Argument as the Cauſe would bear: And after having ſtated the true Notion of Clemency, Mercy, Compaſſion, Good Nature, Humanity, or whatever elſe it may be called, ſo far as it is conſiſtent with Wiſdom, and the Good of Mankind, or, in other Words, ſo far as it is a moral Virtue, I ſhall readily concur with the Author in the higheſt Panegyrick that he has beſtowed upon it. As likewiſe I heartily join with him in every Thing he has ſaid againſt Juſtice, if it includes, as his Pamphlet ſuppoſes, the Extirpation of every Criminal, and is not exerciſed with much greater Mixture of Clemency than Rigour. Mercy, in the true Senſe of the Word, is that Virtue by which a Prince approaches neareſt to him, whom he repreſents: And whilſt he is neither remiſs to extream to animadvert upon thoſe who offend him, that Logick will hold true in him, which is applied to the great Judge of all the Earth: *With thee there is Mercy, therefore ſhalt thou be feared.*

ABSTRACT *of the Secret* HISTORY *of* WILLIAM MURRAY, *of Brughton, Eſq; late Secretary to the Young* PRETENDER, *and now a Priſoner in the* Tower.

MR. *Murray of Brughton*, who lived very obſcurely till of late, is deſcended of the Houſe of *Atholl*, and ſprung

* *The Lady* Liſle.

immediately from the Branch of *Auchterarc*. His Estate lies in the West of *Scotland*, and his Rent-Roll may amount to between 1600 and 2000*l.* a Year.

He had a liberal Education; But his Genius seem'd rather turn'd for Languages than Sciences; and accordingly he acquired a tolerable Notion of *Greek* and *Latin*, and soon became Master of *French* and *Italian*.

After he had attended the Law-Classes for two or three Sessions, he made the Tour of *Europe*, under Mr. *A——r S——r*, a Gentleman of great Learning and Capacity, perfectly acquainted with Men, as well as Books; one who had travelled with several young Noblemen, and, by that Means, very well versed in the Manners and Customs of the several Courts of *Europe*: But amongst all the Tutor's good Qualities, he had one very bad one; he was a violent *Jacobite*, and a bigotted high-flown Episcopalian.

Mr. *Murray* had not as yet troubled his Head much about Politicks, and less about Religion; he was indeed bred up in the Doctrine of the Church of *England*; that is, he did not go to the Established Church of *Scotland*; and whenever he was disposed to attend Divine Service, he went to an Episcopal Meeting, purely because his Parents had used him to it.

This early Prejudice against the Established Kirk of *Scotland* might have this Effect, to instil into his Mind some early Notions of *Jacobitism*; for in *Scotland* to be of the Church of *England*, and a *Jacobite*, are almost Terms synonymous; as not one in ten of the Episcopal Clergy take the Oaths, or pray by Name for his Majesty; they pray indeed for the King, and the Royal Family; but in such equivocal Terms, that it's easy to observe, they mean some other Family, than that illustrious Family which now fills the Throne. To these Words, *May he overcome all his Enemies*, they add the Particle, YET: *May he* yet *overcome all his Enemies*; placing upon the Particle *yet* a strong Emphasis; so that none of their Audience can be at a Loss whom they mean.

Thus Mr. *Murray* was bred a *Jacobite*; at least, whatever political Notions he had when he began to travel, seem'd to be turn'd that Way: He had not indeed formed any System, nor asked himself what Quarrel he had with the established Government; he only disliked it, because the Parson he had heard oftenest, did not pray for it; and perhaps in his Conversation had made it the Object of his Raillery, while he made the Pretender the Object of his Wishes.

But as soon as Mr. *Murray* came under the Direction of his travelling Tutor he learned new Maxims; and was taught by him to hate both the Established Church, and our happy Constitution, from Principle. The Tutor's Conversation had great Influence to keep him steady to the Maxims he had instill'd; but the Conversation of some of those unhappy Gentlemen, who were Fugitives from their native Country on Account of the Rebellion in 1715, still confirmed him the more; for the Tutor took Care, that wherever any of these Gentlemen were to be met with, they were the constant Companions of his Pupil.

When at *Rome*, he was in private introduced to the Chevalier; but was too young as yet to form any Scheme, or be trusted with the Secrets of the Party: Yet he assured the Pretender of his Attachment to his Person and Interest; and tho' nothing passed at the private Interview, but what is common in Visits of Ceremony, yet it so turned Mr. *Murray*'s Head upon Politicks, that he fancy'd himself from that Day, a Statesman of great Importance; and from this Period, we may believe he laid the Plan of his own Ruin, and that of many others who followed his Advice in this last mad and unnatural Rebellion.

After visiting the several Places which employ the Curiosity of young Travellers, he returned in about three Years, very little improv'd, except in his Antipathy to the Establish'd Government in Church and State, and a strong Conceit of his own Ability for Matters of the highest Consequence, especially in Politicks; of which he fancy'd he had got a sufficient Fund of Knowledge to govern Kingdoms.

He was in Pain till he had told all his Acquaintance, that he had had the Honour of kissing the Pretender's Hand, and had been admitted to a private Audience; and made them believe that the Conversation turned upon the State of his Affairs in *Scotland*; and that his Majesty, as he termed him, had communicated to him his Intention of making suddenly a Push to recover his Dominions, and made him great Promises of Preferment, upon his Restoration.

This gain'd young Mr. *Murray* the Confidence and Esteem of all the old Women in the Neighbourhood: He appeared to them as the Pretender's Plenipotentiary in those Parts, and they thought themselves happy in the good Graces of a Man in such eminent Favour; the Women converted their credulous Husbands, and perswaded them to make their Court to Mr. *Murray*, as the only Man who would be able to make their Fortunes in a short Time: And the titular Bishop of *Gallaway* happening, at this Time to die, Mr. *Murray* took upon him to write to one of the Pretender's Do-

meſticks, recommending one *Maxwell*, a Nonjuring Clergyman, who officiated as his Chaplain, to this Dignity. His Correſpondent ſucceeded, and the Chaplain was nominated to this vacant See: So conſiderable a Promotion, by Mr. *Murray*'s Influence, made the poor People, who were let into the Secret, believe there was nothing impoſſible for his Worſhip; and he himſelf fancied that he ſhould ſoon be a very conſiderable Man, and therefore applied himſelf to make all the Proſelytes he could to his Maſter's Intereſt.

He formed a Kind of Cabal, or Club, which met at his Houſe once a Fortnight; where they ſpent their Time laying Schemes for the Reſtoration, as they call'd it; reviling the Government, and drinking the Pretender's Health: The Club conſiſted of ſome Country Farmers, two or three ſmall Fewers, or Vaſſals of his Eſtate, his Worſhip's Barber, his Chaplain, and the School-maſter of the Pariſh, with about a Dozen old Women: Mr. *Murray* was Preſident of this learned Aſſembly; and opened their Seſſions conſtantly with a learned Speech, full of Invectives againſt the preſent Government, and pointing out the Happineſs they ſhould all enjoy, in caſe the Pretender ſhould be eſtabliſhed upon the Throne. The Chaplain and the School-maſter generally anſwered his Worſhip's Harangue with one of the ſame Kind; adding Compliments to their Preſident, upon his great Abilities in State Affairs, and the great Eloquence he ſhewed himſelf Maſter of in his Speeches from the Chair: Then they generally proceeded to enumerate the National Grievances, and all the Friends they might expect to join them in the great Work of a Reſtoration: They had formed to themſelves a Liſt of the Names of all the Great Men in the Kingdom, and found ſome Argument or other to flatter themſelves, that every one of them would join in the *good old Cauſe*.

They went on thus for two or three Years, but without any conſiderable Addition to their Numbers; which, however, did not diſcourage them; for, this wiſe Aſſembly look'd upon themſelves as the Repreſentatives of the whole Nation; and I believe very little would have perſuaded them to take upon them the Name of a Parliament: But, about the End of the third Year of their Seſſions, an Accident happen'd, which diſturb'd this wiſe Senate, and diſconcerted their Meaſures: Mr. *Murray* happened to be at *Edinburgh*, and in his Abſence the Club met according to their uſual Adjournment, and the Chaplain filled the Chair; the Barber, that Night, introduced a Stranger to the Club, a Fellow who carried on a Smuggling Trade between the *Iſle of Man* and the Weſt Coaſt of *Scotland*; the Smuggler was a hairy headed drunken Companion, lov'd his Bottle and his Friend, but had not Brains turn'd for a Politician; and in reality was no Enemy to the Eſtabliſhment: Yet, to promote his Trade of Smuggling, could rail at the Miniſtry, and ſometimes talk Treaſon, if he thought it agreeable to his Company: This had prevailed on the Barber to think him a fit Member of this ſecret Aſſembly. This new Gueſt admitted, the Company fell to their uſual Cuſtom of railing at the Government, and talk'd Treaſon by Wholeſale: When they had drank plentifully, they curs'd his Majeſty, and drank a Health to the Pretender, upon the bare Knee: The Smuggler made ſome Scruple to go thro' this Part of the Ceremony: But, at laſt, partly by Perſuaſion, and partly by Threats from the Chair, he comply'd; but was ſo ſoccner diſmiſs'd, but the Fellow rode that Night to a neighbouring Juſtice, and gave Information of the Proceedings of this Aſſembly: The Juſtice, who ow'd Mr. *Murray* a Spite, granted Warrants againſt Numbers of them, and the Chaplain, titular Biſhop of *Gallaway*, was taken into Cuſtody: Mr. *Murray* was ſoon informed of the Fate of his Friends, and was ſtruck with a Panick, leſt ſome of them, to ſave their own Bacon, ſhould impeach him. His Fear was not groundleſs; and this poor Churchman made no Scruple to diſcover the whole Deſign of the Aſſembly, and the Part Mr. *Murray* acted; and did not forget that he had procured for him the Pretender's Nomination to the Biſhoprick of *Gallaway*: All this amounted to no leſs than High Treaſon: However, ſome Mr. *Murray*'s Friends, who knew his Weakneſs, and did not deſire the Ruin of his Family, found Means to ſtifle the Information, upon Condition that the Club ſhould be diſcarded, and the titular Prelate ſhould voluntarily abſent himſelf from the Country, and Mr. *Murray*'s Company.

One would have imagined that this narrow Eſcape would have taught Mr. *Murray* more Wiſdom for the future: But he had got ſuch an Itch to be dabbling in Politicks that he had no Reliſh of Life but when he was plotting; tho' hitherto his Brain had not been very prolifick, yet he hoped Time and Opportunity would furniſh him with Materials, to atchieve ſomething very great in Favour of the Pretender.

The Ill-Blood which the Exciſe Scheme bred in the Nation had not yet ſubſided, when the unhappy Affair of Capt. *Porteous*[*] gave freſh Diſcontent. Mr. *Mur-*

[*] See London Magazine, for 1737, p. 219, 280, 287, 500, 548, 718—723.

believed that to be a proper Time to attempt something in Favour of the Pretender; for this Purpose he was not idle in blowing the Coals of Sedition, and fomenting the Flame which that unhappy Affair had raised in the Minds of many, otherwise very well affected to the Establishment; but the Imprudence Mr. *Murray* had shewn in the Affair of the Club at his own House, made those who were really *Jacobites*, cautious in trusting him with their Sentiments, so that he could only work himself into the Confidence of a few Persons of the same Stamp with those of the discarded Assembly; only he happen'd by Chance to get acquainted at *Edinburgh* with the Laird of *M'Laughlan*, and *Stewart*, then younger, of *Appin*; the former a Man of Courage, and in his Capacity a well-meaning Country Gentleman; and the latter but few Degrees removed from a Natural; however both *Jacobites*, and considerable for their Families, and as Chiefs of Clans: Mr. *Murray* knew their Character, and therefore soon wrought himself into their Confidence: He boasted of the Friends he could raise in the West; and the Highland Chiefs, of the Strength of their Clans, and those who were of the same Opinion with them: Mr. *Murray* made an Estimate of the Forces that could be raised in the Highlands for the Service of the Cause, from these Gentlemens Information; and they three resolved, that Mr. *Murray* should go to the Pretender, to give him an Account of the Situation of his Friends in the Highlands, and the Readiness they were in to make an Attempt in his Favour: They took upon them to write an Address in the Name of all the Highland Clans, and to recommend *Murray* as their Agent, or Plenipotentiary.

Thus, as he had formerly assumed the Character of a Plenipotentiary from the Pretender, because he had kissed his Hand; he now he assumes the Character of a Deputy from the Highland Clans, tho', perhaps, he never spoke with one of them, except the two just mentioned, who are two of the most inconsiderable of their Number; but he was resolved to be a Statesman at any Rate, however qualified for the Vocation.

Besides the publick Letters of Credence, he had private Letters from the Laird of *M'Laughlan*; to one C——*n* C——*e*, Brother to Sir *D*——*r* C——*e* of *L*——*l*, a *Popish* Exile then at *Rome*, which happened to be more Service to him, than any other Recommendation he carried with him. He made some Stay at *Paris* in his Way to *Rome*, and attempted to be introduced to the Cardinal, in order to communicate to him the Design of his Journey; but that Minister had got Information of our Politician's Character, and could not be perswaded to honour him with an Interview; however he got some Letters from the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, old *Lochiel*, and some other Gentlemen of that Party then at *Paris*, to their Acquaintance at the Pretender's Court: Upon his Arrival there, he first applied to Mr. *Kelly*, to whom he had some Letters. This Gentleman, upon a slight Conversation, soon found the Depth and Shallows of our Politician, and gave him but a very cool Reception; and declined introducing him to the Pretender, but offer'd to deliver his Dispatches: Mr. *Murray* did not like this Method of Proceeding, and refused to trust *Kelly* with his Letters. He then applied to Mr. C——*e*, the Priest, who introduced him to *Hay*'s Lady, who is reputed to be the Pretender's Mistress, and assumes there the Title of Lady *Inverne*; that Lady was prevailed on to procure him a private Audience of the Chevalier; to whom he deliver'd his Dispatches. The Pretender, who had been prepossessed against him by *Kelly*, did not receive him with all the Marks of Esteem, which the seeming Importance of his Commission required: He only thank'd him for the Pains he had taken, and told him he would shortly consider of the Contents of his Dispatches.

He staid at *Rome* some Months before he could have another Audience; and at last was referred to Mr. *Kelly*, who made light of every Thing Mr. *Murray* proposed: He wanted to prevail on the Chevalier to order a Sum of Money to be distributed amongst the Clans, both to engage them more fully in his Interest, and to buy up Arms, in order for an Insurrection, which he represented the Spirit of the Nation in general to be ripe for. But the Politicians at *Rome* could not be persuaded to be of his Opinion; they concluded nothing could be done without foreign Force; and the Situation of the Affairs of *Europe* was then such, that they could not expect any Thing of that Kind; all that he could procure was, a Letter from the Chevalier addressed to the Highland Clans, thanking them for their proffer'd Service, and assuring them that he should always have a grateful Sense of their Loyalty, &c.

Mr. *Murray* returned with this Letter, and gave it to his two corresponding Chieftains, desiring them to communicate the same to the rest of their Friends: But this gave but little Satisfaction to the Party; as Mr. *Murray* had made them believe, that this hopeful Negotiation would have ended in something more agreeable, that is, that they might either have got some Money to answer their Necessity, or have been encou-

raged to raise a national Commotion, out of which they expected to fish something for their Advantage.

However, Mr. *Murray* looked upon himself now as the Head of the *Jacobite* Faction; tho' not one Man of any Note, of that Party, would even converse with him, much less trust him with their secret Intentions. A kind of Schism happened about this time, in the Church of *Scotland*, occasioned by the Aversion some hot-headed Clergy had to Patronages; the Affair might have ended in some popular Disturbance, if the Ministry had not treated the Schismatical Clergy with Contempt. Mr. *Murray*, and his little low Agents spirited up the Division, in Hopes to have set the People by the Ears; and magnified his Endeavours that Way to his Friends at *Rome*: But in a little Time the Affair dwindled to nothing, and Mr. *Murray* lost his Aim, as well as his Reputation for Intelligence, since nothing happened, as he had conjectured.

When the Invasion in 1743 was talk'd of, Mr. *Murray* began to muster all his Forces; and wrote circular Letters to his Correspondents in the *Highlands*, but they took little Notice of his Letters; however he began, from this Time, to enlarge his Correspondence among the Disaffected, as he judged the War with *France* might produce something in Favour of his Scheme; some of the lesser Chiefs were prevailed on, by the travelling *Romish* Missionaries, with whom *Murray* corresponded, to be less reserved in their Answers to his Letters, and by this Means, before the Breaking out of the last Rebellion, he had got some Letters from a considerable Number of *Highland* Lairds; whom he supposed capable of raising much greater Numbers of Men, than they really were; he was so sanguine in his Hopes, so credulous and so ignorant of the Nature of the Country, that in a List transmitted to the *Chevalier* of those who had engaged to him, to join his Standard upon its first Appearance, he computes, that they would raise 60,000 Men; tho' it's manifest, that if every Person in that List had raised every Man from 16 to 60, upon their Estates, and actually joined the Pretender, they could not bring into the Field 2000 Men.

However, as Men are apt to give easy Credit to those Things they wish to be true, however improbable, Mr. *Murray* gained Credit; and in Spite of *Kelly*'s Opposition, when the young *Chevalier* landed, he was made Secretary of State for *Scotch* Affairs; but the Affairs of *England* remained in *Kelly*'s Management, who both hated and despised Mr. *Murray*.

The *Chevalier* had not been many Weeks in *Scotland*, when the Emptiness of Mr. *Murray*'s Promises appeared; for either those Gentlemen he had depended on for his great List, joined the King's Forces, remained neuter, or if they joined, it was with such a Force, as bore no Proportion to the Strength *Murray* had promised in their Name.

These Disappointments exposed Mr. *Murray* to the Resentment of Mr. *Kelly*, who never ceas'd doing him ill Offices with the Chevalier, while he remained with the Army; but when that Gentleman returned to *France*, to hasten the *French* Succours, Mr. *Murray* enjoyed his Place with greater Peace, and was allowed to transact the Business of Secretary for the whole Island. But yet he wanted not Enemies who could have wished him removed: He united himself with *Sullivan*, and *Oneil*, who ingrossed the Young Pretender's Favour; and thus gain'd him Enemies among the *Scots*, who resented that two *Irishmen*, who brought nothing to the Cause but their Persons, should be preferred to Natives, who risked their Lives and Fortunes; and charged the Secretary with Meanness of Spirit, and Treachery to his Country, for allowing himself to be the Tool of these Favourites; however, he found these two supported him in his Place; so like a true Statesman he despised the Complaints of his Countrymen: He became haughty and imperious; and in his Station of a Mock-Secretary of State, he behaved with as much Arrogance, as if he had been Prime Minister to the greatest Prince in *Europe*. He is naturally a Coward, and consequently cruel in his Disposition, as may be gathered from the Circumstance of his Signing an Order before the Battle of *Culloden*, to give no Quarter to the King's Forces. In short, from what has been said, this general Character may be drawn of him, That he is a Stranger to all Kind of Letters, except the mere Language; that he is a Bigot in his Principles; of a proud, haughty, imperious, cruel Temper, weak in his Intellects, and conceited in his Opinion; but of a restless, factious, and ambitious Disposition.

As the Publick is at present very attentive to the critical Situation of the State of Genoa, which the Austrians *have already entered, and as there is nothing so capable of giving a right Notion of the Force and Strength of any Country, as a clear and candid Description of it, and of the Disposition of its Inhabitants, we shall give our Readers the following Extract from Mr.* Addison's *Travels.*

THE *Genoese* are esteemed extremely cunning, industrious, and inured to

Hardship

Hardſhip above the reſt of the *Italians*; which was likewiſe the Character of the old *Ligurians*. And indeed it is no Wonder, while the Barreneſs of their Country continues, that the Manners of the Inhabitants do not change, ſince there is nothing makes Men ſharper, and ſets their Hands and Wits more at work than Want. The *Italian* Proverb ſays of the *Genoeſe*, that they have *a Sea without Fiſh, Land without Trees, and Men without Faith.*

There are a great many beautiful Palaces ſtanding along the Sea-Shore on both Sides of *Genoa*, which make the Town appear much longer than it is to thoſe that ſail by it. The City itſelf makes the nobleſt Shew of any in the World. The Houſes are moſt of them painted on the Outſide, ſo that they look extreamly gay and lively, beſides that they are eſteemed the higheſt in *Europe*, and ſtand very thick together. The new Street is a double Range of Palaces from one End to the other, built with an excellent Fancy, and fit for the greateſt Princes to inhabit. The Front of the *Villa Imperiale*, at a Mile diſtance from *Genoa*, without any Thing of Paint upon it, conſiſts of a *Doric* and *Corinthian* Row of Pillars, and is much the handſomeſt of any I ſaw there. The Duke of *Doria*'s Palace has the beſt Out-ſide of any in *Genoa*, as that of *Durazzo* is the beſt furniſh'd within. There is one Room in the firſt, that is hung with Tapeſtry, in which are wrought the Figures of the great Perſons that the Family has produced; as, perhaps, there is no Houſe in *Europe* that can ſhew a longer Line of Heroes, that have ſtill acted for the Good of their Country. *Andrew Doria* has a Statue erected to him, at the Entrance of the Doge's Palace, with the glorious Title of *Deliverer of the Commonwealth*; and one of his Family another, that calls him its *Preſerver*. In the Doge's Palace are the Rooms, where the great and little Council, with the two Colleges, hold their Aſſemblies; but as the State of *Genoa* is very poor, tho' ſeveral of its Members are extreamly rich, ſo one may obſerve infinitely more Splendor and Magnificence in particular Perſons Houſes, than in thoſe that belong to the Publick. But we find in moſt of the States of *Europe*, that the People ſhew the greateſt Marks of Poverty, where the Governors live in the greateſt Magnificence. The Churches are very fine, particularly that of the *Annunciation*, which looks wonderfully beautiful in the Inſide, all but one Corner of it, being covered with Statues, Gilding, and Paint. A Man would expect, in ſo very ancient a Town of *Italy*, to find ſome conſiderable Antiquities: But all they have to ſhew of this Nature, is an old *Roſtrum* of a *Roman* Ship, that ſtands over the Door of their Arſenal. It is not above a Foot long, and, perhaps, would never have been thought the Beak of a Ship, had it not been found in ſo probable a Place as the Haven. It is all of Iron, faſhioned at the End like a Boar's Head, as I have ſeen it repreſented on Medals, and on the *Columna Roſtrata* in *Rome*. ——— I know nothing more remarkable in the Government of *Genoa*, than the Bank of *St. George*, made up of ſuch Branches of the Revenues, as have been ſet apart, and appropriated to the Diſcharge of ſeveral Sums, that have been borrowed from private Perſons, during the Exigencies of the Commonwealth. Whatever Inconveniencies the State has laboured under, they have never entertained a Thought of violating the Publick Credit, or of alienating any Part of theſe Revenues to other Uſes, than to what they have been thus aſſigned. The Adminiſtration of this Bank is for Life, and partly in the Hands of the chief Citizens, which gives them a great Authority in the State, and a powerful Influence over the common People. This Bank is generally thought the greateſt Load on the *Genoeſe*, and the Managers of it have been repreſented as a ſecond Kind of Senate, that break the Uniformity of Government, and deſtroy, in ſome Meaſure, the fundamental Conſtitution of the State. It is, however, very certain, that the People reap no ſmall Advantages from it, as it diſtributes the Power among more particular Members of the Republick, and gives the Commons a Figure: So that it is no ſmall Check upon the Ariſtocracy, and may be one Reaſon, why the *Genoeſe* Senate carries it with greater Moderation towards their Subjects, than the *Venetian*.

It would have been well for the Republick of *Genoa*, if ſhe had followed the Example of her Siſter of *Venice*, in not permitting her Nobles to make any Purchaſe of Lands or Houſes in the Dominions of a foreign Prince. For at preſent the Greateſt among the *Genoeſe*, are in Part ſubject to the Monarchy of *Spain*, by reaſon of their Eſtates that lie in the Kingdom of *Naples*. The *Spaniards* tax them very high upon Occaſion, and are ſo ſenſible of the Advantage this gives them over the Republick, that they will not ſuffer a *Neapolitan* to buy the Lands of a *Genoeſe*, who muſt find a Purchaſer among his own Countrymen, if he has a Mind to ſell. For this Reaſon, as well as on Account of the great Sums of Money which the *Spaniard* owes the *Genoeſe*, they are under a Neceſſity, at preſent, of being in the Intereſt of the *French*, and would probably continue ſo, tho' all the other States of *Italy* entered into a League againſt

againſt them. *Genoa* is not yet ſecure from a Bombardment, tho' it is not ſo expoſed as formerly: For ſince the Inſult of the *French*, they have built a Mole, with ſome little Ports, and have provided themſelves with long Guns, and Mortars. It is eaſy for thoſe that are very ſtrong at Sea to bring them to what Terms they pleaſe, for having but very little arable Land, they are forced to fetch all their Corn from *Naples*, *Sicily*, and other foreign Countries, except what comes to them from *Lombardy*, which probably goes another Way, whilſt it furniſhes two great Armies with Proviſions. Their Fleet, that formerly gained ſo many Victories over the *Saracens*, *Piſans*, *Venetians*, *Turks*, and *Spaniards*, that made them Maſters of *Crete*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Negrepont*, *Leſbos*, *Malta*, that ſettled them in *Scio*, *Smyrna*, *Achaia*, *Theodoſia*, and ſeveral other Towns on the Eaſtern Confines of *Europe*, is now reduced to ſix Gallies. When they had made an Addition of but four new ones, the King of *France* ſent his Orders to ſuppreſs them, telling the Republick at the ſame Time, that he knew very well how many they had Occaſion for. This little Fleet ſerves only to fetch them Wine and Corn, and to give their Ladies an Airing in the Summer Seaſon. The Republick of *Genoa* has a Crown and Sceptre for its Doge, by Reaſon of their Conqueſt of *Corſica*, where there was formerly a *Saracen* King. This inded gives their Ambaſſadors a more honourable Reception at ſome Courts, but at the ſame Time may teach their People to have a mean Notion of their own Form of Government, and is a tacit Acknowledgment that Monarchy is the more honourable. The old *Romans*, on the contrary, made uſe of a very barbarous Kind of Politicks to inſpire their People, with a Contempt of Kings whom they treated with Infamy, and dragged at the Wheels of their triumphal Chariots.

An authentick LIST *of* PRISONERS *taken in* Italy, *from the Army of the Three Crowns*, France, Spain *and* Naples, *as publiſhed at* Milan, *with the neceſſary Extracts and Certificates to verify the Facts that are contained therein.*

At Aſti	5240
At Quarli	97
At Caſtel-Alfir	100
At Alexandria	900
At Moncalva	250
At Caſal	260
At Brema	120
At Guaſtalla, Pont-Bacharet, and St. Ignace	2113
At Codogno	25
At Lodi	
At Milan	
In the Caſtle of Parma	
In the City of Parma	
At the Caſtle of Rivalta	
At Orſelengo and Monte Chiaro	
In the Battle of Placentia	
At our Lady of Monte-Coſto	
At the Battle of Rotto-Freddo	
At Placentia	
At Ponte Couronna	
At Ripalta	
In the Town of Serravalla	
In the Caſtle of Serravalla	
In all	25137

This Liſt of Priſoners commences *March* the 22d, and ends *Auguſt* the 22d; and on a moderate Computation it may be ſuppoſed the Killed, dead of their Wounds and Diſeaſes, Deſerted, and Diſabled, are double; ſo that what has been advanced of the Army of the three Crowns loſing above 60,000 Men in the laſt ſix Months, inſtead of appearing extravagant and incredible, ſeems a very moderate and probable Calculation.

A DESCRIPTION *of* NAMUR, &c.
(See p. 313.)

NAMUR (juſt taken by the *French*) is ſituated upon the Conflux of the *Sambre* with the *Maeſe*, lies between two Mountains, and has a very ſtrong Caſtle. Some derive its Name from *Novo Muro*, a *new Wall*, built there by the *Romans*. The Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Aubin*, was built in 1560, and the Biſhoprick is ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*. Beſides the Cathedral, there is alſo the Collegiate Church of Our Lady, and ſeveral other Churches and Monaſteries. This City has a large and handſome Market-Place, a ſtately Town-Houſe, and abundance of good Stone Buildings. It is no leſs rich than pleaſant and ſtrong. The Council-Royal of the Province reſides here, from which, however, the People might appeal to that of *Malines*. In 1692, the Strength of this Place being diſcover'd to the *French* by the Baron *de Breſſe*, who, under Pretence of being taken, did actually deſert the *Spaniſh* Service; *Louis* XIV. ſat down before it with 80,000 Men, the Marſhal Duke of *Luxemburg* covering the Siege with another great Army. The Town was taken after a few Days Reſiſtance, a Parley having been beat by a Drummer, that never diſcover'd who order'd him to do ſo. While the *French* continu'd to beſiege the Caſtle, King *William* march'd with 90,000 Men to its Relief; but the *French*, tho' advan-

gageously posted, declin'd a Battle. His Majesty did, notwithstanding, drive them from some of their Posts, and laid Bridges over the River to pass it: But in the mean Time a great Rain happening, swell'd the River, carried away the Bridges, prevented his attacking them, and so gave them the Opportunity of mastering the Castle likewise, which surrender'd on the 2d of *July*, 1692. The Fortifications of *Namur* were afterwards very much improv'd by the *French*, and this taking of it was esteem'd one of the most glorious Actions of *Louis* XIV. It did not, however, continue long in his Hands, being retaken by King *William* in 1695, after a most desperate and bloody Siege, Marshal *Boufflers* commanding in it, with a Garison of not less than 16,000 Men, and *Villeroi* without, with an Army of 100,000, not daring to attempt its Relief. Upon the Death of King *Charles* II. of *Spain*, the *French* seiz'd this City, among the other Places of his Succession, and held it during the last War; but were oblig'd, at the Peace of *Utrecht*, to restore it to the House of *Austria*, who have held it till this Time. It is esteem'd the strongest Fortress in *Europe*, tho' some incline to give the Pre-eminence to *Lisle* and *Tournay*. The Jesuits Church is reckon'd a magnificent Structure, exceeding that of *Antwerp*. *Namur* lies 32 Miles S. E. of *Brussels*, 37 E. of *Mons*, 50 almost S. of *Antwerp*, 60 S. E. of *Ghent*, 45 W. of *Lumbourg*, 71 N. W. of *Luxembourg*, and 140 N. W. of *Paris*. Long. 4 D. 56 M. Lat. 50 D. 25 M.

Seventeen Miles N. E. of *Namur* stands *Huy* or *Hoey*, a Town and Castle on the River *Maese*, near the Place where the River *Huy* runs into it, which gives Name to the Town. 'Tis divided by the *Maese* into two Parts, and is reputed very ancient. The principal Fortifications are on the Right-hand Side of the River. It had formerly particular Earls, who gave it to the Bishops of *Liege*. This Place suffer'd much in the late Wars: In 1692 the *French* sat down before it, but soon quitted the Enterprize; however, they besieged it the next Year, and carried it in a few Days. It was retaken by the Confederates in 1694, and restored to its Sovereign. In 1702, the *French*, being sensible of the Importance of this Place, put a Garison into it again; but the Year following it was taken by the Confederate Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*. In 1705 the *French* retook it, and were again expel'd the same Year by the Confederates, who held it till the Peace of *Baden*, when it was restored to its Prince, the Bishop of *Liege*, in whose Hands it remain'd till Count *Lowendahl* lately seiz'd upon it with a Body of 20,000 Men, detach'd from the Army under Marshal *Saxe*, (see p. 426.) and thereby reduced Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* to the Necessity of passing the *Maese*, with the Confederate Army, as his Royal Highness had no Troops to spare for an Attempt to dislodge Count *Lowendahl*; nor was he provided with Battering Cannon, nor even with Field Pieces enough, to venture a Battle with Count *Saxe*.

Fourteen Miles South of *Namur* lies *Dinant*, a wealthy Town on the River *Maese*, belonging to the Bishoprick of *Liege*. It had formerly a strong Citadel on a steep Rock, that was ruin'd by the *French* in 1554, and has been restored since. It is a Place of some Trade, particularly in Manufactures of Brass and Iron. The *French* were in Possession of it from 1675, till it was restored by the Peace of *Ryswick* in 1697. But upon the Confederate Army's advancing lately to cover *Namur*, and to relieve *Charleroy* also, if possible, Count *Saxe* order'd a large Detachment to take Post at *Dinant*, and thereby made himself Master of the Navigation of the *Maese* above *Namur*, at he did at the same Time below that Town by the seizing of *Huy*; which unlucky Incidents render'd it impossible for Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* to stay any longer on this Side of the *Maese*, as we have observ'd above.

From the London Evening Post.

SIR,

AS a great deal has been printed and publish'd relating to the Behaviour of the late Earl of *Kilmarnock* and the late Lord *Balmerino*, I here send you an Account, from the *State Trials*, of the Behaviour, on the Scaffold, of two of the greatest Men this Nation ever produced, *viz.* Sir *Walter Raleigh* and the Earl of *Strafford*, without making any Observations, or Remarks.

Sir *Walter*, when he came on the Scaffold, with a chearful Countenance, saluted the Lords, Knights and Gentlemen present; and after his Speech to the Spectators, he prepared himself for Death, giving away his Hat, his Cap, with some Money, to such as he knew; and then taking his Leave of the Lords, Knights and Gentlemen, and others of his Acquaintance, and, among the rest, of the Lord *Arundel*, he thank'd him for his Company, saying to him, *I have a long Journey to go, therefore I will take my Leave*; and then, putting off his Doublet and Gown, desired the Headsman *to shew him the Axe*, which not being suddenly granted unto him, he said, *I prithee let me see it; dost thou think that I am afraid of it?* So it being given unto him, *he felt*

along

along upon the Edge of it, and, *smiling*, spake unto Mr. Sheriff, saying, *This is a sharp Medicine, but it is a Physician that will cure all Diseases.* Then the Executioner kneel'd down and ask'd him Forgiveness, when laying his Hand on his Shoulder *he forgave him.* Being ask'd which Way he would lay himself on the Block, he said, *So the Heart be streight, it's no Matter which Way the Head lieth.* So laying his Head down, his Face towards the East, the Headsman, after the Signal given, struck off his Head at two Blows.

The Earl of *Strafford*, when he mounted the Scaffold, made his Obeisances, and began to take his last Farewel of his Friends, who appear'd much more concern'd than himself; and observing his Brother, Sir *George Wentworth*, to weep excessively; *Brother*, (said he, with *a chearful Briskness*) *what do you see in me to deserve these Tears? Doth any indecent Fear betray in me a Guilt, or my innocent Boldness any Atheism? Think now that you are accompanying me the third Time to my Marriage Bed: Never did I throw off my Cloaths with greater Freedom and Content than in this Preparation to my Grave: That Stock* (pointing to the Block) *must be my Pillow; here shall I rest from all my Labours: No Thoughts of Envy, no Dreams of Treason, Jealousies or Cares for the King, the State, or myself, shall interrupt this easy Sleep.* Then he proceeded to clear himself of the Charges against him; and, after his Speech ended, going to take off his Doublet, he said; *I thank God, I am not afraid of Death, nor daunted with any Discouragement arising from any Fears; but do as chearfully put off my Doublet at this Time, as ever I did when I went to Bed:* Then he put off his Doublet, wound up his Hair with his Hands, and put on a white Cap; then he call'd, *Where is the Man that is to do this last Office?* (meaning the Executioner) *Call him to me:* When he came, and ask'd him Forgiveness, he told him, *he forgave him and all the World.* Then bowing himself to lay his Head upon the Block, he told the Executioner, *that he would first lay down his Head to try the Fitness of the Block, and take it up again, before he would lay it down for good and all*; and so he did: And before he laid it down again, told the Executioner, *that he would give him Warning when to strike, by stretching forth his Hands*; and presently laying down his Neck upon the Block, and *stretching forth his Hands*, the Executioner struck off his Head at one Blow.

The CASE *of* GEORGE *Earl of* CROMERTIE, *who had Sentence of Death pass'd against him, for High Treason, at the same Time with the late Earl of* KILMARNOCK *and Lord* BALMERINO; *but was graciously reprieved by his Majesty.*

THE Earl, from his Infancy, was educated in the Principles of the established Church of *Scotland*, to which he always adhered till his late Misfortune; in which much that he has, upon several Occasions received the Thanks of the General Assembly of that Church.

The Earl intermarried in a Family whose Affection to the present Royal Family was remarkable on all Occasions; particularly, during the Rebellion in 1715, many of them used their utmost Efforts in Support of this happy Constitution; and they acted the same Part in the present Rebellion.

The Earl has Issue of this Marriage Children, and his Wife is now with Child; and these have been brought up strictly in the same Principles: And as to his eldest Son, he imbibed those Principles from his Parents, and from 3 successive Preceptors, who are all now Ministers of the Church of *Scotland*, under the Eye of Mr. *Douglas* his Uncle, who had the Honour to serve his late Majesty as his Advocate for *Scotland*, and was appointed by his present Majesty one of the Judges of the supreme Court there.

Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, when his Majesty's Troops, under the Command of Sir *John Cope*, arrived at *Inverness*, in the End of *August* last, the Earl immediately waited on him, and made a Tender of all his Power and Influence in suppressing this Rebellion; but, by his great Misfortune at this Day, such Assistance was not then judged necessary.

After the Action at *Preston Pans*, when Commissions were issued for raising Independent Companies, under the Direction of Mr. *Forbes*, President of the Court of Session in *Scotland*, Application was made for a Company for his Son, the Lord *M'Leod*, and as he had Reason to hope for Success, he directed the Gentlemen, whom he intended to be Subalterns in the Company, to levy the Men; and the Levies went on accordingly; and the Earl's Zeal for the present Government continued unshaken in this Period: And for this he appeals to Sir *John Cope*, Mr. *Forbes*, and to the Addresses of 8 *Presbyterian* Ministers, in the Hands of his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*.

But when it was known that the Subalterns in Lord *M'Leod*'s Company were to be named by the Lord *Fortrose*, and the Subalterns that the Earl had in View were disappointed, he was immediately beset by designing Men, and they used all their Art and Cunning upon the Earl, to seduce him from his Duty; but no Reason whatever

uld have had this Effect, if he had not
en intoxicated with Liquor; and he no
oner recovered his Underſtanding, but he
ſtected with Horror upon what he had
ne; and for this he appeals to Mr. *Brodie*,
ord *Lyon*'s Declaration, in the Hands of
e Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and to the Know-
dge of the other Members of both Houſes
Parliament in the Earl's Neighbourhood.

This unhappy Lord, ſoon after engaging
this Rebellion, went to *Perth*, and con-
nued there a Month, intirely in a private
apacity; for he aſſiſted at none of the
evlews of the Rebels, mounted none of
eir Guards, bore no Arms, iſſued no Or-
ers, but employed his Time chiefly in the
ompany of his Majeſty's Officers, who
ere Priſoners there, and laboured Night
d Day to procure them all Manner of In-
lgences; and the only Uſe he made of
s Credit in the Rebel Army, was to make
eir Captivity eaſy, in which he was fortu-
ate enough to ſucceed in moſt Caſes; and
appeals to thoſe Gentlemen in this Re-
ect.

He did indeed, afterwards, accept of a
ommand to levy the Ceſs, Exciſe, and
her Contributions in the Shires of *Fife*
d *Kinroſs*, to the Amount of 13000*l.*
t he preſerved ſuch Diſcipline among the
ldiers under his Command, that tho' he
timated his Orders, upon Pain of military
ecution, agreeable to the Terms in which
y were delivered to him, yet he avoided
Methods of enforcing them, and re-
rned without levying one Shilling, which,
a great Meaſure, ſaved his Majeſty's
thful Subjects from thoſe Exactions; and
ring his Stay in thoſe Countries, the In-
bitants were uninjured in their Perſons,
d protected in their Properties; and he
ve up that Command, that he might not
an Actor in, or a Witneſs to, the Severi-
s which he then thought to be unavoid-
le; and for this he appeals to Certificates
m Peers and Commoners of *Fife* and
roſs, in the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Hands.

Upon his Return from this Command, he
nt, attended only by his own Domeſticks,
a Gentleman's Houſe, where he reſided
ſome Time in a private Way, without
mmand or Commiſſion, and without ta-
g upon him any Concern, but the Conti-
ance of all the good Offices he could exert
the Eaſe and Protection of his Majeſty's
bjects.

The Action of *Falkirk* gave him a freſh,
melancholy Opportunity, of doing all
Acts of Humanity in his Power, to his
jeſty's Troops, that were either taken
wounded in that Conflict; and he ex-
ded his Cares even to many of the un-
unate Perſons who loſt their Lives in his
jeſty's Service.

When the News of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, obliged the Rebel Army to retreat Northward, he continued without any Command.

When he arrived at *Inverneſs*, a Command was again impoſed upon him, to repair to the Counties of *Roſs* and *Sutherland*, and there to raiſe all the Men in that Country in Arms, levy large Sums of Money by Contribution, and large Quantities of Meal; and with ſtrict Orders, in Caſe thoſe Demands were not complied with, to uſe all Manner of military Execution, by burning Houſes, deſtroying Cattle and other Severities: But ſo averſe was he to theſe Methods of Violence, that he levied no Men in thoſe Parts, and even his own Tenants in that Neighbourhood continued peaceable at Home; and he alſo granted Protections to all who aſked them, and ſupported his Protections by Parties, and preſerved the Houſe of Sir *Robert Munro*, and of his Brother *Cullcairn*, which were particularly doomed for Deſtruction by the Rebels; nor would he truſt this Protection to others, but went himſelf and took the proper Meaſures for their Preſervation; and he uſed the ſame Tenderneſs and Care towards the Houſe and Family of the Earl of *Sutherland*, for which he appeals to that noble Lord. And upon the Whole of this Article, tho' the unfortunate Earl notified the Orders he had from the Pretender, with all the ſevere Injunctions they contain'd, yet he executed none of thoſe Severities; and his Delays were in ſome Meaſure ſalutary, as they prevented the full Execution of them, by thoſe who were ſent in his Place.

At the ſame Time his Houſe was a Sanctuary to the Effects of his Majeſty's loyal Subjects, and particularly of thoſe employ'd in his Majeſty's Service under Lord *Loudoun*.

The following is the Subſtance of a LETTER *printed in the* Daily Gazetteer, *of* Sept. 16, *concerning our* AMERICAN PLANTATIONS.

SIR,

HOWEVER unconcerned many Perſons appear, at the *Difficulties*, or the *Misfortunes* which attend the *Britiſh Colonies* in *America*, there is not a Society, or a Man of any Property in the Kingdom, who is not in ſome Degree or other affected by the Conſequences.

As the Intereſt, the Preſervation, and the Welfare of our Colonies, are therefore ſo ſtrongly connected with our own, they have a juſt Claim not only to due Attention and Care, but to be conſider'd next to their Mother Country. That they may

not be distressed by foreign *Enemies*; oppressed by *Male-Administration*; or deprived of their Native *Rights* and *Privileges*.

The Welfare of all Countries depends on good Government, and without doubt our *Plantations* in *America* would flourish, and be more beneficial to *Great Britain* than they ever have been, were they always committed to the Care of Men of *Experience*, *Ability*, and *Virtue*. Whether this Part of Policy has been duly observed or neglected, and whether there have not been *indigent*, *avaritious*, or *unskilful Persons* sent over, and intrusted with the Administration of some of them, are worthy of Consideration. A Man of slender Abilities, with an affluent or an easy Fortune, may make a tolerable Figure in private Life; but place him in a conspicuous Light, or in an elevated Station, it will expose all his Weaknesses, turn his Head, and render him an Object of Ridicule and Contempt. Is a Person who was incapable of managing his own Affairs, and wasted a considerable paternal Estate by his Extravagance and Folly, fit to be intrusted with the Conduct of a very valuable Island, and to preside over a frank, hospitable, good-natured People? Or is a Person qualified for a *publick* Station, of great *Honour*, *Profit*, and *Trust*, who is of a *peevish*, *cholerick* Disposition, *unsteady* and *variable* as the Wind, unacquainted with the *Civil* and *Common Laws* of his Country, and has nothing to distinguish or recommend him, except an Influence over two B———s? No: If any such Person or Persons as I have described, have incautiously been promoted, by the Interest and Importunity of Friends, or any other Means, undoubtedly Care will be taken to inquire into their Conduct, to remove them in Time, and to compel them to make *Reparation* for any *publick* or *private Injuries* they have committed.

Whoever considers the Powers granted to the Governors of the *British Plantations* in *America*, will not be surprized at the Uneasiness they are often under, nor at the Complaints which in Consequence come from thence; for it is certainly inconsistent with the Interest and Welfare of any Country, that one Man should be vested with many large Powers, because they are commonly made use of to the Prejudice of the People.

And in order to convince every Man, who has any Interest or Concern in the Plantations, of the Reasonableness, and even of the Necessity of a proper Application, for abridging or lessening those Powers, I propose not only to enumerate them, but to shew the bad Uses to which they have frequently been made subservient.

A *British Governor* is appointed, by Patent under the Broad Seal of Eng— is likewise *Captain-General*, Chancellor, *Admiral*, *ordinary* and *sole Judge* for Probate of Wills, and granting of L— of Administration.

As Governor, he is impowered to a— point *Judges*, *Justices*, *Sheriffs*, and — *Civil Officers*, and to remove them at — Discretion: To *summon*, *prorogue*, and *dis-solve* Assemblies: To *pardon Crimes*, Mur— and Treason excepted, and even in th— Cases to grant *Reprieves*: To issue Com— missions to Privateers in Time of War, — to apprehend and take Pirates in Time — Peace: And, in fine, to act with *Sovereign Authority*, according to the Laws of *Eng— land*, and the municipal Laws of the Coun— try; for he has a Negative Voice in — passing of all Acts of Assembly.

As *Captain-General*, he appoints and re— moves, at Pleasure, all Officers of the Mi— litia; reviews and commands them in — Person, or otherwise, as he thinks prop—

As *Chancellor*, he hears and determin— all Causes in the Court of Equity und— 300*l.* without Appeal; tho' in all Su— above that Sum, the Party against who— the Decree is made has the Liberty of ap— pealing to the King in Council.

His Power of *Vice-Admiral* is the sa— with the Vice-Admiral of a County — *England*. And,

As *ordinary* and *sole Judge* for the Pro— bate of Wills, and granting of Letters — Administration, he has the Presentation — all *Church Livings* within his Jurisdiction — is empowered to grant *Marriage Licenses* — and the *Administration* of the Estates of Per— sons who die intestate.

I shall suspend any Animadversions — these several Powers, and the Manner — which they are commonly exercised, until — another Opportunity: But, before I con— clude, give me Leave to observe, that if — my Meaning to make an Exception w— regard to *B———s* and *J———a*, the — Islands having the Happiness of being un— der the Administration of *two most excellent Persons*, who are justly *distinguished* in the — World, for their great *Experience* and Sk— in *Military* Affairs, as well as in the Maxim— and Policy of Government. They are — *equally* remarkable for the *Solidity* and — *Clearness* of their *Judgment*, the *Uprightness* — of their Conduct, and their *disinterested* — Views; having nothing so much at Heart — as the publick Utility, and, more particu— larly, their respective Jurisdictions.—— — could here indulge myself with heightning — and enlarging those Characters, but the — my Pen is restrain'd by the great Regard — I have for both of them.

Fortunate Islands! While other Countries — are *struggling* with *Difficulties*, groaning —

Pressures, and declining thro' *bad Ma-*
nagement; they have the Felicity of being
perfectly easy and composed; *Justice impar-*
tially administred; their native *Rights* and
Privileges in no Degree *violated*; and, thro'
the *Mildness*, the *Equity* and *Goodness* of
their Administration, every Man sits under
his own Vine *undisturb'd*, and enjoys the
Fruits of his Industry with Pleasure and
Satisfaction. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Richmond, Sept. 15, 1746. *A* STURDY PLANTER.

The Remainder of this Subject in our next.]

The FOOL.

From the same Paper, of Sept. 17.

ALL Revolutions in Government are most carefully to be avoided, and are only to be justified by absolute Necessity, when it's impossible for the natural Constitution longer to subsist; and the Justice and Necessity can then only appear by a great Majority of the People engaging in it. In other Cases, when Revolutions happen, they are always for the worse, because founded on self-interested Views, and the Ambition of Parties and particular Men; which was a good deal the Case of that which happened in *Charles* the Ist's Time, and produced among the People an unnatural and bloody War. The Intention of many who first opposed the Measures of the Court was extremely just; but as the Situation of Things was capable of being remedied without a Revolution, if self-interested and ambitious Men on both Sides would have suffered their own private Views to have ceded to the publick Good; as that was not the Case, a Revolution only ensued by Accident, and that begot another, and so on, till the political Changes being quite run through, Ambition harrass'd to Death, every body attempting, and no body succeeding, the Stream of Power, after a Variety of Wanderings, return'd into its old Channel again, and after an immense Expence of Blood and Treasure, we fell into our first State, but little mended.

The Revolution on the coming in of the Prince of *Orange* differ'd essentially from this; Matters being really in so bad a State, that even the Crown could not support itself with an entire regular standing Army at Command; which, and the Tranquillity ensuing thereupon, is sufficient Proof, not only that it was necessary and proper, but that a very great Majority of all Ranks and Degrees of People assented to, and united to bring it about. In this Light no body can fairly deny the Justice, Necessity, and Reasonableness of that Revolution.

From which slight Remarks I shall draw this obvious Inference, That all Revolutions attempted in a State, that do not operate to Effect, without Confusion and Bloodshed, are wicked and abominable, are not founded on the Sense of the People, therefore not just. Their Basis is Ambition, created by such Views as can in no Sense co-incide with the Nature and End of Government, the Reason of Things, or the Publick Good; and therefore, when attempted, justly deem'd wicked, as being immoral, and consequently meriting the severest Punishments.

There is a vast Difference between Persons in Power committing Errors, and laying purpos'd Schemes to ruin the People, by robbing them of their Rights and natural Liberty; the best Men are not infallible, and the worst would only be thought so. Therefore, when such *Fools* as myself speak or write against People in Power, it is upon a Presumption rather that they have bad Heads, than bad Hearts; and therefore would put them on *Fools* Heads to make them wiser. By this we show, that we desire the Publick Good pursued in the Hands it is; not seeking *Revolution*, but *Wisdom*, *Diligence*, and *Attention*, as Essentials to the Publick Good; hoping that every Man is able to make the Distinction between warning People to act as becomes them, and that of cutting their Throats.

I am oblig'd to make these Remarks, that I may not be mistaken for one of those *Fools*, who, either from Bigottry to Tenets that have no Foundation in Truth or Sense, or from an Ambition to be great at the Expence of the Publick Welfare and Repose, fall down and Worship the Head of an *Italian Idol*, a new *Baal Peor*, foisted in upon the *Israelites*, which never had Honour in its own Country; one of the Graven Images of our good Friends the *French*, designed by his Holiness the *Pope*, and sold publickly in *London*, with this silly Inscription, whereby are only to be distinguish'd the Adorers from the Adored. It runs thus:

En tibi me sculptum, si sculptum poscit in ære,
Insculpas cordi me, precor, ipse tuo.

Which I take to be the Work of some foreign Doctor by the Peculiarity of the *Latin*; the true *English* whereof is, *The Pope made me, the* French *grav'd me*; and therefore, *Every* Englishman *that loves me, must wear me at his Heart*: And I think a wiser Reason for an *Englishman*'s Love of an *Italian* Idol could not easily have been given. But what a Pack of Fools do these bigotted Foreigners take us poor *Englishmen* for? And what delightful Idea do they give us of the Diligence and Care of our delegated Magistracy, when such Things are suffered to

be publickly expoſed to Sale, the Fundamentals of our excellent Conſtitution, and the Honour of our Sovereign, to be laugh'd at and attack'd with Impunity; the Idol of a bigotted and beſotted Faction ſold at every Print Shop, at a Time when the very People who adore it are at the Feet of the Throne, imploring Mercy for having engaged in his pernicious Practices? This is what I dare ſay no Age nor Time can equal, and is changing the Beauty of Liberty into the Uglineſs of licentious Madneſs; as if it was not enough to have laboured for a Scene of Blood and Confuſion, but after being defeated and at Mercy, flying in the Face of Power, and bidding it open Defiance.

Either there is ſomething at the Bottom of all this more than common Eyes ſee, or Rage and Deſpair has rendered theſe poor Creatures quite blind. The Gentlemen to whom Power is delegated, may think as ſlightly of this, and other Matters, a little too common, as they pleaſe; but they muſt excuſe us, if we, who love our *King* and *Conſtitution*, have very different Thoughts of the Matter. They may pretend that the *Fool* and his Copatriots are of another Stamp, but the World knows better; and every Day's *Fool* ſhall evince the contrary, as well as that we really love ſome People, better than they love themſelves; like faithful Watchmen conſtantly warning them of approaching Evils, and without expecting the leaſt Returns; ever wiſhing them to be more on their Guard, both for their own Sake, and for that of the Conſtitution, which has been of late too deſperately ſtruck at, eaſily to paſs our Remembrance.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE Diſtemper, which has for ſome Time raged amongſt the horned Cattle, is a Matter of ſuch general Concern, that it behoves every Perſon, who has it in his Power, to communicate to the Publick whatever may tend towards putting a Stop to ſo great a Calamity: Therefore I beg Leave, thro' your Means, to acquaint all Perſons keeping Cows, with the following Proceſs, which a Gentleman has tried on two Milch Cows apparently diſtempered, which had its deſired Effect in perfectly curing them.

As ſoon as the Cow appeared diſtempered, which was by a Running at the Noſe and Eyes, attended with a Looſeneſs, ſwelling of the Bag, and a high Fever, or ſome of theſe Symptoms; he had the Beaſt well litter'd up, and kept warm and cloathed, and gave her a Quart of Tar-Water every two Hours, for the firſt 24 Hours: He then gave her a Pint every two Hours for 24 Hours more, afterwards half a Pint every two Hours ſhe recovered. During this Proceſs Gentleman made the following Obſervations; That by the Time the Cow had taken down about 3 Gallons of Tar-Water ſhe began to eat ſome fine Hay; upon which, about half an Hour after eating ſome, he gave her two Quarts of warm Water Gruel, which ſhe drank very greedily on which, as ſhe continued eating, he increaſed the Quantity of Gruel, till ſhe drank near a Pailful as ſhe recovered; and then ſhe broke out in Blotches and Sores on her Udder ſoon after her taking the Tar-Water; on which he boiled ſome crude Tar and Hog's Lard together to an Ointment which he applied to the Sores, and it healed them ſoon: He obſerved likewiſe, that as ſoon as the Cow was taken ill, her Milk dried up, and what little could be drawn from her was of a yellow Colour: He however adviſes, that during the giving the Water the Cow ſhould be drawn Morning and Evening, to get the infectious Milk from her: He alſo thinks it will be proper to fix a Rowel pretty low in the Dewlap, which will greatly help to carry off the Malignity ſooner.

When the Cow ſeemed to be recovered ſhe had a little Tar-Water given her every four and then ſix Hours, and afterwards Morning and Evening for ſome Days; and in ſix Days, from her being firſt ill, ſhe was ſo well as to be turned to Graſs for an Hour in a Day, and then two Hours, increaſing going out more daily, taking Care however not to turn her out in wet or rainy Weather. When any Cows are taken ill, in order to prevent the reſt of the Herd receiving the Diſtemper, it will be proper to follow this Method. Give each ſound Cow the Quantity of two Egg-ſhells of crude Tar mixed in a little warm Water, at the firſt Time rubbing their Noſes and Ears with Tar, which probably may prevent the Infection. If a Cow ſhould be taken very bad, it may be proper to give her a Quart of Tar-Water every Hour till an Alteration happens.

The following is the Method of making Tar-Water; but as the Time taken up in making it is too long to be done when a Cow is diſtempered, it is recommended that every Perſon keeping Cows ſhould have as much by him ready made as he may have Occaſion for, according to the Number of Cows.

Put a Quart of Plantation Tar into a glazed Jar, and pour four Quarts of Spring Water on it, ſtirring it back-

d forwards well with a flat Stick for the
nce of 15 Minutes, then ſtop it up cloſe,
d let it ſtand 3 Days and Nights to ſettle;
erwards ſkim the Oil from the Top of the
ater, and pour the Water into Bottles,
tting them be well corked. Whether Plan-
tion or *Stockholm* Tar is beſt is not deter-
ined, but Plantation Tar was uſed in the
ove Caſe.

The Way to warm the Tar-Water is to
t as much Water in a Sauce-pan, as when
iling-hot will ſerve to make the Tar-Wa-
r Blood-warm, by pouring it on the hot
ater.

Your humble Servant,

ept. 18, 1746. J. H.

The following LETTER *from a* Gaſcoon *Officer to the* French *King, is a good Burleſque on the Humour of the* French, *in aſſuming to themſelves Victory when they are vanquiſhed: The Spelling is according to the* Gaſcoon *Pronunciation of the* French.

LETTRE *du Marquis* de Pezenas *a* Sa Majeſté trés Chretienne.

SIRE,

BOTRE Majeſté, etant le Soliel de la France, de meme que ce vel aſtre ardans de touts Cotés, les Rayons de bos ſelentes bertus, anime bos Troupes, une Biguer & d'une Uraboure inbincivle, inſpire a bos Generaux une Conduite lus qu' heroique.

La Glorieuſe Ation qui ſe paſſat le 10 de mois, fera le plus vel ornement de botre egne, et comme je m'y ſuis troubé, en ici le recit.

Nous troubans, Renfermé, ſous les murs Plaiſance denués de toutes probiſions, et ſachans pas de quel Coté tourner la tête: ous teines la deſſus maintes & maintes nſultations abans que de nous reſoudre: la fin ayant pris nos Reſolutions, le ſultat en fut de paſſer le Po: Et céla a varve de deux Armées Ennemies, l'une et l'autre la, neanmoins a telle le Diſnce qu'elle ne pouboient pas s'entreſecouen tempe & lieus; mais de cela que 'importe!

Nous fimes donc marcher toute l'Armée, i ſe montoit au Nomure d'Enbiron grante inquante mille hommes, (tous gens de eurs!) Et ayans choiſis l'endroit de la ere le plus conbenavle pour la paſſer, is nous troubames opoſés a l'autre vord le General de la Botte (Homme fier et ier s'il en fut jamais) abec un Corp oſtru de Troupes qui nous paroiſſoit inmvrale comme le ſavlon de la Mer: Mals d'en etre etourdis, nous attaquames cette epouventavle Armée, abec cette hiolence & ce courage ſi natural a bos Troupes; le comvat fut de plus long, de plus opinatre & de plus ſanglant qui ſe foyent jamais bus: Mais nous le vatimes a plate Couture apres en aboir mis des milliers ſans nombre ſur le quaraux, et cela ſans la perte d'aucun des notres ecepté quelques Goujats: Durant cete velle ation le moindre de bos ſolda baloit grante des Alleſſandres.

Or donc les ayans mis en ſuite, que fimes nous? —— Mais c'eſt ici ou je bous laiſſe, pour aboir lieu de bous reciter l'eſſelente conduite de bos Generaux.

Apres une Bitoire auſſi complete, Botre Majeſté a eut tout lieu de croire qui nous les aurions pourſuibi. Mais non! C'eſt la ac qui bous trompes; Nos Generaux qui aboient en buë de gagner le terretoire de Genes, donnerent d'avord ordre a nos gens de gagner au pieds; Ce que nous fimes avrides avatuës; Qui fut donc vien evatris & capot? Ce fut Meſſieurs les Allemans, qui fuyans commes des Liebres; Ayant enfin fait bolte face, loin de nous boir a leur trouſſes, birent au contraires que nous nous eloignions d'eux abec une biteſſe ſi eſtraordinaire, que l'ange guardien de notre Armie aboit peine a nous ſuibre.

Surpris d'une telle demarche, Aprés cetre vien conſultés, ils s'abiſerent de nous ſuibre, et boila juſtement ce que nous demandions, a deſſein de les harceller; Ce que nous fimes de la facon ſuibante: Nous laiſſames a l'avandon Plaiſance abec notre groſſe Artillerie & Ammunition, notre Vagage et tout ce que nous abions de lourd; Or les Gaillards troubans cela en leur Chemin s'en chargerent comme des Mulets. Jugés qu'elle en fut notre joie! Outre cela pour d'autant plus les haraſſer dans leur Marche, nous les abons mis dans l'emvaras d'eſcarmoucher nos Arriere troupes, & de ce ſaiſir de maintes petites Forteresſes; pendant que nous qui etions a la tete porté par les Ailes de la Bitoire d'un air bif, et d'un pied leger, gagnions en toute dil gence la bille de Tortone; pour aller de la nous camper ſur le montagnes de Genes, ou en plein Repos et Tranquillité, nous berons benir de loin les Allemans, fatigués & crotés juſques au Coulde.

Comme cette grande Bitoire ne peut qu'aboir des glorieuſes ſuites, je ne doute nullement que par notre adreſſe, nous ne les faſſions courir apres nous juſques en Probence; et je ſouhaiterois, plut, au Ciel! de les aboir a nos talons juſqu'au porte de Paris; pour que Botre Majeſte ait ſeule toute la gloire de les eſterminer.

A Raport d'un detail pluz exat & plus ample, je m'en rapporterai a mon Couſin le Marquis de Vogué Seigneur de Livinjan & Terre ſombade.

J'ai

J'ai l'honnur d'etre affetueusement & sans reserbe de botre sublime Majesté

Le tres fidelle,
Tres zelés,
Et assolument deboué
Serbiteur & Sujet,
Alessandre de Pezenas,
Colonel du Royal Regiment de la Garonne.

En route bolente bers Tortonne, 15 Aout, 1746.

The same in English.

LETTER *from the Marquis* DE PIZENAS *to his Most Christian* MAJESTY.

SIRE,

YOUR Majesty being the Sun of *France*, you, like that glorious Luminary, dart on all Sides the Rays of your excellent Virtues, animate your Troops with a Vigour and Bravery invincible, and inspire your Generals with a Conduct more than heroick.

The glorious Action that happened on the tenth of this Month, (see p. 398) will be the brightest Ornament of your Reign; and as I chanced to be there, who so proper to give you a good Account?

We found ourselves, do you see, driven under the Walls of *Placentia*, destitute of Provisions, and not knowing which Way to turn our Heads; we held many and many a Consultation before we could come to any Resolution; at last however, to a Resolution we came, and that Resolution was to pass the *Po*, under the Beard, do you see, of two Armies of Enemies, one here, t'other there, so far asunder, as not to be able to help each other——but let that pass.

We caused therefore all our Army to march, amounting, it may be, to 40 or 50,000 Men, all bold Bloods; and having chose that Part of the River we could sooneſt get over, we found ourselves opposed on the other Side by General *de la Botte* (a very Devil, if ever there was one) with a monstrous Number of Men, not fewer than the Sands of the Sea; but not at all stunned at the Sight, we attacked this terrible Army, with that Violence and Spirit so natural to your Troops. The Combat was long, obstinate and bloody, as ever Combat was seen, but we fairly beat them at last, after laying Thousands dead upon the Plain, without any Loss to ourselves, but a few Rabscallions, and in this brave Exploit, not to enlarge, every Soldier of yours did as much as forty *Alexanders*.

But having put them to Flight, what did we next?——But here I must pause; in order to give you Time to guess at the excellent Conduct of your Generals.

After a Victory so entire and co- pleat, your Majesty, no Doubt, th- that we pursued them. No such t- there you're mistaken. Our Gener- had in View the gaining of the Ter- of *Genoa*, ordered us to make the bes- we could of our Legs, and, I promis- we were very obedient. But what do think became of those we had beat? *Germans* I mean: Why they ran like H- but at last facing about, instead of g- us at their Heels, they, on the cont- found us at such a Distance, and mov- such a Rate, that the Guardian Ang- our Army had much ado to keep with us.

Much surprized at so strange a Mea- after deep Consultation, they took it their Heads to follow us; which was cisely what we proposed, in order to rass them; which we brought about in following Manner. We abandoned Pla- *tia*, our heavy Artillery, Ammunition, B- gage, and whatever else was cumb- which these fine Fellows meeting wi- their Way, loaded themselves with, as they had been Mules. Do but think h- we laughed at them! But not content- this, we suffered our Rear to lag, in o- to skirmish with them; and lost to th- one by one, a few little Fortresses, w- our Heads, borne by an Air of Vic- and our Heels, by another Air no swift; gained in the shortest Time i- ginable, the Town of *Tortona*, from wh- we are gone to encamp in Quiet on Mountains of *Genoa*, and shall there l- down at our Ease, upon the poor Dev- *Germans*, tired and jaded to Death, dragging our Things about.

As this great Victory cannot but b- tended with very glorious Consequence- make no Doubt, but by our Addres- shall be able to make these Fellows f- us into *Provence*, and, I wish, He- grant it may come to pass! That we train them along to the very Gates of P- that your Majesty may have the sole G- of putting an End to them.

For a more copious and exact Acc- I must refer you to my dear Cousin, Marquis *de Vogue*, who brings you and some such like Letters.

I have the Honour to be very affec- ately, and without Reserve, of your lime Majesty,

The most faithful,
The most zealous,
And absolutely devo-
Servant and Su-
ALEXANDER DE PIZ-
Col. of the Royal Reg. of the Ga-

In Post haste to *Tortona*. *Aug.* 15, 1746.

On LIBERTY.

AIL Liberty! thou ſacred pow'r,
Which ever with fair Virtue ſhines;
all the gold can purchaſe thee,
hat blazes in bright weſtern mines.

the gay guards in glitt'ring arms,
ho crowd in pomp the monarch's gate,
to his ſoul wiſh'd freedom give,
crimes and fears attend his ſtate.

Virtue, godlike and divine,
hat makes the gen'rous heroe brave;
's baſe will always meanly think,
r vice was ever born a ſlave.

ravager of half the globe
ill ſigh at laſt for thee in vain,
, tho' thou ſcorn'ſt the tyrant's pride,
ontaneous waits in Virtue's train.

is the humble cottage bleſs'd
ith thy propitious, chearing ſmile!
e jealouſies and racking cares
rment the knave, with all his guile.

n the ſacred, laurel ſhade,
ile rapt'rous thoughts my boſom move,
deign'ſt to fire my glowing ſoul,
ith thine, and heav'nly Virtue's love.

I: but then ſupremely bleſs'd,
at great, all-pitying, godlike mind,
ſe labours, utmoſt wiſhes, plan
e happineſs of all mankind.

might I live to praiſe thy deeds,
d riſe by thee to deathleſs fame;
glories wou'd my breaſt inſpire,
d ſet my raptur'd thought on flame.

art thou, who?—the ſolar orb
his meridian, fulleſt blaze,
not around him ſtronger light,
brighter, royal beams diſplays.

nquer is the heroe's crown,
't 'tis the part of heav'n to ſave;
laurels that with mercy ſhine,
ne ſurvive the gloomy grave.

J. DINSDALE.

JE NE SCAI QUOI. *A* SONG, *ſet by Dr.* GREEN.

S, I'm in love, I feel it now,
And *Cælia* has undone me;
et I ſwear, I can't tell how,
pleaſing plague ſtole on me.

ot her face that love creates,
there no graces revel;
ot her ſhape, for ſure in that
fates have been uncivil.

ot her air, for ſure in that
re's nothing more than common;
t her ſenſe, for that's but chat,
any other woman.

ice, her touch, might give th' alarm,
both, perhaps, or neither;
t, 'tis that provoking charm
alia all-together!

The POWER *of* BACCHUS.

MAY the bullion's dazling ſplendor
Ever be the miſer's joy;
May the courtier's dreams of grandeur
Equally his mind employ.

We ſuch trifling joys deſpiſing,
Gladſome view the flowing bowl;
For the charms from thence ariſing
Truly elevate the ſoul.

Jolly god of wine, thy preſence
Drives corroding cares away;
Ev'n cowards brave are by thy influence,
The weak are ſtrong, the ſtupid gay.

Thy all-pow'rful purple *Chian*
Gives the captive liberty,
Makes the ſighing, whining, dying
Lover ſlight *Melinda*'s eye.

Ambitious kings may toil for empire,
Millions for their pride deſtroy;
Can all their trophies yield them higher
Pleaſure than we now enjoy?

A DEHORTATION *from* DRINKING.

By a late eminent PHYSICIAN.

PASS by a *tavern door*, my *ſon*,
This ſacred *truth* write on thy heart:
'Tis eaſier company to ſhun,
Than at a *pint* it is to part.

For one *pint* draws another *in*,
And that *pint* lights a *pipe*;
And thus, in th' *morn*, they tap the *day*,
And drink it out e'er night:

Not dreaming of a ſudden bounce,
From *vinous ſulphurs* ſtor'd within;
Which blows a *drunkard* up at once,
When the fire takes *life*'s magazine.

An *apoplexy* kills as ſure,
As cannon ball; and oft as ſoon;
And will no more yield to a cure,
Than mur'dring chain-ſhot from a gun.

Why ſhould men dread a *cannon* bore?
Yet boldly 'proach a pottle *pot*;
That may fall ſhort, ſhoot wide or o'er,
But *drinking* is the ſurer *ſhot*.

How many *fools* about this town,
Do quaff and laugh away their *time*?
And, knightly, knock each other down,
With claret *clubs* of *no-grape* wine!

Until a dart from *Bacchus*' quiver,
As *Solomon* deſcribeth right,
Does ſhoot his *Tartar* thro' the *liver*,
Then *(bonos nocios) ſot*, good night.

Good *wine* will *kill*, as well as *bad*,
When drunk beyond (our nature's) bounds;
Then *wine* gives *life* a mortal *ſtab*,
And leaves her *weltring* in her wounds.

Such were the rules old Baynard *gave,*
To one with whom he could be free;
Better you'll from no doctor *have,*
Beſides —— they come without a fee.

To

To Miſs P——Y M——N, *on ſeeing her knotting.*

SEE how each finger acts its part,
With ſo much grace, and ſo much art,
That unaſſiſted by her eyes,
She does all our hearts ſurprize:

Oh! *Cynthia*, would you but agree,
To knit one only knot with me,
I would not wiſh, to change my fate,
Nor envy *George*'s throne,
My bliſs, alas! would be compleat
In your dear ſelf alone.

FLAVIO.

EPIGRAM.

REBELS avaunt! 'tis *George* that reigns,
And wears the *Britiſh* crown.
Thus *Michael* the arch-angel caus'd
Satan his power to own.

On a covetous CLERGYMAN.

Cedit auro toga.

WHEN *Matthew* heard our Saviour's voice,
Which bad him leave his wealth;
Obedient to the call, he roſe,
And preach'd *Chriſt*'s ſaving health.

But you, tho' call'd to preach God's word,
So highly prize your pelf,
You think that nought is worth regard,
But int'reſt, world, and ſelf.

Thus ſouls of ſinners, we are told,
Still earthly pleaſures love,
And hov'ring round the lifeleſs coarſe,
Ne'er ſeek the joys above.

To a beautiful YOUNG LADY,

On her conveying a VIPER *into a* CLERGYMAN's POCKET.

POSSEST of ſuch reſiſtleſs charms,
Why ſhou'd you covet other arms?
Why any *foreign aid* explore,
You who cou'd *wound too faſt before?*
With *Cupid*'s whole artillery clad,
'Tis barbarous *poiſon'd darts* to add.
In other *foes* 'tis deem'd unfair,
With *venom'd arms* to wage a *war*;
Achilles, that victorious lord,
In *poiſon* never dipt his *ſword*.
Tyrants of high, deſpotick views,
Will *arbitrary weapons* uſe.
Sure *you* are ſome *tyrannick maid*,
To call in *vipers* to your aid:
And make us run this farther riſk,
You who have *eyes* of baſiliſk.
But ſtill, as antient records tell,
Where *Eden* bloſſoms, *ſerpents* dwell;
And hence this *Moral* we may make,
Each *Paradiſe* affords a *ſnake*.
'Twas well, a *grave*, and reverend ſage,
You thus inſpir'd with *mortal fear*;
For men of *ſanctity*, they ſay,
With *ſpells* can *conjure harm away*,
But ah! no *ſpells* can exorciſe
The *fatal magick* of *your eyes*;
Such *beauty* at each glance can *kill*,
And baffle *Mead*'s and *Galen*'s *ſkill*;
No *poiſon* has ſo ſure a *dart*,
This wounds the *nerves*, but *that* the *heart*.

Sacred to the MEMORY *of the celebrated* *Mr.* PURCELL.

I.

MARK how the lark and linnet ſing
With rival notes
They ſtrain their warbling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring.
But in the cloſe of night,
When philomel begins her heav'nly lay,
They ceaſe their mutual ſpite,
Drink in her muſick with delight,
And liſtning, ſilently obey.

II.

So ceas'd the rival crew, when *Purcell* came
They ſung no more, or only ſung his fame.
Struck dumb, they all admir'd the godlike man:
The godlike man,
Alas! too ſoon retir'd,
As he too late began.
We beg not hell our *Orpheus* to reſtore:
Had he been there,
Their ſovereign's fear,
Had ſent him back before.
The power of harmony too well they knew
He long e'er this had tun'd their jarring ſphere,
And left no hell below.

III.

The heav'nly choir who heard his notes from high,
Let down the ſcale of muſick from the ſky;
They handed him along,
And all the way he taught, and all the way they ſung.
Ye brethren of the lyre and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot, but at your own rejoice;
Now live ſecure, and linger out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with *Purcell*'s lays,
Nor know to mend their choice.

An ODE *of* ANACREON.

Attempted in ENGLISH.

FRIENDS of play, and mirth, and wine,
Roſes round your temples twine;
Gay carouſing, laughing-gay,
Friends of wine, and mirth, and play,

Whilſt the ſilver-footed fair
Waves her *Thyrſus'* ivy hair;
Nimbly whilſt ſhe beats the ground,
To the lyre's enliv'ning ſound:
Whilſt the boy, whoſe charming face
Looſely-flowing treſſes grace,
Softly moves, and ſweetly ſings,
To the lute's melodious ſtrings:
Whilſt the beauteous Son of *Jove* *,
Whilſt the beauteous Queen of love,
With the gold hair'd *Cyprian* boy,
Seek the god of feaſt and Joy:
Come! ſeek! to crown the whole;
Raiſe the laughter, ſpeed the bowl;
Sorrow baniſh, pain aſſwage;
Come! that gives youth to *age*.

On DELIA †.

WHEN firſt bright *Venus* ſaw *Adonis'* charms,
She long'd to revel in his youthful arms;
But all her beauty could not move the ſwain,
And her black eyes with tears were ſtain'd in vain;
What ſhall I do! the *Cyprian* goddeſs cry'd;
What ſhall I do! th' *Idalian* groves reply'd;
Sudden as thought, fair *Delia*'s form ſhe took,
Then on the youth ſhe caſt a ſmiling look;
Now, ſilly ſwain, deſpiſe me if you can,
But that I'm ſure's impoſſible to man.
Adonis ſaid, now, by the gods, I love,
For *Delia* charms, when *Venus* fails to move.

C. S.

EPIGRAM.

FROM penal fires their ſinful ſons to ſave,
Nola the bow, the arrow *Gallia* gave:
But who will add the ſtring, ye Jeſuits tell,
Your rev'rend fathers have deſerv'd ſo well?
Poole. H. PRICE.

Dr Thomas Brown, *of* Norwich, *a famous and learned Phyſician, had travelled in his Youth, and having obſerved, that the Proteſtants abroad had a Cuſtom of ſinging Pſalms or ſpiritual Songs a little before Bed-Time, he approved of it, and made uſe of it as long as he lived; and compoſed for this Purpoſe the following Poem.*

An EVENING HYMN, *by Sir* THOMAS BROWN.

THE night is come, like to the day;
Depart not thou, great God, away,
Let not my ſins, black as the night,
Eclipſe the luſtre of thy light,
Keep ſtill in my horizon; for to me
The ſun makes not the day, but thee.
Thou, whoſe nature cannot ſleep,
On my temples centry keep;
Guard me 'gainſt thoſe watchful foes,
Whoſe eyes are open while mine cloſe.
Let no dreams my head infeſt,
But ſuch as *Jacob*'s temples bleſt.
While I do reſt, my ſoul advance;
Make my ſleep a holy trance:
That I may, my reſt being wrought,
Awake into ſome holy thought;
And with as active vigour run
My courſe, as doth the nimble ſun.
Sleep is a death, O make me try,
By ſleeping, what it is to die:
And as gently lay my head
On my grave, as now my bed.
Howe'er I reſt, great God, let me
Awake again at laſt with thee.
And thus aſſur'd, behold I lie
Securely, or to wake or die.
Theſe are my drowſy days; in vain
I do now wake to ſleep again:
O come that hour, when I ſhall never
Sleep again, but wake for ever.

On Lord BALMERINO's *being called a* Great Unhappy Man ‡.

THUS fell that *great unhappy peer*;
This *F*— aſſerts, and ſeems ſincere:
But as the phraſe may want explaining,
I'll do my beſt to give the meaning.
If impudence may paſs for greatneſs,
And ſtupid carriage for ſedateneſs;
That he was *great*, no ſoul denies,
Nor when *F*— ſays it, ſays he lies.
The man muſt be *unhappy* too,
That ſtands unmov'd with death in view;
That braves the ſentence of the laws,
And glories in ſo bad a cauſe.
But let who will remark his end,
(Except the S——s and their friend)
They'll find he met the hand of fate
Without one act that ſpoke him *great*;
Laugh'd at the crowd, talk'd to *Jack Ketch*,
And dy'd a moſt abandon'd wretch.
In ſhort, he was, at beſt, a T—y,
Or *F*— had told another ſtory.

An INVITATION *to* VENUS.

COME, *Venus*, come to make us bleſt,
Mine, and my *Cloe*'s welcome gueſt.
What, tho' thy *Cyprus* ſhould repine,
While on our happy iſle you ſhine?
Our happy iſle ſhall grateful prove,
And riſing incenſe thank your love.
Worſhip and incenſe here receive,
And what has *Cyprus* more to give?
With thee bid haſte the am'rous boy,
And with him each attendant joy:
Youth, and her thouſand charms that lie
In dimpled cheek, and laughing eye:
Wit, which the power of beauty moves,
And *beauty*, which true *wit* approves;
Bid each by turns our boſoms warm,
Without thee, impotent to charm.
We'll make (if with this train you come)
Of *Cloe*'s houſe, the *Graces* home.

* Bacchus. † *Miſs* M——n, *of* Bloomſbury Square. ‡ *We inſert this only to ſhew how far Matters were carried in the ſquabbling Diſputes concerning this Lord.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 30.

COMMODORE *Barnett*, in his Letter of *Feb.* 2. off *Pondicherry*, writes, that his Appearance put a Stop to a Scheme, which it is thought the Enemy (the *French*) had form'd to attack *Fort St. David*'s. They march'd out of *Pondicherry* with about 1000 Men, of which 400 were *European* regular Foot, and 40 Horse, the rest Blacks, of different Casts, and with some Cannon encamp'd within a Mile of *Fort St. David*'s; upon which the Governor desir'd him to come to his Assistance. But as it is reported that the Enemy expect four Ships, he judges this March a Feint to draw him from off the Road, and therefore only sent the *Dolphin* with the Signals, which he desir'd the Governor to make, if he continu'd under any Apprehensions; and to amuse the Enemy in his Turn, he stood close in, anchor'd to the Northward of the Town, and sent all the Boats a sounding, in the Manner he should have done, had he been in Circumstances to make a Descent, which had the design'd Effect. The Army decamp'd on a sudden, and made forced Marches to get into Town again; so that all Apprehensions of an Attack are over at *Fort St. David*'s for the present.

When the Rebel Prisoners from *Scotland* were indicted at *Carlisle*, before Lord Chief Baron *Parker*, Baron *Clarke*, and Judges *Burnet* and *Denniston*, there were many of the Evidences who refus'd to swear in the Form prescrib'd by the Laws of *England*; whereupon, 'twas said, the Judges had long Reasoning among themselves; and in the End they were allowed to take the Oath after the *Scots* Form.

TUESDAY, 2.

Mr. Justice *Foster* being seated on the Bench, at *St. Margaret*'s *Hill*, Mr. Attorney-General mov'd, That the Prisoners, against whom Bills of Indictment were found, (see p. 424.) might be brought to the Bar to be arraign'd thereon, and then the Keeper of the County Goal brought up to the Bar, Sir *John Wedderburn*, *James Braidshaw*, *Allan Cameron*, *Francis Farquharson*, *Nicholas Glasgow*, *Alexander Kenloch*, *Charles Kenloch*, *Henry Kerr*, *James Lindsay*, *Roderick Mackenzie*, *Hector Mackenzie*, *Colen Mackenzie*, *Alexander Mac Loughlan*, *James Rattragh*, *James Stewart*, *John Farquharson*, *Andrew Hood*, and *Tho. Watson*; who all pleaded Not Guilty. And then the Court adjourn'd to *Oct.* 13. *James Kenloch* and *Roderick Mac Culloch* were so ill that they could not come to be arraign'd; but Sir *James*, by his Solicitor, inform'd the Court, that he would be prepar'd to take his Trial at that Time.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 2.

Edinburgh, *Aug.* 23. The Earl of *Albemarle* is come hither, having march'd with the Troops under his Command from *Fort Augustus*, upon *Wednesday* the 13th Instant, and settled them in their Quarters at *Perth* and *Sterling*.

FRIDAY, 5.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz.* *Barney Linsey*, a Boy of about 16, for a Highway Robbery near *Pancras*; *Felix Mathews* and *Anthony Mathews*, both Haymakers, for robbing Mr. *Lewis*, a Farmer, near *Hendon*; and *John Pagan*, otherwise *Pidgeon*, for privately stealing a Watch; who seem'd very much concern'd, and begg'd the Favour of the Court for Transportation for Life, tho' a reputed Pickpocket for about 20 Years.

About a Week before, *John Skinner* was executed at *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, for the Murder of *Daniel Brett* his Servant, (or rather Partner in Smuggling) in *May*, 1744. The Occasion of his committing it, was *Brett*'s taking away some Goods they had smuggled together, without his Knowledge. This *Skinner* served his Time with an eminent wholesale Oilman in *Holbourn*; and was afterwards set up by his Parents in a well furnished Shop without *Aldgate*. He soon after married a young Lady of a good Family and Fortune in *Essex*. But taking to Gaming, and Whoring, so that he would be at a Bawdy-house for ten Days together, and other Extravagancies, he neglected his Wife, and left his Business wholly to Servants; which soon ended in a Statute of Bankruptcy: After which he kept an Inn at *Rumford*, much frequented by Smugglers, and understanding what Profits were to be made that Way, he soon commenc'd one of that pernicious Gang; and abandoning his Wife to Misery and Poverty, kept Company with lewd Women, and follow'd other Kinds of Vices; which at last brought him to that for which he deservedly suffer'd. As soon as he knew that *Brett* had secreted [illegible]

the Goods, he resolved to shoot him; hich he accordingly did. The Morning of Execution there was a Knife discover'd, h which he had stabb'd himself five In- s deep in the Pit of the Stomach. He s led to Church between two Men. He s very unwilling to be hang'd, saying, t he was in Hopes the Wound he had e himself would have prevented it, as Knife had lain half an Hour in his Breast ore it was discover'd. A dreadful Warn- to all loose, inconsiderate, and extra- ant young Men!

ract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Sept. 6.

This Day the *Inverness* Post brings Ad- , that Capt. *Munro*, of *Culkairn*, Bro- to the late Sir *Robert Munro*, return- from *Lochkarkaig* to *Fort Augustus*, was dead at the Head of his Men, as he passing a Wood near that Place, by e of the *Camerons*. He was very dili- in hunting the Rebels from their Holes, ch was the Cause of their Hatred against : But for this villainous Action the erons may chance to pay dear.

ll the private Letters from *Scotland* a- , that Things are in a Manner quiet in Highlands, most of the Chiefs being abroad that were too guilty to submit, Numbers of all Sorts repairing daily to e or other of his Majesty's Garisons to er up their Arms, and submit them- s to the Royal Mercy; so that the nquillity of that Country is like to be soon restored.

TUESDAY, 9.

further Respite for six Weeks came the Duke of *Newcastle*'s Office, to *New Goal* in *Southwark*, for *John Saun- , William Battragh, Charles Deacon, s Wilding, Christopher Taylor, Thomas ival, Alexander Abernethy, James Gadd, Alexander M'Gruther*, sen. who were ve suffered the next Day at *Kennington- on*, for High Treason. (See p. 423.) nder *M'Gruther* the younger, Lieut. rd *Lewis Gordon*'s Regiment, died the Day in the *New Goal*, and *Alexander nathy* soon after.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

his Morning two Battalions of the First Second Regiments of Foot-Guards, ting of 2000 Men. Officers included, rk'd on board several Lighters, *&c.* h fell down with the Tide for *Grave-* where Transports were ready to re- them, and sail directly for *Plymouth*, in the Forces under the Command of ral *Sinclair*, which will then be a Body 0,000, all chosen Troops. His Royal ness the Duke of *Cumberland* was at the *Wharf* to see them embark. They o'r with the greatest Chearfulness, hoping, as they said, to return with Con- quest, and convince the World they were not unworthy of the continual Favours con- ferr'd on them by their brave Commander.

PROCEEDINGS *against the* REBELS *at* Carlisle.

Sept. 9. Sixty-two *Lancashire* Rebels were arraign'd, 59 of whom pleaded Not Guil- ty; one *Roger Fulthorp* pleaded Guilty, and two others being sick, could not come to the Bar.

Sept. 10. Forty-five Rebels were called to the Bar, of whom 42 pleaded Not Guilty; and 3 pleaded Guilty, *viz. Peter Lindsay* from *Edinburgh*, *James Innes* from ditto, and *Robert Taylor*: The latter is the Captain who made his Boast, that he would take *Edinburgh* Castle in three Days. He said it was Poverty that forced him among the Rebels.

On the 12th *Samuel Lee* and *John Roe- botham* retracted their former Plea, and pleaded Guilty. This Day *Lawrence Mer- cer*, *George Seaton*, Gent. *Ronald M'Donald* of the City Guard of *Edinburgh*, *Barnabas Matthew*, *Robert Murray*, Gent. *John Wal- lace*, and *Donald M'Kenzie*, all pleaded Guilty. *Thomas Lawson*, *Thomas Hays*, and *Molineaux Eaton* were the same Day found Guilty.

When *Charles Douglas* was called to the Bar for Arraignment, he pleaded his Privi- lege of Peerage, by the Title of Lord *Mor- dington*; and his Plea was recorded.

Sept. 13. We have had two famous Trials here, which have ingrossed all our Attention, *viz.* that of *John Henderson*, a Rebel Cap- tain, and *Thomas Kappoch*, the Pretender's Bishop of *Carlisle*. These two, it seems, piqued themselves much in baffling all who should appear against them. The first of them had a Trial, which lasted six Hours, and the latter a Trial of about five Hours: After their long Trials, and great Boast- ings, they were both found Guilty of High- Treason. *Kappoch*, the Rebel Bishop, is about 27 Years of Age, and appear'd at the Bar in his Gown and Cassock. It was fully prov'd by many Witnesses, that he join'd with the Rebels at *Manchester*, and continued with them in the March to *Derby*, back to *Manchester* and to *Carlisle*, till the Rebels surrender'd to the Duke: At *Man- chester*, and at *Carlisle* he pray'd for King *James*, *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, Regent of *England*, and the Duke of *York*. This Act of Treason he committed several Times, and at *Manchester* preach'd for his pretended Prince on this Text, *Psal.* v. 1. *The Lord is King, the Earth may be glad thereof.* At *Carlisle* he wore a Hanger, a Plaid Sash, and a white Cockade, which was the distin- guishing Mark of all in the *Manchester* Re- giment.

giment. It was prov'd, that he acted as a Quarter Maſter in the Rebel Army, and billeted the Rebel Soldiers: He told a Man at *Manchester*, that he had taken two Men Priſoners himſelf; that Prince *Charles* offer'd to give the Duke of *Cumberland* Battle, but the Duke ran away; and the Reaſon why the Pretender's Army return'd from *Derby*, was that Lord *John Drummond* was landed in *Scotland* with many Thouſand *French*, and being join'd with 4000 Highlanders, were marching Southwards, and that they were going to meet them. This ſame mock Biſhop, when in *Lancaſter* Goal, wrote a Letter, directed to one of his Name (who was his Couſin) at *Manchester*, which was prov'd by *Mary Humphreys*, one of his Witneſſes, who endeavour'd to prove what he had ſaid in his Defence, that he was forced into the Pretender's Service: And in this Letter he had the Folly and Wickedneſs to write, that the Duke of *Cumberland* order'd him to be ha.ſhly us'd, and to be kept upon half a Pound of Bread a Day, and to have nothing to drink but naſty Water, becauſe he proteſted againſt the Surrender of *Carliſle* to the Duke, and would have fought the Duke's Troops at *Stanwix* (which joins to *Carliſle*.) He called his own Father as a Witneſs, but his Evidence proved uſeleſs to him: He then call'd to one of the Rebels, to prove that he attempted to make his Eſcape from the Rebel Army, but this Evidence prov'd likewiſe of no Service to him. Mr. Baron *Clarke* tried him, and the Jury found him Guilty in two Minuter after the Affair was ſubmitted to them.

Sept. 15. *Robert Maxwell*, *Andrew Porteous*, *James Smith*, *Robert Forbes*, *Thomas Park*, and *John Campbell*, retracted their former Plea, and pleaded Guilty. *John Kappoch*, younger Brother to the pretended Biſhop of *Carliſle*, found Guilty; but recommended by the Jury to Mercy on Account of his Youth. *John M'Naughton*, (who killed the brave Col. *Gardner*) and *Donald M'Donald* of *Tundriſh*, Rebel Major, both found Guilty. *Thomas Williamſon* acquitted on Account of his Youth, and his Bolts knocked off in Court.

Sept. 16. *Rich. Brown*, *Will. Hargrave*, *Edw. Roper*, *Rob. Tinſley*, *Geo. Wearing*, *Matt. Wearing*, *Sim. Lugton*, and *Rich. Moriſon*, the Pretender's Valet, all found Guilty. *Tho. Keighley*, *Philip Hunt*, Sir *Archibald Primroſe* of *Dunnipace*, Bart. and *Robert Randal*, retracted their former Plea, and pleaded Guilty. *Thomas Turner* found Guilty; but recommended to Mercy on Account of his Youth. *Thomas Barton* was acquitted, and his Bolts knock'd off in Court.

Sept. 17. *Stephen Fitzgerald*, *John Ratcliff*, *John Macneil*, and *Robert Wright*, were all found Guilty. *John Saunderſon*, and *Andrew Swan*, retracted their [illegible] Plea, and pleaded Guilty. *James Mo[illegible]* Surgeon of *Edinburgh*, was acquitted, [illegible] Account of his Lenity, and Diligence in [illegible] tending the King's Troops after the [illegible] of *Preſton-Pans*.

Thomas and *William Turner*, were [illegible] Guilty. *John Hartley* retracted and plea[illegible] Guilty. *Thomas Warrington* and *Neil Mo[illegible]laren*, were acquitted.

MONDAY, 15.

The Regiment of Horſe raiſed laſt Y[illegible] by the Duke of *Kingſton*, which did much Service in the Battle of *Culloden*, [illegible] diſbanded at *Nottingham*; the common ſ[illegible] having 3 Guineas given to each, with [illegible] Bridles and Saddles; and every Officer [illegible] Soldier had a printed Copy of the Secret[illegible] of War's Letter to his Grace, deliver'd [illegible] him, which was conceived much in [illegible] ſame Terms with that to the Earl of *Bo[illegible]ley*, p. 339. Only this Paragraph has ſom[illegible] thing peculiar: "I am likewiſe co[illegible] manded by his Majeſty to deſire y[illegible] Grace, and the reſt of your Officers, [illegible] thank the private Men in his Name, [illegible] their Services, before they are diſmiſſed, [illegible] order that there may be no one Perſon [illegible] your Regiment unacquainted with the S[illegible] his Majeſty has of their Loyalty, Acti[illegible] and gallant Behaviour in his Service: Q[illegible] lities which have been ſo conſpicuous [illegible] your Grace's Regiment, that his Maj[illegible] willing to retain as many as poſſible of t[illegible] Soldiers in his Service, has been pleaſed to [illegible] der a Regiment of Dragoons to be rai[illegible] the ſame Time and Place, when and w[illegible] your Grace's Regiment ſhall be diſban[illegible] and to direct that as many of the Officers [illegible] private Men belonging to your Grace's R[illegible] ment, as ſhall be willing, may ſerve in [illegible] ſaid Regiment of Dragoons, of which [illegible] a ſignal Mark of Honour and Diſtinc[illegible] his Royal Highneſs the Duke will ha[illegible] be Colonel."

It is very remarkable, that when [illegible] Duke of *Kingſton*'s Horſe were diſban[illegible] all the Men, excepting 8, enter'd imm[illegible]ately into the Duke's new Regiment of D[illegible]goons; and that thoſe Gentlemen who [illegible] not enter, gave Reaſons very ſatisfa[illegible] and honourable for not doing as the o[illegible] had done. And,

It is further to be mentioned, that [illegible] were three Butchers of *Nottingham*, that entered into the Duke of *Kingſton*'s R[illegible] ment, who killed 14 Rebels each, a[illegible] late Battle of *Culloden*.

On this and the following Day, a G[illegible] Martial was held to enquire into the C[illegible] duct of Colonel *Durand*, in ſurrender[illegible] City of *Carliſle* to the Rebels; when [illegible] pearing by the Evidence that he did [illegible] that Place as long and with as much

ion as could be expected with ſo ſmall a riſon, he was honourably acquitted.

At the Court Martial on board the *Duke Portſmouth*, 3 Perſons were condemn'd attempting to deſert by ſwimming way. *Thomas Carrol*, Mariner, was tried Mutiny: When it appear'd, that a Wo- an came along-ſide the Ship, and en- ired for the Priſoner as her Huſband; on hich ſhe came on board, and ſome of the fficers wanting to have to do with her, ſhut r in the Cabin, but the Woman got out at at Gallery; upon which, by an Officer's rder, ſhe was tied to the Netting Rope, d the Priſoner demanded her from thence an inſolent Manner, and threatened to n away. The Court thinking it a trifling omplaint, diſmiſs'd the Priſoner, but the reſident caution'd him againſt being *ſaucy d impudent to his Officers*.

THURSDAY, 18.

A General Court of the Bank of *England* as held at their Houſe in *Threadneedle-reet*, when a Dividend of 2 3 4ths was eclar'd on their Capital, for the half Year nding at *Michaelmas*.

About Five in the Morning, the Heads f *Thomas Siddal* and *Thomas Deacon* were x'd upon the *Exchange* at *Manchester*.

THURSDAY, 25.

The Parliament, which ſtood prorogu'd o the 30th Inſtant, was order'd to be far- her prorogu'd to *Nov.* 18.

SUNDAY, 28.

Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; and *Robert Alſop*, Eſq; Aldermen, were ſworn into the Office of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex* or the Year enſuing, at *Guild-Hall*, and the ext Day at *Weſtminſter*.

MONDAY, 29.

William Benn, Eſq; Alderman of *Alderſ- ate Ward*, elected Lord Mayor of *London* or the Year enſuing.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

SIR *William Irby*, Bart. to Miſs *Selwyn*, one of the Maids of Honour to the Princeſs of *Wales*.—*Peter Lebeup*, jun. Eſq; to Miſs *Sally Lebook*.—*Luke Spence*, of *South-Malling* in *Suſſex*, Eſq; to Miſs *Frederick*.—Hon. *Edward Finch*, Eſq; to Miſs *Palmer*.—*Stephen Lee*, Eſq; to Miſs *Charlotte Webb*.—Mr. *Garneau*, a Jeweller in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, to Miſs *Arnold*, Daughter of Mr. Deputy *Arnold*.—Mr. *William Tireman*, Organiſt of *Trinity College* and *Great St. Mary*'s in *Cambridge*, to Miſs *Browne*, of *Doncaſter*.—Sir *Everard George Hickman*, Bart. to Miſs *Towers*.—*Ambroſe Iſted*, of *Ecton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Bucke*.—*George Lewis*, Eſq; Fellow of *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*, to Miſs *Witcombe*.—*Edward Godfrey*, Eſq; to Miſs *Miles*.—Mr. *Nicholſon Calvert*, to Miſs *Goodwin*, of *Clapham*.—Counteſs of *Dalkeith*, ſafely deliver'd of a Son.—The Lady of his Excellency Mr. *Trevor*, Envoy at the *Hague*, deliver'd there of a Son.—The Lady of the Rt. Hon. *Francis* Earl *Brooke*, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. *Collcare*, Curate of *Richmond*, and Vicar of *Thiſtleworth*.—Mr. *Samuel Lebook*, an eminent and wealthy *Blackwell-Hall* Factor.—Rev. Mr. *Thomas Ford*, Prebendary of *Wells*, and Vicar of *Banwell* and *Woke*, in *Somerſetſhire*.—*Francis Bolton*, Eſq; many Years an Officer in the Land Service, and ſince an Agent to ſeveral Regiments.—*Heigham Bendiſh*, Eſq; a Gentleman of a good Eſtate at *Eaſt-Ham* in *Eſſex*.—*William Cuthbert*, Eſq; Recorder of *Newcaſtle*.—*Richard Burton*, Eſq; one of the Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company.—*John Nichols Rainsford*, Eſq; laſt Year High Sheriff of *Northamptonſhire*.—Rev. Mr. *Duncomb*, Rector of *Chere* near *Guildford*.—Rev. Mr. *Addington Davenport*, Miniſter of the Epiſcopal Congregation in *Boſton*, *New England*.—*Stephen Biſſe*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Victualing Office,—Rev. Dr. *Manlove*, Rector of *Caiſter St. Edmunds* in *Norfolk*, and Miniſter of *St. Peter*'s and *St. Stephen*'s in *Norwich*,—Dr. *Luke Trevigar*, an eminent Phyſician, aged near 81.—*Mary* Counteſs Dowager of *Caſſils*.—*Edward Criſpe*, Eſq; at *St. Edmunds-Bury*, on whoſe Life, that moſt horrid Attempt was made in 1721, by Mr. *Coke*, his Brother-in-Law, for which *Coke* and one *Woodbourne*, his Accomplice, were executed on Stat. 22 and 23 of *Charles* II. made to prevent malicious Maiming and Wounding, commonly call'd the *Coventry* Act.—Hon. *John Roberts*, Eſq; Nephew to the Earl of *Radnor*.—Dr. *Lawrence Martel*, Fellow of the College of Phyſicians.—Rev. Dr. *Williams*, a Prebendary of *Peterborough*.—*Henry Barham*, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of a very large Eſtate in *Jamaica*.—Mr. *John Stagg*, near 30 Years an eminent Bookſeller in *Weſtminſter-Hall*.—*Giles Eyre*, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.—Rev. Mr. Commiſſary *Veſey*, at *New York*, who had been Rector of *Trinity Church* there, from its being built in 1696 to his Death.—Mr. *James Coſin*, an eminent Attorney at Law.—Capt. *Bury*, late Commander of the *Solebay* Man of War.—Rev. Dr. *Mills*, aged near 100.—Mr. *Raymond Burrel*, ſecond Son to *Peter Burrel*, Eſq; Sub-Governor of the *S. S.* Company.—Lieut. Gen. *Columbine*. *Nicholas Haddock*, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Robert Hargreaves*, preſented to the Rectory of *Langton* in *Yorkſhire*.—*Skinner Spencer*, A. M. to the Rectory of *Woolley* in *Huntingtonſhire*.—Mr. *James Tatterſal*,

terſal, to the Vicarage of *Charing*, and Mr. *Thomas Hare*, to the Chapel of *Egerton*, both in *Kent*, in the Room of Mr. *Carrington*, promoted to the Rectory of *Clayworth* in *Nottinghamſhire*.—Mr. *William Lamplugh*, to a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of *Ripon*.—Dr. *Francis*, elected Miniſter of *St. Peter's* in *Norwich*.—Mr. *Freeman*, preſented to the Rectory of *Caiſter St. Edmunds* in *Norfolk*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

JOHN *Cleveland*, Eſq; made ſecond Secretary of the Admiralty.—*James Brudenell*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the late Hon. *James Brudenell*, Eſq; made one of the Pages to his Majeſty.—*Robert Oſborne*, Eſq; made a Commiſſioner of the Navy.—*Thomas Hardy* and *Robert Hardy*, Eſqrs. had a Grant of the Office of Surveyor of his Majeſty's Works and Buildings.—Hon. *John Forbes*, Eſq; eldeſt Son to the Lord *Forbes*, made Capt. of a Company in *Handaſyd's* Reg. of Foot.—*John* Lord *Hobart*, created Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*.—*William* Lord *Fitzwilliam*, Baron of *Milton*, created Viſcount *Milton*, and Earl *Fitzwilliam*.—Miſs *Moſtyn*, made one of the Maids of Honour to the Princeſs of *Wales*.—Capt. *Cane*, made Deputy Governor of *Windſor* Caſtle.—Mr. *William Scarfe*, made chief Engineer of the Caſtle of *Carliſle*.—Sir *Andrew Agnew*, made a Col. of Marines, in the Room of Brig. Gen. *Jeffreys*, who was caſhier'd for procuring falſe Muſters, and making a falſe Return of the Strength of his Regiment—His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* made Colonel; *Robert* Lord *Sutton*, Lieut. Colonel; *Evelin Chadwicke*, Eſq; Major; *James Otway*, *Charles Hart* and *Joſeph Hall*, Eſqrs, Captains; *William Kirke*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Captain; *John Litchfield* *Charles Melliſh*, *Nicholas Kirke*, *Thomas Smith* and *George Brown*, Lieutenants; *William Hatt*, *Thomas Kirton* and *William Padgett*, Cornets, of a Regiment of Dragoons to be forthwith rais'd for his Majeſty's Service—*Timothy Carr*, Eſq; made Lieut. Col. of his Majeſty's own Reg. of Horſe, commanded by Sir *Philip Honeywood*; *William Thompſon*, Eſq; Major; *James Wharton* and *John Turner*, Eſqrs. Captains; *Charles Collier*, Gent. Lieut. and *John Arnold*, Gent. Cornet in the ſaid Regiment.—*Mark Anthony Saurin*, Eſq; made Lieut. Colonel to his Majeſty's own Royal Reg. of Dragoons, commanded by *Henry Hawley*, Eſq;—Capt. *Douglaſs* made Major, Capt. Lieut. *Browne*, Capt. of a Troop, and Lieut. *Lockart*, Capt. Lieut. in Sir *Robert Rich*'s Dragoons.—*Francis Fane*, Eſq; made a Lord of Trade and Plantations.—Lieut. *Hervey*, Son to the Earl of *Briſtol*, made Capt. of the *Porcupine* Sloop.—*John Bradſtreet*, Eſq; made Lieut. Governor of *St. John's* in *Newfoundland*.—*John Ruſſel*, Eſq; made a Commiſſioner of the Victualling Office.—*Chiverton Hartopp*, Eſq; made Deputy Governor of *Plymouth*.—*Julius Cæſar*, Eſq; made Capt. of a Comp. in the Firſt Reg. of Foot Guards, in the Room of a young Nobleman, who was put under an Arreſt for not attending Duty when the Guards embark'd.—*William Gooch*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of *Virginia*, made a Baronet,—*Thomas Richbell*, Eſq; High Sheriff of *Suſſex*, knighted.—*James Porter*, Eſq; made his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Grand Seignior.—Hon. *Greenville*, Eſq; made Governor of *Barbadoes*, in the Room of Sir *Tho. Robinſon*, recalled.—Mr. *Thomas Jackſon*, made junior Clerk of the Foreign Poſt-Office, in the Room of Mr. *Bell*, jun. made Deputy Comptroller of the ſame Office.

New Members.

George Edgcumbe, Eſq; Son of Lord *Edgcumbe*, for *Lewey*.—Lord *Bury*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Albemarle*, for *Chicheſter*.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOSEPH *Holding*, late of *Ratcliffe Highway*, Merchant.—*Geo. Henry Allin*, of *Norwich*, Merchant—*Ro. Wells Greenall*, of *Worceſter*, Diſtiller.—*Thomas Burnett*, of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, Ironmonger and Brazier.—*Henry Johnſon*, now or late of *Whitechapel*, Baker.—*Neale Devine*, late of *St. James's*, *Weſtminſter*, Dealer.—*Tho. Willoughby*, of *Briſtol*, Merchant and Dealer.—*Tho. Cope*, late of *St. James's*, *Weſtminſter*, Peruke-Maker.—*Ri. Kelley*, of *Totnes*, Mercer.—*Philip Wieldon*, of *Quarnford*, in the Pariſh of *Alſtonefield*, *Stafford*, Chapman.—*Ro. Futter*, of *Shelton*, in *Norfolk*, Apothecary.—*Othniel Barker*, of *St. Paul's*, *Shadwell*, Rope-Maker.

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Aug.* 26. to *Sept.* 23.

Chriſtned	Males 574	Females 528	1102
Buried	Males 1084	Females 1139	2223
Died under 2 Years old			919
Between 2 and 5			207
5	10		88
10	20		77
20	30		150
30	40		196
40	50		201
50	60		139
60	70		117
70	80		85
80	90		40
90 and upwards			6
			2223

Hay 34 to 38*s.* a Load.

THE

HE Allied Army having paſſed the *Maes* at *Namur*, as mentioned in our they made no long Stay in that Situa- but marched down the Right of that r back to *Maeſtricht*, in the Neigh- hood of which Place they arrived upon 8th, without being much diſturbed in March by the *French*, who, upon Retreat, thought of nothing but the e of *Namur*, which Place they inveſted 6th ult. on the left Side of the *Maes*, r the Direction of the Count *de Cler-* but it was ſome Days after, before could inveſt it on the Right of that r. In the Night, between the 1ſt and inſt. the Trenches were opened, and he 8th the Beſieged hung out the white , Hoſtages were exchanged, and a itulation agreed on, conſiſting of ten icles, the Subſtance of which was as ows: That two Days ſhall be granted he Gariſon, which demanded ſix, to e into the Caſtle with the neceſſary viſions and Ammunition, and that du- that Time Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe on Sides: That the lower Town ſhould be n up to the Troops of the Moſt Chriſ- King, and that they ſhould faithfully ver up the Arſenals, Magazines, *&c.* to Majeſty's Commiſſaries: That all the men in general ſhould go with the Ga- n into the Caſtle, unleſs they ſhould er chuſe to go out of the City without Luggage or Baggage: That all thoſe o have any Employments under the en of *Hungary*, or the States General, y retire with their Domeſticks and Equi- es, on Condition that they do not carry ay with them any Writings or Papers onging to the City. The Gariſon pro- ed, amongſt other Things, that on Con- on the Beſiegers would form no Attack inſt the Caſtle on the Side of the City, y would not fire that Way from the tle; to which Anſwer was made, That h Party ſhould be free to act in that pect as they ſhall think proper.

N. B. This City held out againſt King *liam* 35 Days open Trenches, and the adel held out 22 Days longer, tho' both e beſieged with the utmoſt Vigour and very.

After the Surrender of the City, a great t of the beſieging Army was detached join the grand Army under Marſhal , and with the reſt the Count *de Cler-*, began the Siege of the Citadel, be- which the Trenches were opened in Night between the 12th and 13th, and en the laſt Accounts came from thence, y had advanced their Works within 8 ds of the Paliſadoes of *Fort William*.

As Marſhal *Saxe* with the grand Army ered the Siege of this important City, when he heard that the Allied Army were marched towards *Maeſtricht*, he moved with his Army and encamped about *Tongres*, from whence it was ſuppoſed, he intended to have oppoſed their repaſſing the *Maes*; but he attempted no ſuch Thing, ſo that the whole Army repaſſed that River at *Maeſtricht*, without Interruption, upon the 2d and 3d Inſt. and encamped on the Eaſt Side of the River at *Heerderen*. On the 8th, they decamped from thence and marched towards the *French*, as was generally thought, with a Deſign to attack them; but upon the News of the Surrender of *Namur*, and that a great Part of the beſieging Army was marched to join Marſhal *Saxe*, that Deſign was laid aſide, and both Armies continued not only in View, but within Cannon Shot of each other, ſo that Skirmiſhes daily happen, of which we had the following Account from *Maeſtricht*, dated the 13th Inſt. Advices from the Allied Army bring, that on the 9th there happened a ſmart Skirmiſh on its Left Wing, wherein the *French*, tho' ſuperior in Number, were repulſed. On the 10th the Piquets of the Left again engaged with thoſe of the *French*, and made them retire. The ſame Day the Right Wing of the Allies and Marſhal *Saxe*'s Left Wing cannonaded each other all the Afternoon, the *French* making a continual Fire with fifty Pieces of Cannon; however, without doing us any Harm. On the 11th there was on the Left Wing another ſharp and bloody Action between a Body of about 3000 *Dutch* Troops, commanded by Prince *Waldeck* in Perſon, and near 6000 *French*. Our Troops were ſo well poſted, and covered by a riſing Ground, that they could not be perceived by the Enemy, who only ſeeing a little Troop of Huſſars, that appeared by Way of Decoy, detach'd 600 *Oulans* and ſome Gendarmes to take them; but the Infantry coming out of their Ambuſcade, charged the *French* in the Rear, ſo that the *Oulans*, after having obſtinately defended themſelves for ſome Time, and at length perceiving that the Party was unequal, laid down their Arms, as if they ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War; but the reſt of the *French* Troops coming up, and the Fight commencing, the *Oulans* took up their Arms again, and fell afreſh upon our People, who did not at all expect it, and killed and wounded fifty Men. They however paid dear for this Piece of Perfidy; for our Troops having furiouſly attacked them, made a terrible Slaughter, ſo that out of 600 there remained but ſix alive. The Soldiers took on this Occaſion many Horſes, a Coach and Six, with ſeveral Carriages, and 200 Priſoners. Beſides a great Number of Dead, who were left upon

upon the Field of Battle, we found many wounded, which have been ſent to the neighbouring Villages. Yeſterday there was another ſmart Skirmiſh, but we don't yet know the Particulars.

Altho' both the *French* and *Spaniards* ſung *Te Deum* for what they called a Victory in *Italy*, as mentioned in our laſt, yet after that Victory their Army thought of nothing but retreating, firſt to the City of *Genoa*, and from thence to *Nice* upon the Confines of *Provence*, leaving their Allies, the *Genoeſe*, as uſual, to the Mercy of thoſe whom, at their Inſtigation, they had made their Enemies. Upon their Retreat the *Auſtrian* and *Piedmonteſe* Armies advanced, or rather, upon the Advance of the latter the former retreated; and as it was not neceſſary for the *Auſtrian* and *Piedmonteſe* Armies to keep any longer together, they ſeparated, the latter taking its Route to the Right, by the Valley of *Bormida*, in order to intercept the *French* and *Spaniards*, ſhould they make any Stay at *Genoa*, whilſt the former marched directly towards *Genoa* by the Paſs of *Bocbetta*, reducing every Place in their Way except *Tortona* and *Gavi*, which they blockaded. At the *Bocbetta* the Enemy made ſome Stand, but on the firſt Inſtant, *N. S.* they were attacked and defeated by the *Auſtrians* under General *Brown*, who, after defeating another Body of them in his Way, marched directly to *Ponte Decimo*, where he arrived that ſame Evening. As the *Genoeſe* were by this Time quite abandoned by their Friends the *French* and *Spaniards*, and the Enemy, in a Manner, at their Gates, they thought it high Time to ſubmit and ſurrender their City, upon the beſt Terms they could get, into the Hands of the *Auſtrians*; and accordingly a proviſional Capitulation was ſigned the 6th *N. S.* the Terms of which were in Subſtance as follow:

1. The City Gates ſhall, within 23 Hours, be put into the Hands of her Imperial Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*'s Troops.

2. The Gariſon to be Priſoners of War: The Deſerters who immediately declare themſelves ſuch, to be at the Empreſs's Mercy; the reſt to be hanged.

3. All Arms, Ammunition, warlike Stores and Proviſions, and Uniforms for Soldiers, to be delivered to her Imperial Majeſty's Commiſſaries.

4. The Republick ſhall give Orders to her Subjects, Soldiers, and Militia not to commit any Hoſtilities againſt the Empreſs or her Allies in the preſent War.

5. The Port of *Genoa* ſhall be open to *Engliſh* ſhips of War and others, and to all thoſe of her Imperial Majeſty's Allies.

6. All the Baggage and Effects b[elonging] to the *French*, *Spaniſh* or *Neapolitan* [Ar]mies or Soldiers ſhall be faithfully [gi]up; as alſo all thoſe Perſons belong[ing] their Troops who ſhall be found in [the] or the Suburbs.

7. Orders ſhall be immediately diſpa[tched] to the Commandant of *Gavi*, to ſurr[ender] himſelf and Gariſon Priſoners of War.

8. During the War, the Republick [ſhall] grant to her Imperial Majeſty's Troops free Paſſage through *Genoa*, and all [the] her Fortreſſes.

9. The Doge and ſix principal Sena[tors] ſhall ſet out for *Vienna* in a Month, to [aſk] Pardon of, and implore her Imperial Ma[-] jeſty's Mercy.

10. All Officers, Soldiers, and other[s] belonging to, or depending upon her Im[-] perial Majeſty or her Allies, who during the War have been made Priſoners by the Republick, ſhall be immediately releaſed.

11. 50,000 *Genovines* * ſhall be inſtan[tly] paid down, to be diſtributed as a Di[ſ]*ceur* to the *Auſtrian* Troops, independent of all Contributions, for which an Agree[-] ment ſhall be made; and upon this Condi[-] tion the Troops ſhall have Orders to obſerve an exact Diſcipline.

12. This Proviſional Convention ſhall re[-] main in Force till ratified, or altered by the Court of *Vienna*; and in the mean Time four Senators ſhall be ſent to *Milan*, to re[-] main there as Hoſtages till the Court of *Vi[-] enna* give them Leave to return Home. The preſent Convention ſhall be ſigned by the Doge and all the Senators in the Name of the Republick, and ſealed with the Seal of their Arms.

In Conſequence of this Capitulation *Gavi* and all other Fortreſſes of the Republick upon the Continent have been put into the Hands of the *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteſe*. Whilſt the *Spaniſh* Army was retreating into the State of *Genoa*, viz. on the 26th ult. *N. S.* the Marquis *de las Minas*, arrived in the Camp, and took upon him the Command, whereupon the Count *de Gages* and the Marquis *de Caſtellar* ſet out for *Genoa* on their Return to *Spain*. Beſides the Articles before-mentioned relating to *Genoa*, we have from *Vienna* the three following, *viz.* The *Genoeſe* engage, 1. To pay the Imperial Army in *Italy* all the Arrears which are due to it. 2. Immediately to remit eight Millions to the Empreſs, and ſix Millions to the King of *Sardinia*. 3. To deliver up the Sums, which, by their Confeſſion, have been found in *Genoa* belonging to the *French* and *Spaniards*, and which were deſigned for the Continuance of the War, which alſo amount to ſix Millions.

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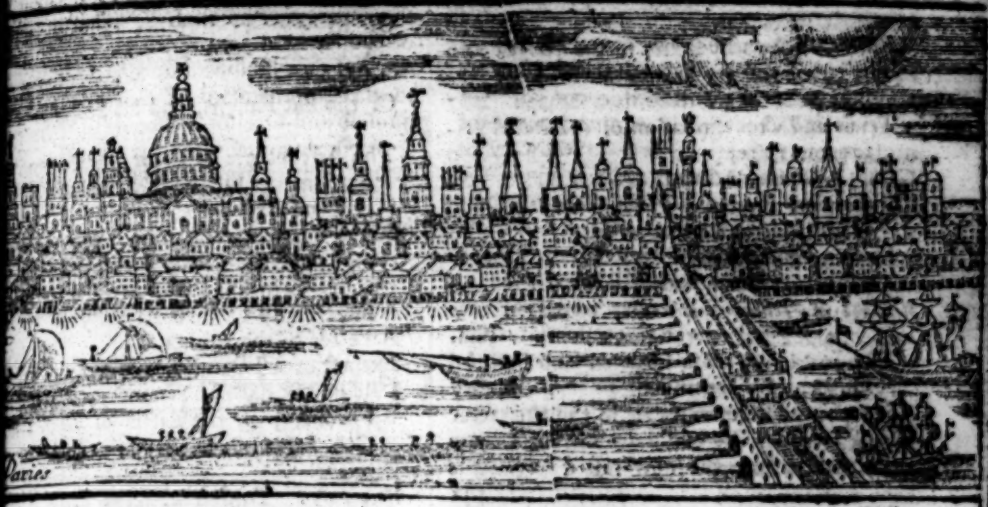

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e TRIALS *of* the REBEL PRISONERS *at* Carliſle. *Continued from our laſt, p.* 477, 478.

N the 18th of September, James Chaddock, Wm. Cook, Wm. Winſtanley, George Hartley, Wm. Lackey, and Jam. Brand, Rebel Quarter-maſter, were all found Guilty. David Hume, Andrew hnſton, Robert Reed, and James Camp-ll, alias M'Gregor, all retracted their rmer Plea, and pleaded Guilty. Thomas tch acquitted on Account of Lunacy. exander Brody, and William Steward, rly acquitted.

The 19th, Michael Dillard, Tho. Harvey, illiam Hume, James Millon, Hugh Roy, d James Ancram, were all found Guilty. hn M'Kenzie, and John Davidſon, re-cted their former Plea, and pleaded ilty. Thomas Collingwood, Edmond ne, Robert Ruſco, and James Drum-nd, were all fairly acquitted.

The 20th, John Small, Alex. Hutchinſon, oom to the young Pretender, William ay, James Forbes, Lewis Barton, Hugh meron, and Patrick Stewart, were all nd Guilty. Alex. Anderſon, John Pouſty, ex. Stevenſon, Henry Clark, and James tchel, all retracted their former Plea, and aded Guilty. Alex. Steel, Jam. Ferguſon, d James Seaton, were fairly acquitted.

When James Hay was indicted, a Pro- was made by the principal Officer of French Priſoners, that he was a Cap- n of the French King, and that he was a Subject of the King of Great Britain, d ought only to be looked upon as a Pri-ſoner of War; but notwithſtanding he was tried, and found Guilty, being born a Scotchman.

On Monday 22, Sentence of Death was paſs'd upon Thomas Kappoch, Rebel Biſhop of Carliſle, John M'Naughton, who kill'd the brave Col. Gardiner, James Brand, Rebel Quarter-maſter, Major M'Donald of Teindriſh, John Henderſon, James Innes, Rebel Colonel, James Ancram, Hugh Cameron, David Hume, William Hume, Robert Randal, Ronald M'Donald, Alex. Anderſon, Robert Maxwell, Philip Hunt, James Campbell, Piper, Edward Roper, Stephen Fitzgerald, Michael Dillard, James Forbes, Richard Morriſon, Alex. Hutchinſon, and Andrew Johnſton.

The ſame Day Francis Buchanan, of Arnprior, Eſq; had a Trial from Nine in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon: Ten Witneſſes appear'd on Behalf of the King, and three on Behalf of the Priſoner; and at laſt he was found Guilty.

The 23d, Thomas and Patrick Buchanan, Brothers to the above Francis, James Braithwait, Sadler in Penrith, and Archibald M'Lauchlan, were all acquitted. Peter Taylor, who formerly made his Eſcape out of Priſon, and was taken up by a King's Meſſenger near Kendal, was found Guilty.

The ſame Day Sentence was paſs'd on Thomas Lawſon, William Lackey, John Wallace, John Campbell, William Duncan, Robert Forbes, William Winſtanley, Geo. Hartley, Robert Reed, Richard Brown, John Kappoch, (the Biſhop's younger Brother) William Cook, Mollineaux Eaton, Roger Fulthorp, William Hargrave, Tho. Hays, Tho. Harvey, John Hartley, Tho. Keighley, and Samuel Lee.

The 24th, Sentence was paſs'd upon John M'Neil, John Ratcliffe, Donald M'Kenzie, Barnabas Matthew, Hugh Roy, Tho. Park, Robert Tunſley, Tho. Turner, of Walton, Peter Taylor, John Roebotham, John Sanderſon, Tho. Turner, of Bury, Geo. Waring, Matthew Waring, Valentine Holt, Lewis Barton, John Small, James Millon, James Chaddock, John Davidſon, John M'Kenzie, Robert Taylor, Simon Lugton, John Pouſty, Andrew Swan, James Smith, James Harvey, Francis Buchanan, Sir Archibald Primroſe, Robert Wright, Alex. Stevenſon, James Mitchel, Patrick Stewart, Andrew Porteous, Peter Lindſay, Wm. Sharp, Cha. Gordon, Patrick Keir, Alex. Davidſon, and Henry Clark.

Robert Taylor, late of Edinburgh, Shoemaker, who is among thoſe condemned on this Day, upon his being arraigned on the 20th, addreſſed himſelf thus to the Court:

My Lords,

The Conſciouſneſs of my being guilty of a Part of the Crime for which I ſtand indicted, of which I ſincerely repent, makes me unwilling to aggravate my Offence by pleading Not Guilty. The only Inducement which involved me in this Rebellion, was my ſtraiten'd Circumſtances; and the only Hope I now have is in his Majeſty's Mercy: There are ſome favourable Circumſtances, which, if fairly repreſented to his Majeſty, may conduce to recommend my Caſe for Mercy, which I humbly hope your Lordſhips will allow me an Opportunity of repreſenting in ſuch Form and Manner as ſhall be agreeable to your Lordſhips. And if his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to grant me my Life, as I muſt hold it by his Gift, I ſhall always behave myſelf in ſuch a Manner as ſhall ſhew my Gratitude and Thankfulneſs.

And on being brought to the Bar, to receive Sentence of Death, he ſpoke thus;

My Lords,

As I have nothing in Law to offer in Arreſt of Judgment, I do not know if your Lordſhips will allow me to take up a few Moments of your Time, in ſaying ſomething for myſelf, as, I hope, an Inducement with your Lordſhips to repreſent my unhappy Caſe to his Majeſty. As to my firſt joining the Rebels, I can only now lament it. It was the Effect of a thoughtleſs Moment; and I can ſolemnly declare, now in the Proſpect of Death, that if I had but once conſidered the fatal Conſequence of what I was about, I ſhould never have been prevailed on to join them. And it was the juſt Senſe I have of my Crime, made me, when arraigned, throw myſelf on his Majeſty's Mercy, without giving your Lordſhips further Trouble. However, [illegible] Declaration is now too late. But I [illegible] leaſt one Thought of Comfort, [illegible] having been ſo ſoon made a Priſoner [illegible] my joining the Rebels, none of his Ma[illegible]ſty's faithful Subjects can complain of [illegible] having in the leaſt injured any of them. [illegible] yet that very ſhort Time providentially [illegible] me an Opportunity of preſerving the Li[illegible] of ſome of his Majeſty's Soldiers, at [illegible] Hazard of my own, the Evening after [illegible] Battle of Preſton-Pans, where I was [illegible] engaged, nor was ſo much as a Witneſs [illegible] it, and which Men, I by my Influence [illegible] protected. To others I exerciſed great [illegible] of Humanity; ſupplied them with Mon[illegible] and Proviſions of all Sorts; furniſhed Cha[illegible] to the wounded Officers, found them [illegible] Lodgings in Edinburgh, and brought [illegible] Surgeons to take Care and dreſs [illegible] Wounds.

Of theſe Facts they have done me [illegible] Juſtice to give in ample Certificates. [illegible] if your Lordſhips, upon being ſatisfied [illegible] my Conduct in this Reſpect, will repre[illegible] me as a proper Object of the Royal Me[illegible] it will oblige me, my Wife, and Family, [illegible] devote the reſt of our Days in praying [illegible] his Majeſty's long Life and happy Re[illegible] and that your Lordſhips may be long ſpa[illegible] as a Bleſſing to the Subjects of this Re[illegible]

The ſame Day, Sept. 24, Donald M'[illegible] nald, of Edinburgh, Donald M'Laren, [illegible] John Petrie, were acquitted. Donald M'[illegible] nald, of Kinlochmoidart, and Patrick M[illegible] ray, were found Guilty.

On the 25th, John Martin, George St[illegible] Patrick M'Gregor, Duncan M'Gregor, [illegible] vid Laird, Patrick Butter, Robert N[illegible] and Robert Garden, were acquitted, [illegible] purſuance of the Duke's Declaration [illegible] the Battle of Culloden.

On the 26th, Charles Spalding, M[illegible] Lindſay, John M'Laren, John Forreſt, [illegible] Thoirs, and Peter M'Ewar, were ac[illegible] ted: Theſe three laſt mention'd, were [illegible] on new Indictments. Robert Lynn, [illegible] Hay, Captain in Lord John Drumm[illegible] Regiment, and William Baird, were [illegible] Guilty on new Indictments.

On the 27th, the Seſſions being [illegible] Alex. Stephenſon, William Greenhil, [illegible] Stuart, Alex. Richie, Thomas Blair, [illegible] Robert M'Farlane, who were to have [illegible] tried on new Indictments, being ſick, [illegible] order'd to be continued till next Aſſi[illegible]

The ſame Day were diſcharg'd [illegible] Goal 29 Priſoners, no Bills being [illegible] againſt them; likewiſe ſuch of the C[illegible] men of the Town as were confin'd [illegible] without any Queſtions aſk'd them.

Upon the whole, 127 Priſoners [illegible] tried, of whom 91 receiv'd Sentence [illegible] Death.

the 26th at Night the Titular Biſhop
och, with ſix more, had got off their
, and were attempting to make their
e, but were prevented by the Vigilance
e Centinels.

e Method taken by the Rebels, under
nce of Death, to make their Eſcape,
te new, and reckon'd a moſt extra-
ary Invention; as by no other Inſtru-
s than a Caſe Knife, a drinking Glaſs,
a Silk Handkerchief, ſeven of them,
e Night, had ſawn off their Irons, thus:
laid the Silk Handkerchief ſingle over
Mouth of the Glaſs, but ſtretched it as
as it would bear, and tied it hard at
Bottom of the Glaſs; then they ſtruck
dge of the Knife on the Mouth of the
(thus cover'd with the Handkerchief
vent Noiſe) till it became a Saw, with
h they cut their Irons till it was blunt,
hen had recourſe to the Mouth of the
again, to renew the Teeth of the
and ſo compleated their Deſign by
ees. This being done in the Dead of
Night, and many of them at Work to-
er, the little Noiſe they made was
heard by the Centinels, who informing
Officers of it, they quietly doubled
Guard, and gave the Rebels no Diſtur-
e till Morning, when it was diſcover'd
7 of them were looſe, and that others
been trying the ſame Trick. It is re-
table, that a Knife will not cut a Hand-
hief when ſtruck upon it in this Man-

IALS *of the* Rebel Priſoners *at* York.

n Sept. 29, purſuant to Adjournment,
Court ſat at the Caſtle for the Trial of
Rebel Priſoners. Preſent Sir Thomas
et, Sir Thomas Deniſon, Dr. Baker,
terne, Dr. Braithwait, and Mr. Fran.
d.

lan M'Dougal was ſworn Interpreter,
then the following Priſoners were ar-
'd, *viz.*

David Murray, Bart. George Hamil-
(a Captain in the Rebels Service, and
in the Skirmiſh at Cliſton) Charles Ro-
n, James M'Auly, John M'Gregor,
am Croſby, William Hunter, Gilbert
ay, Peter Campbell, William Conolly,
Gaddes, John Walker, John Ballan-
Matthew Matthew, William Barclay,
el Duff, James Main, Alexander Steele,
rt Stuart, Benj. Maſon, William Ste-
s, Alex. Nicholls, Archibald Paton,
Car, John Barnaby, Jam. M'Lauch-
William Grant, Duncan Stuart, David
Alexander Scot, William Scot, John
orth, Sim. M'Kenzie, Jam. Sparkes,
el Fraſer, John M'Lean, Charles Web-
Michael Blady, William Dempſey,
Edward Clavering, George Boyde, William
Hay, William Farrier, George Mills, Peter
Hay, Alexander M'Lean, John Scot, An-
gus Campbell, John Beaton, James Creigh-
ton, John Cruikſhanks, James Thompſon,
John Duncan, Peter M'Donald, Angus
M'Donald, John Flint, Alex. Goodbrand,
Thomas M'Gennis, Charles Gordon, Ar-
chibald Kennedy, John Lang, David Ogil-
vy, John Porteous, Alex. Parker, John
M'Quin, James Read, William Smith, Da-
vid Webſter, David Wilkie, James Web-
ſter, John James Jellens, and Lewis Foure,
who pleaded Not Guilty. The two laſt
being Frenchmen, Sir Thomas Burnet very
candidly explain'd to them, in their own
Language, the Nature of an Indictment;
and adviſ'd them, if they had any Thing
to ſay in their Defence, to plead Not Guilty,
and then what they had to offer would
be heard in its due Place. James Wiſhart
and John Bartlet pleaded Guilty; and then
the Court adjourn'd to Thurſday Morning.

Accordingly, on that Day, Oct. 2, at ten
in the Morning, the Court ſat again at
the Caſtle of York: Preſent, Lord Irwin,
Lord Chief Baron Parker, Sir Thomas Bur-
net, Sir Thomas Deniſon, Mr. Baron Clarke,
Sir William St. Quintin, Sir Rowland Winn,
John Reed, Eſq; Lord Mayor of York, Sir
William Wentworth, Bart. Mark Braith-
wait, L. L. D. the Rev. Jaques Sterne,
L. L. D. the Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D.
William Herring, Eſq; John Knottesford,
Eſq; and Mr. Francis Wood. —— Da-
vid Roe was firſt brought to the Bar, and
pleaded Guilty; and then William Conol-
ly, who pleaded Not Guilty: But the Jury
brought in their Verdict Guilty.

On Friday, the Court being ſat, Benj.
Maſon was brought to the Bar, who pleaded
Guilty; next, Charles Robinſon, who pleaded
Not Guilty; but upon Trial he was found
Guilty. Then James M'Lachlan, John
M'Lachlan, John Beaton, James Creigh-
ton, John Flint, and Alex. Goodbrand,
were ſeverally brought to the Bar, and all
pleaded Guilty. Thomas M'Gennis pleaded
Not Guilty, but was found Guilty upon his
Trial; as was alſo David Ogilvy, but the
latter was recommended by the Jury for
Mercy, on Account of his Youth. The
next call'd on were John Porteous and
John M'Quin, who pleaded Guilty. Wm.
Croſby was tried next, and found Guilty:
As was alſo James Reid, a Scotch Piper;
but he was recommended to the Court for
Mercy, by the Jury.

On Saturday, Sir David Murray, Bart.
(committed on his own Confeſſion, for
being engaged in the Rebel Service at the
Battles of Falkirk and Culloden, and appre-
hended at Whitby, as he was endeavouring
to make his Eſcape in Diſguiſe) was brought
to

to the Bar, and pleaded Guilty; as did Alexander Steele, John Cruikſhanks, Jam. Thompſon, Arch. Kennedy, and Charles Gordon. John Long was call'd up, who pleaded Not Guilty; and it appearing that he was only a menial Servant, employ'd by Mr. Stratton, to whom he was an Aſſiſtant in carrying Medicines to the Caſtle at Carliſle, and that he did not act as a Surgeon's Mate in the Rebel Army, he was acquitted. Then Alexander Parker, David Webſter, William Smith, James Webſter, and William Hunter, were brought to the Bar, who all pleaded Guilty. Jam. M'Auly was tried next, and found Guilty. John M'Gregor, Peter Campbell, John Gaddes, John Walker, Matthew Matthew, and John Scot, pleaded Guilty. James Sparkes was next brought to the Bar, and pleaded Not Guilty; but the Jury brought in their Verdict Guilty: It was prov'd in the Courſe of this Trial, that when the Rebels were on their March towards Derby, he went a Mile and a half out of the Town to meet them, conducted them to their Quarters, and directed them particularly to Mr. Mennel's, and other Houſes in that Town, which they plunder'd. Michael Brady was tried next, and found Guilty; he was a Serjeant of the Manchester Regiment. His Trial laſted three Hours, in which it was prov'd he acted in that Character at Macclesfield, and other Places; but deſerted from them at Manchester on their Return: He behav'd with great Inſolence in the Courſe of his Trial. Then Robert Stewart, Gilbert Barclay, Archibald Paton, William Grant, and John Barnaby, were ſeverally call'd to the Bar, who all pleaded Guilty.

On Monday, Oct. 6, came on at the Caſtle, before the Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Baron Clarke, and other Gentlemen named in the Special Commiſſion, the Trial of George Hamilton, a Rebel Officer, who pleaded Not Guilty: Mr. Lockhart, his Council, took Notice, That the unhappy Gentleman at the Bar would not give the Court the Trouble of hearing any Evidence to diſprove the Charge; but, as Reports had gone about the Kingdom to his Prejudice, repreſenting him as being guilty of particular Acts of Cruelty and Barbarity to the King's Subjects, he had put himſelf upon his Trial in order to remove thoſe Aſperſions. It appeared, that he was a Captain in Col. John Roy Stewart's Regiment; that he was in the Rebels Service before the Battle of Preſton-Pans; and that he came into Edinburgh with the young Chevalier, who ſeem'd to repoſe in him a particular Confidence. A Soldier, who was taken Priſoner at the Battle of Preſton-Pans, depoſed, That he and ſeveral other Priſoners, as well wounded as not, were put together in a Church at Edinburgh; that Hamilton came to them there, and him and ſeveral others to liſt into the tender's Service, telling them, *That they ſerved the Elector of H———r long* and, with his Sword drawn, threatn cut him and others to Pieces, if they not liſt. Others proved, that he wor white Cockade, and appeared ſome in a Highland Dreſs, a Huſſar's Cap, B Sword, and Piſtols; that he behav'd Captain of Huſſars on the Parade at Carl when the Pretender came there; that levy'd the Exciſe, Land-Tax, and ot Ceſs; that he marched into England as far as Derby; and in their Retreat towa Clifton, quarter'd at a ſmall Village, w he order'd his Servant to take Care of Portmanteau, which had a ſmall Box upon the Top of it. This Box a Coun man took an Opportunity of cutting carried it away, and hid it in a Stone D [or Quarry] for ſome Days; upon open it afterwards, he found therein Mr. Ha ton's Commiſſion from the young Chev as a Captain, and another as Deputy Q ter-Maſter-General; the Preamble thus, *C——s P—— of W——s, R— E-gl—d*, &c. *To our true and well bel George Hamilton, Eſq; greeting: We rep full Confidence in your Courage, Loyalty good Conduct*, &c. There was alſo an Paper containing the Form of the Oat be taken by all ſuch who ſhould liſt int Rebels Service; wherein, beſides ſwea to be true to the Pretender, and his Suc ſors, they alſo abjured his Majeſty K George. Theſe, and ſeveral other Pa with the Pocket Books in which they contained, were carried by the Evid who took them, to Mr. Kendrick, o the Bailiffs of Wigan, and Mr. Wa a Juſtice of Peace for Lancaſhire, and by them to the Duke of Newcaſtle. Evidence who was their Guide in thei treat, and who was forced into that Ser at Hay, declared, that the Priſoner th ned to hang him up, if he led them wr But that Hamilton was taken Priſone the Skirmiſh of Clifton, by one of the Q of Hungary's Huſſars (as the Evidence preſſed it) who wounded him in the and Shoulders: That upon ſearching there was a Pocket-Book found upon containing Memorandums of Publick ney by him received, and ſeveral Item Expences for the Service of the Rebels ticularly upwards of three Pounds for Money.

The Lord Chief Baron gave a Charge to the Jury, in which he told that the Evidence was ſo plain and and as the Priſoner at the Bar had n tempted to make any Defence, he

needleſs to trouble them with a Recapitulation of what had been offered: Whereupon, they immediately brought in their Verdict Guilty.

Juſt before Capt. Hamilton's Trial came , a Soldier, who was taken Priſoner at Battle of Preſton-Pans, ſaw a Man om he knew to be one of the Preten- 's Life-Guard, upon which he ſeized on ; but the Fellow, in his Defence, drew Knife, and cut him on the left Wriſt; he was inſtantly ſecured. The Soldier's nd was bleeding when he came into urt to give Evidence againſt Capt. Hamilton.

John Ballantine pleaded Not Guilty. It pear'd, that he had acted as a Piper in pt. James Stewart's Company, in Lord orge Murray's Regiment. But ſeveral tneſſes proving, that he was forced into Service by a Party of the Rebels, who k him by Violence out of his Bed, eatned to ſtab him if he did not go with m, not allowing him Time even to on his Cloaths; and that afterwards y placed a Guard over him to prevent making his Eſcape; and ſeveral other cumſtances appearing alſo in his Favour, Jury acquitted him; upon which the r Fellow was in ſuch a Tranſport of that he threw up his Bonnet to the Roof of the Court, and cry'd out, *Lords and Gentlemen, I thank you. Not ty! Not Guilty! Not Guilty! Pray God King* George *for ever. I'll ſerve him he Days of my Life*; and immediately out into the Caſtle-Yard, with his s on, took up a Handful of Channel er, and drank his Majeſty's Health.

s ſoon as Ballantine's Trial was over, Thomas Parker and Mr. Baron Clarke drew; and Sir Thomas Burnet, and Thomas Deniſon took their Seats; n Charles Webber was brought to the and pleaded Not Guilty. It appeared he was taken Priſoner by ſome Countreople, who found him ſtraying in a alone, with his Arms and Ammunibout him: That he confeſſed to them d been forced into the Rebel Service, which they confined him; and that g his Confinement, being told the ls were coming that Way, he anſwer- They might go where they would, for ould never join them more. And appearing nothing againſt him but his Confeſſion, he was acquitted.

holas Karr was a Piper in Glenbuc- Regiment, in which Station he was d to have acted by ſeveral Witneſſes, e Arrival of the Rebel Army at Carwhere he deſerted from them; and om thence the Regiment marched to , and back again to Carliſle, without any Piper, and on their Return found him there; but it appearing that he was originally forced into the Rebel Service, by a Party who broke into his Houſe, and threatned to ſtab him if he did not go with them; and many other Circumſtances appearing in his Favour, the Jury acquitted him.

James Main, William Dempſy, George Mills, George Boyde, who was a Servant of Lord Kilmarnock's 15 Years, Alexander M'Lean, John M'Lean, Peter Hay, John Duncan, Peter M'Donald, Angus M'Donald, Alexander Nichols, John Endſworth, Simon M'Kenzie, William Barclay, James Wiſhart, William Stephens, and John Bartlett, pleaded Guilty; and then the Court adjourned till next Morning.

When being met, Sir David Murray, Bart. Captain George Hamilton, and fifty-ſeven more of the Rebels, who had either been convicted or pleaded Guilty, were brought to the Bar to receive Judgment. Lord Chief Baron Parker addreſſed himſelf to them in a ſhort but moving Speech; and then proceeded to paſs Sentence upon them, as the Law required.

The condemned Priſoners being withdrawn, Edward Clavering, William Hay, William Farrier, Daniel Fraſier, (a Highlander, who not underſtanding Engliſh ſpoke by an Interpreter) and Angus Campbell, pleaded Guilty.

Then Duncan Stuart was brought to the Bar, and pleaded Not Guilty. Upon his Trial it appeared, that he was a Soldier in Roy Stuart's Regiment, marched with the Rebels to Derby, and mounted Guard at Carliſle, when beſieged by the Duke, where he was taken Priſoner: In his Defence, ſeveral Witneſſes were called, who depoſed, that he lived in a Part of the Highlands called Strathband and Garentelly near Dunkeld, which Diſtrict could raiſe about 330 Men able to bear Arms, out of which only one Man joined the Rebels voluntarily; but that a Body of about 100 of the Fraziers (a Clan of which Lord Lovat is the Chief) armed with Guns, Bayonets, and Swords, came into that Part of the Country, where they entered the Villages, and forced all the Men able to bear Arms to go along with them, on pain of burning their Houſes; that all the Men ſo collected, were ſhut up every Night, and a Guard placed over them, to prevent their Deſertion till they reached Edinburgh, where they were drawn out and regimented; that a Serjeant having deſerted at Moffat, Col. Roy Stuart ſwore, if he was apprehended, he would ſhoot him with his own Hand at the Head of his Regiment: But it appeared, by the King's Evidence, that ſome who actually did deſert, and were retaken, were

not

not puniſhed, but had only a ſtricter Eye kept over them; that all the Priſoner's Witneſſes did themſelves deſert from this Regiment, and that they believed the Priſoner could have done ſo; and that tho' once, indeed, on their March, betwixt Carliſle and Aſhburne, he threw down his Gun in Sight of the Regiment, and ſaid he would go no farther, (whereupon he had a Guard ſet over him for 3 or 4 Hours) yet he afterwards took his Arms again, and acted as a Soldier: The Jury thereupon brought in their Verdict Guilty.

Alexander Scott and William Scott were brought up next, who alſo pleaded Not Guilty. One Evidence depoſed, he ſaw them walking in Carliſle with Guns, during the Duke's beſieging it, and that they belonged to Roy Stuart's Regiment, as he himſelf did; but that he could not ſay, he ever ſaw them mount Guard; and tho' they were in the ſame Regiment, and the Evidence marched in it to Derby and back again, he could not ſay, that he ever ſaw them till their Return to Carliſle; and that the Reaſon he knew them to belong to Roy Stuart's Regiment was, becauſe he ſaw it drawn up and they were in it, but he could not ſay in what Part. Another Evidence was very clear, that he ſaw them both mount Guard in Carliſle, whilſt in Poſſeſſion of the Rebels. The Priſoners called no Witneſſes in their Favour; but as there were only two produced againſt them, and as the Law requires two credible Witneſſes to convict a Man of High Treaſon, their Council endeavoured to invalidate the Evidence of the firſt Witneſs; but their Teſtimony appearing ſatisfactory to the Jury, they brought in their Verdict Guilty.

Daniel Duff and David Wilkie, were next call'd up. Their Defence was, That they were forc'd into the Rebellion; but tho' their Evidences prov'd they were originally forc'd, yet they could not give ſufficient Proof of the Continuance of that Force; whereupon the Jury found them Guilty, but recommended them both to Mercy.

John James Jellens, and Louis Foure, were jointly tried upon the ſame Indictment. It appear'd they were concern'd with ſeveral Rebels in plundering Lord Lonſdale's Houſe of Lowther-Hall in Weſtmorland, where they were taken Priſoners by the Militia. The Priſoners in their Defence alledg'd, That they were Frenchmen, and that as ſuch they ow'd no Allegiance to the King of England; that there being open and declar'd War between Great Britain and France, they were not, nor could not, by the Law of Nations, be deem'd Rebels or Traitors. This Plea was ſtrongly ſupported by Mr. Lockhart, their Council, who argued, "That to conſtitute a Treaſon, there muſt be what the Law calls *Proditio*, and from thence [illegible] term'd *Proditor*, but that where there [illegible] no Protection implied, there could [illegible] legiance be requir'd; nor could there [illegible] any Treachery, where there was no Truſt." The Court ſeem'd unanimouſly to [illegible] to this, as the Priſoners were, [illegible] Frenchmen; and put it upon the King's Council to prove how they could be deem'd Rebels. And to do this a Witneſs was brought to prove, That Jellens came over as a Servant to a Dutch Officer; that, ſuch, he came over not only peaceably but alſo under the Appearance of an Ally and a Friend to the Government, and continued ſuch for a conſiderable Time: That this being the Caſe, he was under the Protection of the Crown of England as ſoon as he ſet Foot on Shore; and therefore moſt certainly, from the Time he had Claim to the King's Protection, his Majeſty had a Right to his Allegiance: That indeed, tho' he ow'd no Natural Allegiance to the Crown of England, yet undeniably he owed a Local one; as his Method of coming here was not *Hoſtiliter*, but as a Friend and Ally. Mr. Juſtice Burnet in the moſt candid, humane Manner, acquainted the Priſoners, in French, with every Thing material urg'd by the King's Council, and interpreted to the Jury what the Priſoners ſaid in their Defence, who ſtrongly urg'd their being Natives of France and not being ſubject to our Laws. It ſeemed to be the Opinion of the Court that Jellens had acquir'd a Local Allegiance, and ſo the Jury found him Guilty. As to Foure, there being no Proof of his being ſeen in this Kingdom, otherwiſe than in Arms, he was acquitted: And the Court order'd the Goaler to take Care of him as a Priſoner of War.

In the Courſe of this Trial, an Evidence was brought to prove, that the Priſoners could ſpeak Engliſh. On which Mr. Juſtice Burnet obſerved, "That if it could be proved that the Priſoners both ſpoke Engliſh when they were taken, that circumſtance might be a Circumſtance deſerving Notice; but as to their being able to ſpeak Engliſh now, it was nothing to the Purpoſe; becauſe in the Courſe of ſo long a Confinement, the very Neceſſities of Nature muſt have taught them ſome Knowledge of the Language." It appeared alſo by one of the Evidences who apprehended them, that Jellens ſpoke Engliſh at that very Time; but Foure did not underſtand it.

The Trials being over, the Lord Chief Baron Parker pronounced Sentence of Death upon the 11 Priſoners who were convicted or pleaded Guilty, on this Day; 80 in all; upon the whole, 70 were condemned, and only 5 of thoſe who were tried, were acquitted.

Paocx

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 451.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give in the Debate continued in your laſt, was ſpoke by Horatius Cocles, *in the Character of Sir* J—n H—d C——n, *the Purport of which was as follows:*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

AS the Character of the *French* Miniſters has been lugg'd into this Debate, in order to vindicate the Character of our own, tho' I have no great Concern about the Character of either, I muſt beg Leave to endeavour to ſet both in their proper Light. As *France* is ſituated upon the Continent, it is the Intereſt of that Kingdom to extend its Frontier, ſo as to make its Interior as ſafe and ſecure as poſſible; and as their Monarch is an abſolute Sovereign, their Miniſters are under a Neceſſity to humour his Paſſions, eſpecially his Pride and Ambition, which are Paſſions that moſt Monarchs are ſubject to; therefore when *French* Miniſters contrive Means for extending their Frontier, and for this Purpoſe endeavour to ſow Diſſenſions among their Neighbours, they not only act a Part which is conſiſtent with the Intereſt of their Country, but a Part which they are neceſſarily obliged to act.

On the other Hand, Sir, as this Kingdom is ſurrounded with the Sea, it is impoſſible for us to extend our Frontier, and it is againſt our Intereſt to acquire any new Poſſeſſions, but ſuch as may ſerve to increaſe or ſecure our Trade, and ſuch as may be defended by our Navy. With regard to the Continent therefore, our Intereſt conſiſts only in taking Care, that no one of the Powers thereof ſhall extend its Frontier, or increaſe its Riches and Poſſeſſions, ſo as to be able to give Law to all the reſt; and as *France* is at preſent the moſt likely to arrive at this Pinnacle of Power, it is the Intereſt of this Nation to guard chiefly againſt the Increaſe of her Riches, or the Extenſion of her Frontier; conſequently, it is our Intereſt to prevent her being able to ſow Diſſenſions among her Neighbours upon the Continent, or to increaſe her Trade and Commerce. And as our Monarch is not as yet an abſolute Sovereign, our Miniſters are not under any Neceſſity to humour his Paſſions, eſpecially thoſe Paſſions which cannot be indulged conſiſtently with the true Intereſt and Happineſs of his People.

After having thus, Sir, ſtated the Duty and the Circumſtances of the Miniſters of the two Nations, let us examine which of the two has acted moſt agreeable to their Duty and Circumſtances for theſe laſt *Twenty* or *Thirty* Years; and if upon that Examination it ſhould appear, that the *French* Miniſters have done nothing but what they were in Duty bound to do, as well as under a Neceſſity of doing, and that the *Engliſh* Miniſters have upon every Emergency, and without any Neceſſity, either egregiouſly neglected, or acted directly contrary to what they were in Duty bound to do, it will be eaſy to determine which of the two deſerves the beſt Character.

To touch every Particular, Sir, in which our Miniſters have, during that Period, either miſtaken or failed in their Duty, would require more Time than I have to ſpare, and more of your Patience than I can expect; therefore I ſhall touch only ſome of the ſtrongeſt Links, and for that Purpoſe muſt obſerve, that the Treaty of *Utrecht* left ſeveral Diſputes between the *Emperor* and *Spain* undecided.

In this State they remained at the Accession of his late Majesty, and it was then, as well as before, the Interest of this Nation to have them decided in an amicable Manner and by our Mediation, in order to prevent *France* from making an Advantage by the Confusion these Disputes might occasion. For this Purpose we certainly ought to have kept ourselves as indifferent as possible, with respect to the two contending Parties; but instead of this, our Ministers made us at once of a Party with the *Emperor*, by entering into an Alliance with him in the Year 1716, by which we engaged *to defend and preserve him in the Possession of all the Kingdoms, Provinces and Rights whatsoever, which he actually enjoyed and possessed.* As this made us a Party in the Quarrel, it of course put an End to our acting as Mediators, and at last produced an open Rupture, not only between the *Emperor* and *Spain*, but between *Spain* and this Nation, during which the *French* took Occasion to establish themselves in the Possession of a great Part of *Hispaniola*, to settle Colonies upon the River *Mississippi* in *America*, and to improve their Trade and Commerce in every Branch.

In 1721, 'tis true, we made a Peace with *Spain*, not much to our Honour upon many Accounts; but the War, or at least the Disputes between the *Emperor* and *Spain* continued without our giving ourselves much Trouble about their being ended; and indeed, it was needless for us to do so, because we had now lost all Credit both at the Courts of *Madrid* and *Vienna*. Luckily for us, and for *Europe*, if we had embraced the Opportunity, a Quarrel happened between the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, which made the latter offer to accept of our single Mediation for terminating all their Differences with the *Emperor*. Surely, it was for the Interest of this Nation to have all those Differences ended in an amicable Manner. Surely, it was still more for our Interest to have them [illegible] our Mediation, and without the [illegible]terposition of *France*; but I do [illegible] know by what Fatality, our Mini[illegible] refused to be Mediators, unless [illegible] Court of *France* should be join[illegible] with them, which the Court of *Sp*[illegible] then highly exasperated against th[illegible] Court, would by no Means acce[illegible] of; so that at last the Courts of *Vi*[illegible]*na* and *Spain*, in the Year 17[illegible] came to an Accommodation betw[illegible] themselves, and without any Me[illegible]ation. Was it possible, Sir, that a[illegible] Event could have happened more f[illegible]tunate for *Europe* in general, or [illegible] this Nation in particular? Sho[illegible] not we have readily and chearfu[illegible] approved of this Accommodatio[illegible] Should not we have cemented m[illegible] strongly, if possible, the happy Un[illegible] between those two Courts? Sho[illegible] not we have heartily entered i[illegible] their new Alliance, to which [illegible] were invited by both? But our M[illegible]nisters took it into their Heads to [illegible] highly affronted, and terribly fri[illegible]ned at this new Alliance; inform[illegible] that they immediately began to [illegible]gotiate, and soon after concluded [illegible] *Hanover*, a Counter Alliance w[illegible] *France*, which laid a Foundation [illegible] all the Troubles *Europe* has b[illegible] since involved in.

I now come, Sir, to our fam[illegible] Guaranty of the *Pragmatick S*[illegible]*tion*: It was foreseen by the Cour[illegible] *Vienna*, and, I believe, by all [illegible] Courts of *Europe*, that upon the [illegible]*peror's* dying without Male I[illegible] Disputes would arise between [illegible] eldest Daughter and some of [illegible] Princes of *Germany*, as well a[illegible] Court of *Spain*, who pretende[illegible] Right to his Succession, or to [illegible] Part of his Dominions. It was [illegible] Interest of *Europe*, and of this [illegible]tion, to have those Disputes some[illegible] settled before the *Emperor's* De[illegible] It was the Interest of *France* to [illegible] them open. The *Emperor* appe[illegible] so fond of transmitting his Dom[illegible] intire to his eldest Daughter,

was evident, that nothing but Necessity could prevail upon him to give the least Satisfaction to any one of the Claimants. How was he to be brought under this Necessity? By no other Method but that of refusing to guaranty his *Pragmatick Sanction* upon any other Condition. Accordingly it was for several Years peremptorily refused by all the Powers of *Europe*, and among the rest by the Diet of the *Empire* itself; but in the Year 1731, our Ministers blundered into a general Guaranty of that Settlement, without stipulating the least Satisfaction, or so much as a Promise of Satisfaction, to any one of those Potentates who laid Claim to his Succession, or to any Part of his Dominions.

This, Sir, was directly playing the Game into the Hands of the *French* Ministers, because from that Time it became impossible to prevent Disputes arising in *Germany* upon the Emperor's dying without Male Heirs; and when that unlucky, tho' not unforeseen or unexpected Event happened, we were so far from endeavouring to prevent those Disputes that we inflamed them. The King of *Prussia* no sooner heard of the *Emperor*'s Death, than he resolved to lay Claim to what he thought belonged to him in *Silesia*; and as Possession is, they say, eleven Points of the Law, he marched his Troops directly, and by Force of Arms took Possession of a great Part of that Dutchy. This Method of Proceeding was, I shall grant, contrary to the Laws and Constitutions of the *Empire*; but among Sovereign Princes the Forms of Law are seldom observed, and such Trespasses must be overlook'd by those that have a Mind to treat with them. For this the King of *Prussia* himself furnished us with an Opportunity; for at the same Time that he marched his Troops into *Silesia*, he declared by his Minister at *Vienna*, that his ordering his Troops to enter *Silesia* was not with any ill Design against the Court of *Vienna*, but to prevent his Claim upon that Dutchy's being defeated by those who formed Pretensions to the late *Emperor*'s Succession; and he further declared, that upon the Cession of a Part of that Dutchy, he was ready with all his Forces to guaranty the other Dominions possessed by the House of *Austria*, and for that Purpose to enter into a strict Alliance with the Courts of *Vienna* and *Russia*, and the *Maritime Powers*; that he would use his Interest to procure the Imperial Dignity for the Duke of *Lorrain*; that he would immediately furnish the Court of *Vienna* with *two Millions* of *Florins*; and that he would embrace every Opportunity for assisting the Queen of *Hungary* to make herself an Amends for the Loss she might sustain upon that Occasion.

These Conditions might have been refused, if the King of *Prussia* had been the only Claimant; but this of *Prussia*, Sir, was far from being the only Claim entered against the Queen of *Hungary*: Immediately upon her Father's Death, both the Duke of *Bavaria* and the King of *Spain* laid Claim to her whole Dominions, each as next Heir of Entail to the late *Emperor*; and tho' the Elector of *Saxony* did not immediately enter his Claim, yet it was known, that he likewise had a Claim, as having married the eldest Daughter of the *Emperor Joseph*; for tho' the King of *Prussia* did not declare it openly and expressly, it was known, that his chief Reason for being so precipitate in sending his Troops to *Silesia* was, lest he should be prevented by the Elector of *Saxony*'s sending his Troops to take Possession of that Dutchy. In these Confusions, what Part was it the Interest of *England* to act? Surely, not only to advise, but to insist upon the Queen of *Hungary*'s disuniting these Claimants, by giving immediate Satisfaction to some of them; and of all the Claimants, it was most consistent both with our

Honour and our Intereſt, to inſiſt upon her giving Satisfaction to the King of *Pruſſia*, becauſe he was a *Proteſtant Prince*, becauſe he was moſt able to aſſiſt her againſt the reſt, and becauſe his Claim was no Incroachment upon that Settlement which we had guarantied. But inſtead of this, our Miniſters from the very firſt promiſed, That *in Caſe the King of* Pruſſia *remained unſhaken in his Deſigns, we would faithfully and religiouſly perform the Treaties that obliged us to aſſiſt her* Hungarian *Majeſty*. Nay, we went much further, for it is evident, that from the Time of the King of *Pruſſia*'s invading *Sileſia*, to the 5th of *March* following, we were ſo far from adviſing the Court of *Vienna* to give any Satisfaction to *Pruſſia*, that we thought of nothing but of concerting a Plan of Operations, for compelling that Prince by Force of Arms to withdraw his Troops from *Sileſia*.

Was not this, Sir, a ſecond or rather a fourth Time playing the Game into the Hands of the Miniſters of *France*? By our Conduct upon this Occaſion we gave *France* an Opportunity of raiſing a Civil War in *Germany*, which otherwiſe ſhe could not have found; for if the Queen of *Hungary* had freely and ſincerely entered into an Accommodation with *Pruſſia*, upon the Terms he had at firſt offered, neither the Duke of *Bavaria*, nor the Elector of *Saxony*, would have dared to have attacked her in *Germany*; nor would *Hanover* have been obliged to agree to that Neutrality, it was afterwards bullied into: And if *Hanover* had not agreed to a Neutrality, I believe, our Squadron in the *Mediterranean* would have been ſo reinforced as to prevent the Queen of *Hungary*'s being attack'd in *Italy*. After all this, Sir, can it be a Queſtion, whoſe Fault the late or the preſent Confuſions in *Europe* are owing to? We may, in order to amuſe the Vulgar, exclaim againſt the Treachery and Ambition of the *French* Miniſters. They are treacherous, I ſhall grant, but in this they have of late Years pretty exactly copied ſome of their Neighbours: They ambitious, 'tis true; but it Duty, and they are under a Ne to be ſo. It is the Duty of our niſters to guard againſt their chery, and to prevent their Fuel for their Ambition. If we furniſhed them with combuſtible terials for ſetting the Houſe on who are to be blamed for the C gration? Thoſe whoſe Duty it to ſet it on Fire, or thoſe Duty it was to prevent it?

To pretend, Sir, that there any Danger of the Queen of *H gary*'s throwing herſelf into the A of *France*, in Caſe we had inſi on her giving Satisfaction to King of *Pruſſia*, is abſolutely merical; for to do this, ſhe have firſt given Satisfaction both the King of *Spain* and the Duke *Bavaria*, which would have co more than was ever aſk'd by *Pru* and to ſuppoſe that *France* have ſupported her againſt both Princes, as well as againſt *Pruſſia*, to ſuppoſe, that *France* would joined in preſerving the Power of Houſe of *Auſtria*, which is con to the Intereſt of that Kingdom, to the whole Tenor of *French* P ticks for Ages paſt.

As to the other Pretence, Sir, notwithſtanding the Queen of *H gary*'s refuſing to follow our Ad we were obliged by the Treaties ſiſting between us to aſſiſt her a the King of *Pruſſia*, I am ſurpr to hear it inſiſted on, by thoſe concurred in neglecting to aſſiſt late *Emperor* in the Year 1734, he was attack'd, without any Provocation, by *France*, *Spain*, *Sardinia*. Surely, we were not much obliged to aſſiſt him, as were to aſſiſt his Daughter in Year 1740; becauſe in that P of Time we had entered into new Treaty with the Houſe of *ſtria*, and conſequently all the

s that were ſubſiſting between us the Year 1740, were equally ſubſiting in the Year 1734. But what ſurpriſes me moſt is, that Gentlemen ould inſiſt ſo ſtrongly upon our beg obliged by Treaty to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* at the End of the ear 1740, and Beginning of 1741, hen ſhe was attack'd by none but e King of *Pruſſia*; and yet afterards, when ſhe was attacked by *rench*, *Bavarians*, *Saxons*, *Spaniards* and *Neapolitans*, as well as *Pruſians*, thoſe very Gentlemen concurd not only in neglecting to give her y Aſſiſtance, except the 300,000*l.* ipulated by a new Treaty in *June* 741, but alſo in neglecting to ſend ſufficient Squadron to the *Mediterenean*, for preventing her being atck'd in *Italy*. If we were obliged aſſiſt her when attacked by *Pruſſia* one, ſurely we were much more obged to aſſiſt her when attack'd by ſo any Potentates together; and if the en apparent Impoſſibility of giving r effectual Aſſiſtance be pleaded as r Excuſe, it muſt be allowed, that e ſame Excuſe might have ſerved r not aſſiſting her againſt *Pruſſia*; cauſe it was evident, that our aſting her againſt him, would occaſion r being attack'd by all the other otentates I have mentioned, who ly waited for *Pruſſia*'s being forced ſuch Means to join in an Alliance ith them.

Sir, I have been the more full on this Subject, becauſe an Hon. entleman told us, that the Pride d Ambition of the *French* Miniſters uſt be allowed to be the true Cauſe our preſent Confuſions; and he d it in ſuch a conciſe Manner as med to indicate, that he expected, ſhould take it upon his *ipſe dixit*. eir Pride and Ambition may, 'tis e, have been the immediate Cauſe; t, I hope, I have ſhewn, that the conduct of our Miniſters has given ope to their Ambition, conſequently r Miniſters muſt be allowed to be true and original Authors of the preſent Confuſions in *Europe*; and about their Character, the honourable Gentleman, ſhould, I think, be under ſome Concern. Perhaps, his Concern for the Character of his Friends, may be intirely ſwallowed up in the Concern he ſeems to be under for the Liberties of *Europe*; and therefore I ſhall do him the Favour to obſerve, that it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, with any Shadow of Reaſon, that the Liberties of *Europe* are in any Danger, when no one State in *Europe* except ourſelves has the leaſt Apprehenſion of their being ſo. That we ought to take ſome Care for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, I ſhall readily admit; but that we ought to ſet ourſelves up as the only Champions for the Liberties of *Europe*, I abſolutely deny: As we are the moſt remote from the Danger, we never ought to be the firſt to take the Alarum: When the Danger is real, we may always depend on being called upon by thoſe who are next to it: Then we ought to give a helping Hand towards preventing or removing it; but even then we ought to aſſiſt only: We ought not to take the whole Burthen upon our own Shoulders; for if we do, our Neighbours will always load us with it, which is certainly the Caſe at preſent, if the Liberties of *Europe* be in any Danger. Therefore, I think, we ſhould withdraw a little; if it were for nothing elſe but to ſee, whether any of our Neighbours will take up that Part of the Burthen we lay down; for this ſome of them will certainly do, if there be any real Occaſion.

This Experiment, Sir, I muſt recommend to the Hon. Gentleman, who ſeems to be under ſuch a Concern for the Danger which the Liberties of *Europe* may be expoſed to, by the Event of the preſent War; and I recommend it, becauſe I am perſuaded it would very ſoon alleviate the Concern he is under; for if the Princes of *Germany*, and the *Dutch*, ſhould once find us reſolved

ſolved not to pay their Troops, or fight their Battles any longer for them, they would themſelves take Care, that it ſhould not be in the Power of *France* and *Spain*, to preſcribe ſuch Terms of Peace to the Queen of *Hungary*, as might be inconſiſtent with the Preſervation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*. This, I ſay, they would take Care of: This they have in their Power to do, if they have a Mind to exert themſelves, without any, or with but a very little Aſſiſtance from us; and when they do not exert themſelves, we may always conclude, that the Liberties of *Europe* are in no Danger. A Man of a ſtrong Imagination, and melancholy Complexion, may really fancy, or a Man who, for his own Ends, deſigns to frighten Children, may pretend, he ſees a Ghoſt or ghaſtly Spectre, and may dreſs it up in a moſt hideous Shape; but if none of thoſe about him can perceive any ſuch Thing, ſurely no Man of common Senſe will believe him, much leſs frighten himſelf with ſuch an imaginary Phantaſm. The Caſe is the ſame, with regard to the Danger which the Liberties of *Europe* may be in from the Event of the preſent War: Let our Miniſters fancy, or pretend what they will, I ſhall ſuppoſe the Danger chimerical, as long as I find it is not perceived by the Miniſters of any other Prince or Potentate in *Europe*, not particularly concerned in the Event of the War; and as we have no particular Concern in the Event of the War upon the Continent, I can ſee no Reaſon why we ſhould not call home all our national Troops, if we ſtand in need of them for our domeſtick Security.

But in order to juſtify the preſent Meaſure, I find, it is ſaid, Sir, that we muſt not only call home all our national Troops, but muſt alſo raiſe *fifteen* new Regiments, becauſe, it is ſaid, we muſt have a large Body of Troops here about *London*, for defending our Capital; we muſt [illegible] an Army to *Scotland* for [illegible] and diſperſing the Rebels; we [illegible] have another Army upon the [illegible] ders, to prevent their entering [illegible] *land*; and beſides all this, we A have Regiments regularly formed every Part of the Kingdom, ready at a Moment's Warning march, in order to diſperſe thoſe ſurrections that would certainly pen, ſhould we be invaded by 4000 foreign Troops. Sir, B thought all theſe Precautions nec ſary, I ſhould think the Nation the moſt deplorable and deſper Circumſtances; but I have the P ſure to think, and the Spirit wh now appears confirms me in thi ing, that the common City Mi C are ſufficient for defending our C pital; and that in every County *England*, the County Militia are ſ ficient for preventing, or diſper any Inſurrection that can be r by the Diſaffected; therefore we no Occaſion for any regular Tro D in *England*, but ſuch a Numbe may be ſufficient to defeat any reign Invaſion that may be ſudde made upon us; for which Reaſo think, we may, if we pleaſe, all but 5 or 6000 of our reg Troops againſt the Rebels in S E *land*; and if we can do this, cannot, ſurely, have the leaſt O ſion for raiſing any new Regime

But now, Sir, ſuppoſing the tion to be in the deplorable Situ the Hon. Gentleman has been ple to repreſent, and that, therefor F is abſolutely neceſſary for our Sa to take all the Precautions he mentioned, I ſhall ſhew, that have already, or for a very Expence may have, a Numbe Troops ſufficient for all theſe poſes, without raiſing ſo muc G one new Regiment. By the P mentary Eſtabliſhment of lat ſion we have now on Foot Men for Guards and Garriſons at home, and 28,167 Men o

al Troops in *Flanders*, amount-
in all to 43,875 Men, beſides
Marines, and beſides ſeveral in-
pendent Companies now raiſing
der the Command of our uſeleſs
arine Officers. As to our Marines,
ſhall not reckon upon them, be-
uſe I ſuppoſe them all employed
board our Ships of War; and as
our new independent Companies,
ſhall ſuppoſe them employed in
riſons; but I muſt reckon upon
6000 *Dutch* Troops who, I hope,
come here to fight, and not to
mpliment us with their Counte-
nce only, as they did laſt Summer
Flanders; therefore I muſt com-
te, that as ſoon as we have brought
our national Troops over from
anders, we ſhall have 49,875 Men
regular Troops in the Iſland; ſo
t we may have a Body of 10,000
gular Troops to guard our Capital;
other of 10,000 to be ſent againſt
Rebels in *Scotland*; a third of
,000 poſted upon the Borders to
tch their Motions; a fourth of
ſame Number poſted in the Cen-
of the Kingdom, to march againſt
foreign Troops that may be ac-
entally landed in *England*; and a
h of very near the ſame Number
be ſtationed in the moſt diſaffected
unties, for preventing thoſe Inſur-
tions that are ſo much appre-
nded. From all which I muſt con-
de, that if there were not a Man
the Kingdom ready to venture his
e in Defence of the Government,
cept thoſe of our Army and Navy,
have regular Troops enough
ady on Foot for protecting our
pital, for defeating the Rebels,
defending us againſt Invaſions,
for preventing or defeating any
urrection.

ir, I ſhall go yet a little further;
hall ſuppoſe, that an Army of
000 regular Troops is not ſuffici-
, and that we muſt have 10 or
000 more for our Security againſt
preſent domeſtick Danger. Might
we have done this by adding pri-
vate Men to each Troop and Com-
pany in the Service, without loading
the Nation with a great Number of
new Officers, which muſt always be
the Conſequence of raiſing new Re-
giments? If his Majeſty ſhould iſſue
a Proclamation, that no Man that
liſts upon this Occaſion ſhall be obli-
ged to go abroad, or to ſerve any
longer, than till the Rebellion is ex-
tinguiſhed, it would certainly be more
eaſy to find good Men for this Pur-
poſe, than to find ſuch Men for fil-
ling up the new Regiments; becauſe
a Man who is really reſolved to ven-
ture his Life in his Country's Service,
and does not liſt merely out of Va-
nity, and in Expectation of his never
being expoſed to any Danger, will
certainly chuſe to ſerve in an old
veteran Regiment, rather than in a
Regiment juſt newly raiſed, and
moſtly compoſed of Men whoſe Cou-
rage had never been tried either in
Battle or Skirmiſh. It cannot be ſaid,
that both our Troops and Companies
have already as many private Men
in them as is conſiſtent with the Ser-
vice; for in all foreign Service their
Troops and Companies are more nu-
merous than ours have as yet been
made; and even in our own Service,
a Company of Marines has a much
greater Number of private Men in
it, than there are in any of our Com-
panies of Foot; therefore if any ad-
ditional Number of regular Troops
be neceſſary, that additional Number
may and ought to be raiſed, by mak-
ing an Addition of private Men to
our old, and not by raiſing new Re-
giments.

Now, Sir, if no additional Num-
ber of Troops be neceſſary, it muſt
be allowed that the whole Expence
we are put to in maintaining theſe
new Regiments is unneceſſary, con-
ſequently we have no Reaſon to thank
thoſe noble Peers for their Generoſity
in not putting us to the Expence of
cloathing as well as paying them and
their Regiments; and ſuppoſing it
were neceſſary to raiſe an additional

Number

Number of Troops, as it might be done by adding private Men to the old Regiments, the Pay of their Officers in these new Regiments will amount to much more than would have cloathed an equal Number of private Soldiers; consequently, even in this Light, the Publick has no Reason to thank those noble Peers, should they be at the Expence of providing their Regiments with Arms, Accoutrements, Horses, and Cloaths; but when all Accounts come to be settled, especially the Accounts of the Off-Reckonings, I believe, it will appear, that no one of those noble Peers has been at any Expence, but on the contrary, that they have all been considerable Gainers; and tho' Commissions in these new Regiments may not sell for near the Price of Commissions in old Regiments, yet, I believe, they will sell for something, and if the noble Colonels do not make a Market of the Commissions they have thus at their Disposal, they will at least have an Opportunity of obliging their Friends and Relations, which must be allowed to be of some Value; so that in every Light this Measure can be put, it must be looked on, not as an Act of Generosity in those noble Colonels, but as a very great and a very expensive Favour confer'd upon them by the Publick; consequently it will be considered as a new Scheme of Corruption, contrived by our Ministers for securing the Votes of those noble Peers in Parliament, and of their Friends and Relations at Elections in the Country; and, surely, we ought at present to avoid any Measure that may produce such an Opinion among the People.

This, Sir, brings me, of course, to consider the bad Consequences which this Measure may be attended with. The Objection of its raising Discontents amongst the Officers of our old Regiments, is far from being evaded by supposing, that none of the Officers of our old Regiments would accept of the Command of any Preferment in these new Regiments: If this were true, I am sure, we could expect no Service from these noble Regiments, for none of our old Officers will accept of Preferment in them, I do not know how the Country Gentlemen that accept of Commissions, can ever come to know their Business, unless a Military Schoolmaster be appointed to each Regiment; but this is a Supposition that can never be made by any one that knows the Course of Preferment in the Army. It is a Maxim among the Officers of the Army, never to let slip an Opportunity for Preferment, because a Colonel on half Pay, has a better Title to a Regiment than a Lieutenant-Colonel in full Pay; a Lieutenant-Colonel upon half Pay, has a better Title to succeed to a Lieutenant-Colonel in full Pay, than any Major in full Pay; and so of all inferior Ranks in the Army. Supposing these Regiments were to be disbanded precisely at the Time now limited, yet according to this Rule, those that had the Command of them would have a better Title to the first vacant Regiment, than the oldest Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army: those that have been Lieutenant-Colonels in these Regiments, would have a better Title to the first Lieutenant-Colonel's Commission that should become vacant in a standing Regiment, than the oldest Major in the Army; and so of all the inferior Commissions: Consequently we must suppose, that no Lieutenant-Colonel would refuse the Command of one of these new Regiments, nor would any Officer of our old Regiments refuse Preferment in our new: On the contrary, all of them will think, they have had justice done them, if those that have never Officers before, or younger Officers, are preferred over their Heads to a superior Rank in these new Regiments; and this cannot fail of producing hereafter, as well as

great deal of ill Blood among the Officers of our ſtanding Army.

As to the Privilege theſe noble Colonels have got of appointing all the Officers under their Command, if theſe Regiments be ſoon diſbanded, as, I hope, they will, no preſent Danger can reſult from it; but the great Danger lies in the Precedent. Every Nobleman that ſhall hereafter get the Command of a Regiment, will from this Precedent claim a Right to have the Diſpoſal of all the Commiſſions that ſhall become vacant in his Regiment; and ſhould this Right be once by Cuſtom eſtabliſhed, every one of our chief Nobility will inſiſt upon having a Regiment. By this Means our preſent Nobility, like thoſe of antient Times, may come to be poſſeſſed of a military Force entirely depending upon themſelves, and ready to march, at their Command, againſt this Houſe, ſhould we diſoblige them, or even againſt the Crown itſelf. This may therefore be a Prelude to a new Barons War, and may render this Houſe, as it was of old, entirely dependent upon, and obſervient to the other.

Sir, I am the more afraid of this conſequence, becauſe all theſe new Regiments are to be raiſed by Members of the other Houſe. What inclines them to this Preference, I do not know. Surely, there are many Members of this Houſe that are as capable of raiſing Regiments for the Service of their Country, as moſt Members of the other; and, I hope, we are no Way behind-hand with them in our Zeal for the Support of our preſent Eſtabliſhment. If it be an Honour to raiſe Regiments upon the preſent Occaſion, that Honour ſhould, I think, have been conferred upon ſome of the Members of this Houſe, as well as upon ſome of the Members of the other; and if it be an Advantage, we have an equal, if not a ſuperior Right to it; becauſe we alone raiſe the publick Money, and becauſe the far greateſt Part of the publick Expence is borne by us, and thoſe we repreſent.

When I mention thoſe we repreſent, Sir, I cannot but recollect the many Inſtructions they have lately given or ſent up to us againſt Corruption, both in Parliament and at Elections, and againſt Septennial Parliaments, as the chief Cauſe of the Prevalence of Corruption. Theſe Inſtructions ſufficiently point out to us the Grievances which the People complain of, and the Methods by which they expect to be relieved from them. Surely, at a Time when we have ſo much Need of the Hands as well as Hearts of the People, we ſhould think of giving them ſome Satisfaction. A ſhort Bill for repealing the Septennial Act, and reſtoring Triennial Parliaments, is the leaſt we can think of. Could the paſſing of ſuch a Bill create any Diviſions amongſt us? Could it retard any other Buſineſs we now have, or can have in this Seſſion before us? I make no doubt, Sir, of our having after this, as well as before, a Seſſion of Parliament annually aſſembled; and I ſhall the leſs doubt of it, if nothing be done in this Seſſion for preventing our Miniſters having a corrupt Influence upon our Parliaments; for no Miniſter can have a Reaſon for preventing the annual Meeting of Parliaments, when he is ſure of their doing every Thing he can deſire, and nothing but what he deſires. Such a Parliament will always be a moſt convenient Tool for a Miniſter; but can the People ever expect the Redreſs of any Grievance from ſuch a Parliament? The Queſtion is not therefore, whether we ſhall have one or more Seſſions of Parliament after the Rebellion is extinguiſhed, but whether in theſe Seſſions we ſhall ever be able to carry any Bill through, that may leſſen the corrupt Influence of Miniſters either in Parliament or at Elections? And if we can judge from Experience, we muſt conclude that we ſhall not.

Every one of the Bills that have

been mentioned in this Debate, has been already more than once moved, for, or brought into Parliament, and at every Time we have found the Influence of Miniſters ſtrong againſt us. Can we ſuppoſe, Sir, that their Influence will be leſs powerful after the Rebellion is at an End, than it was before the Rebellion began? If they now refuſe to ſhew ſome Complaiſance for the Deſires of the People, can we ſuppoſe they will be more complaiſant after the preſent Danger is removed? Sir, I know Mankind ſo well, and have had ſo much Experience, that I do not ſuppoſe, we could carry either the Repeal of the Septennial Bill, or the Place-Bill, or the Penſion-Bill, againſt the utmoſt our Miniſters could do; but in this Time of Danger, I really think, they ſhould join with us in having ſome of thoſe Bills paſſed into Laws, in order to ſecure the Hearts of the People, by doing ſomething towards removing that dangerous Grievance, which they have ſo long and ſo generally complained of. When a Man's Houſe is on Fire, ought he not to take every Method for inducing his Neighbours and Servants to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing the Flames? Should he then perſiſt in refuſing to do them Juſtice, would not they deſerve the Badge if they gave him any Aſſiſtance? Let this be applied to the People of *England*, and conſider the Conſequence, if none of theſe Bills be paſſed in this Seſſion. I ſhall not grudge our Miniſters the Honour, I hope they will be themſelves the Introducers of all or ſome of theſe Bills; and if they and their Friends join in carrying them through, I will engage, that none of them ſhall occaſion any Diſputes or Diviſions amongſt us. This, Sir, the People have Reaſon to expect from them: It is a Gratitude due by Miniſters to a People, who have ſhewn themſelves ſo ready to venture their Lives and Fortunes in Support of their Government; but if they go on, as uſual, in oppoſing every Thing that may tend towards ſecuring our Liberties, againſt that moſt deadly Foe, Corruption, if they that are the Authors of our Diviſions, they are anſwerable for the Conſequences, let them be never ſo fatal.

In the Reign of *Richard* the IId. notwithſtanding the imminent Danger the Nation was then threatened with, the Parliament took Care to obtain a Redreſs of the Grievances complained of, before they would grant any Money for guarding againſt the Danger. Corruption, either in Parliament or at Elections, was at that Time neither felt nor complained of; and through our whole Hiſtory, to this very Day, we ſhall find, that it has been a conſtant Error in our Parliaments, never to think of redreſſing a Grievance, or providing againſt a Danger, but when was generally felt, and loudly complained of at that Inſtant of Time. Happy had it been for the leading Men of that Parliament, happy had it been for their Sovereign, happy had it been for the Nation, had they then thought of applying a proper Preventive againſt Corruption. But their neglecting to do this when it was in their Power, many of the chief Men amongſt them ſuffered Death, Baniſhment, or Confiſcation in a few Years after, by Sentences paſſed againſt them in a corrupt Parliament; and the Conſequences of this were, the Dethroning, and the timely Death, if not Murder, of *Richard*; the Advancement of Henry the IVth to the Throne, and thereby laying a Foundation for the long and bloody Wars that enſued between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*. But ſuppoſing no unhappy Conſequences had followed their Neglect, can the Neglect to provide againſt Corruption, when it was neither felt nor complained of, be a Precedent for our neglecting to provide againſt Corruption, when it is both felt and complained of? No, Sir; but the

Steadineſs in providing againſt the Grievance that was then felt, notwithſtanding the Danger wherewith the Nation was threatened, is an Example we ought to follow, and as ſuch, it was mentioned by my worthy Friend in this Debate.

I do not know what an Hon. Gentleman meant by Unanimity, and a ready Concurrence with his Majeſty. Sir, if we were to think of nothing but Unanimity, and a ready Concurrence in all the Meaſures his Majeſty may be adviſed by his Miniſters to purſue, we have very little Buſineſs here. Neither the King nor the People could expect any Benefit from our Meeting. Our Duty in this Aſſembly is, to examine ſtrictly, but candidly, every Propoſition that comes before us, and to give or refuſe our Concurrence, according as our Honour and Conſcience direct; therefore it is impoſſible to expect Unanimity upon every Occaſion: I am ſorry to find ſuch a Number amongſt us unanimous upon ſo many. After the cloſeſt Attention to this Debate, I cannot be perſuaded, that the Raiſing of more Troops is any Way neceſſary: I am convinced that the Method now propoſed for raiſing them is, in every Reſpect, the very worſt that could have been choſen: If his Majeſty has been otherwiſe adviſed, I think, he has been wrong adviſed: It is an Advice which, I think, can proceed from nothing but the ſelf-intereſted Views of ſome of his Miniſters: It is an Advice that will load the People with a needleſs Expence, and, conſequently, raiſe great Diſcontents among them: It is an Advice that may be attended with many other ill Conſequences; therefore, I can neither in Honour or Conſcience conſent in voting for its being carried into Execution.

We had no formal Debate the firſt Day his Majeſty's Speech was read at our Club, we reſolved to aſſume a different Character, and to have it again read; when L. Lentulus, *in the Character of* H—ry L—ge, *Eſq; ſpoke to the following Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I RISE up to undertake what, I know, I am very little able to execute; but I am prompted by my Zeal for the Support of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment; and encouraged by my being ſenſible, that the ſame laudable Zeal warms the Heart of every Gentleman that hears me. My Zeal will, therefore, I hope, be an Excuſe for my Incapacity, as well as Preſumption; and if I ſhould be any Way defective in what I am going to propoſe, I make no Doubt of the Defect's being ſupplied by ſome of thoſe many that are bleſſed with a greater Capacity, and more Knowledge in Parliamentary Affairs. From this Prelude Gentlemen muſt perceive, that I am going to propoſe an Addreſs, by Way of Anſwer to his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; and tho' in general, a ready Concurrence may be expected upon this moſt remarkable Occaſion, yet that no Gentleman may think himſelf ſurprized, I ſhall previouſly explain every Article I intend to propoſe, and give ſuch Reaſons for thoſe that may appear extraordinary, as, I hope, will procure an unanimous Approbation; for at ſuch a formidable Criſis, I ſhould be ſorry to offer any Thing that might occaſion the leaſt Oppoſition or Altercation.

To return his Majeſty Thanks for his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and to congratulate him upon his happy Return to theſe Kingdoms, are Compliments of Courſe, which ſtand in Need of no Explanation, nor of any Arguments to enforce them; therefore I ſhall not enlarge upon this Head. But with reſpect to the Rebellion now begun with ſuch fatal Succeſs in *Scotland*, as it requires the utmoſt Attention of

every loyal Subject, I think, we ſhould take this firſt Opportunity to declare our Abhorrence of it, and that we are reſolved, at any Riſk, to ſupport his Majeſty and our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment againſt all his Enemies both foreign and domeſtick. This is ſo neceſſary upon the preſent Occaſion, and is ſo deſervedly the chief Thing we ought at this Time to have in View, that I intend to confine what I am now to propoſe to ſuch Expreſſions of our Zeal and Loyalty, as I think neceſſary for that Purpoſe.

Of all the Rebellions, Sir, that were ever ſet on Foot in this Kingdom, the preſent is the moſt wicked, the moſt unnatural, and the moſt ungrateful. His Majeſty's whole Reign has been ſo remarkably benign: The Subjects of all Ranks and Denominations have lived ſo quietly, ſo abſolutely free from every Sort of Oppreſſion, under his Majeſty's Diſpenſation, that it muſt be reckoned the utmoſt Height of Ingratitude to endeavour to deſtroy a Government, by which they have been ſo long and ſo fully protected. But this is not all; if I am rightly informed, many of thoſe who are now in Rebellion, are ſuch as owe their Fortunes, and ſome of them their Lives, to the Mercy of his Majeſty's Royal Father. Can there be an Ingratitude of a deeper Dye, than that of a Man who employs in the Deſtruction, that Life and Fortune which he received from the Mercy, of our preſent Royal Family? Can any Principle of Religion, can any Principle of Loyalty plead an Excuſe for ſuch Ingratitude?

Why ſhould I ſay Loyalty, Sir? Whatever the *Jacobites* might have pleaded upon former Occaſions, whatever they may plead upon future, they cannot plead even Loyalty upon the preſent. Should they ſucceed in their deſperate Attempt, they might perhaps get an empty Title for the Perſon they call their King; but the certain Conſequence would be, that both he and they muſt become Vaſſals and Slaves to *France*. They [illegible] ſome of the Potentates of *Europe* [illegible] gaged in a War, for preventing the *French* King's being able to [illegible] himſelf up the ſupreme Monarch [illegible] *Europe*: They know, that this War cannot be carried on to Effect, without a moſt powerful Aid from this Kingdom. Yet at the Deſire of the *French*, and to prevent our being able to ſend a powerful Aid to our Allies upon the Continent, they join in raiſing a Rebellion againſt the Government. Does not this evidently tend to ſubject their native Country, as well as him they call their King, to the Power of *France*? Can this be ſaid to proceed from Loyalty? Is it not the moſt wicked, the moſt unnatural Deſign that ever any Set of Men engaged in.

The Contention raiſed amongſt us, Sir, by this Rebellion, is not ſolely whether we ſhall have this Royal Family, or another Royal Family; whether we ſhall be the Subjects of a free Government, or the Slaves of an abſolute Government; or whether we ſhall be Papiſts or Proteſtants; but whether we ſhall be free-born *Engliſhmen* or *French* Slaves. If the Rebels ſhould ſucceed, which God forbid, and which, indeed, I have no Apprehenſion of, we muſt have a Royal Family that founds its Right not upon the Choice of the People or the Laws of the Kingdom, but upon the pretended Law of God. We muſt be the Slaves of an abſolute Government: We muſt all be Roman Catholicks; and, to ſum up all, we muſt be the Slaves of *French* Men, which of all Slaveries muſt by *Engliſhmen* be looked on with the greateſt Horror and Contempt. I therefore do not wonder at the Spirit which has appear'd in this Country, in favour of his Majeſty and our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment. It is a fine Inſtance of the good Senſe as well as of the Courage of the People of this Kingdom; and as I heartily con-

ny Countrymen upon it. I ſhall
ſe, that we ſhould likewiſe con-
ulate his Majeſty upon the Sub-
have now mentioned, Sir, all the
cles I am to propoſe, by Way of
reſs upon this Occaſion; and as
nnot think, that any Objection
be made to any Part of it, I
add no more, but conclude with
ing, 'That an humble Addreſs
preſented to his Majeſty, to re-
n his Majeſty the Thanks of this
ouſe for his moſt gracious Speech
om the Throne; to congratulate
s Majeſty on his happy, ſafe, and
ſonable Return to theſe King-
ms; to expreſs our Abhorrence
d Deteſtation of the unnatural
ebellion raging in *North Britain*;
give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt
ſſurances of our Duty and Affec-
on to his Perſon and Government,
d that we will with Vigilance,
eal and Unanimity, ſhew a Spirit
d Vigour, becoming this Time
Danger; and that we will grant
ch Supplies, and put ſuch Strength
o his Majeſty's Hands, as we
ſt in God, and in his Majeſty's
iſdom, cannot fail to defeat the
ttempts of thoſe who have al-
dy made one Part of the United
ngdom, and would make the
her, a Scene of Blood, Rapine,
d Confuſion; to acknowledge,
th the greateſt Gratitude, that
der his Majeſty's Royal Protec-
n we have lived in an uninter-
pted and ſecure Enjoyment of our
eligion, Laws, and Liberty; that
all theſe are now wickedly and
enly attacked, we are bound by
ery Conſideration, human and
vine, to exert ourſelves in De-
nce of his ſacred Perſon and Go-
rnment; and to aſſure his Ma-
ſty, that he may ſafely rely on
Zeal and Vigour of his faith-
Commons on this great Occa-
n, and that we will act like Men,
ſible of the Bleſſings we enjoy,
d determined to preſerve thoſe
'Bleſſings to ourſelves and our Poſte-
'rity; to congratulate his Majeſty
'on the general Concurrence of his
'Subjects in theſe Sentiments of
'Duty to his Majeſty, and Zeal for
'his Service; which happy Union,
'we doubt not, will, by his Ma-
'jeſty's Wiſdom, be improved to
'the future Glory and Welfare of
'his Crown and People, and to the
'utter Confuſion and Diſappointment
'of the Enemies to both.'

Upon this M. Ebutius Elva *ſtood up, and in the Character of* W—lb—re El—s, *Eſq; ſpoke in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,
SIR,

AS I cannot ſuppoſe, that any Gentleman in this Houſe wiſhes Succeſs to the preſent Rebellion, and as nothing can tend more effectually to its being ſpeedily defeated, than our declaring in the moſt zealous Manner our Reſolutions, to ſtand by his Majeſty in the Support of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment; I think, I need not trouble you with many Arguments for ſhewing the Propriety, and even the Neceſſity of what my Hon. Friend has propoſed. I think, we may with Confidence conclude, that if we can prevent this Rebellion's being countenanced by any foreign Power, or joined by any Number of People in *England*, we ſhall ſoon be able to put an End to it, notwithſtanding the Succceſs they have lately met with; and for both theſe Purpoſes nothing can be more effectual, than both Houſes of Parliament declaring themſelves in the warmeſt Manner againſt it.

That the Rebellion will be countenanced, that it has been encouraged, by our Enemies the *French* and *Spaniards*, we cannot doubt, Sir; but there is a great Difference between their countenancing and powerfully aſſiſting the Rebels. If they ſee, that the Rebels can do but little for themſelves,

ſelves, they will conclude, that the Rebellion muſt be ſoon defeated, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Aſſiſtance they can give. From hence they will conclude, that their aſſiſting the Rebels in *Scotland*, is not the beſt Card they have to play, and therefore they will neglect aſſiſting them as much as they might otherwiſe do, in order to puſh their warlike Operations with the more Vigour in ſome other Part of the World: Whereas, if they ſhould think, that the Rebellion now begun in *Scotland*, might with their Aſſiſtance become ſo formidable as to have a good Chance for Succeſs, they would think only of acting upon the Defenſive in every other Part, and would turn their whole Strength towards the Support of this Rebellion. Now as nothing is more likely to give both the Courts of *France* and *Spain* a mean Opinion of this Rebellion, than the open and warm Declarations of both Houſes of Parliament againſt it, it is neceſſary we ſhould embrace this firſt Opportunity of manifeſting in the ſtrongeſt Manner our Loyalty to our King, and our Zeal for the Support of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment. This, Sir, is the more neceſſary, becauſe of the groſs Miſrepreſentations that have been often repeated by *Britiſh* Refugees both at the Courts of *France* and *Spain*: By them the People of *Great Britain* have been repreſented as almoſt univerſally diſaffected to our preſent Royal Family, and the Government as being ſupported by nothing but Bribery and Corruption. The Spirit that now appears without Doors, will in a great Meaſure refute theſe Miſrepreſentations; and if the ſame Spirit ſhould appear within, it will convince both the Courts of *France* and *Spain* of the Falſhood of what they have heard ſo confidently aſſerted by the *Britiſh* Exiles that are in their Service, which will of Courſe turn their Thoughts from being at any great Expence, or riſking any conſiderable Body of their Troops, in ſupporting the preſent Re-

Then, Sir, with regard to the People of *England*, we have from their Behaviour the Reaſon to hope, that very few them will join the Rebels, they by any Accident make Way into *England*; but ſhould ſhew any Indifference or Co upon this Occaſion, ſhould we lect the firſt Opportunity of ſe ing the laudable Zeal that ap among the People, we do not what a fatal Effect it might without Doors. It would cert either cool the Zeal of the Pe for their Sovereign, or give but a very indifferent Opinion of Parliament; which in either might be fatal to our Liberties Conſtitution. On the other H if we ſecond the laudable Zeal appears among the People, if ſame Spirit prevails within D that has ſo frequently ſhewn without, even the moſt diſaffe even the moſt enthuſiaſtick *Jac* will begin to deſpair of their C and will not dare to aſſiſt in any M ner, much leſs join openly in the bellion, by which Means it will main confined to thoſe who have ready been ſo mad as to appear Arms againſt the Government; if it remains confined to them, I in God we may very eaſily and ſpeedily make it end in their D ſtruction.

For theſe Reaſons, Sir, I ca think that any Gentleman will re his Conſent to what my Hon. Fr has propoſed; and the Expreſſ he has choſen are ſo ſtrong, and well adapted to the Subject, th do not think they can be amen by the moſt zealous amongſt us; I muſt wiſh that he had made Propoſition a little more exte I think we ſhould, upon this O ſion, make our Acknowledgm to his Majeſty for his wiſe and concerted Meaſures, in getting Duke of *Lorrain* choſen Emp

ſor his Endeavours to bring
t a Reconciliation between the
preſs Queen of *Hungary* and the
g of *Pruſſia*. His Succeſs in the
of theſe two great Schemes will
an Atonement for all the Loſſes
Allies have met with this laſt
mpaign, and will, probably, be a
ndation for their triumphing in
next: And tho' his Majeſty did
ſucceed to his Wiſh in the other,
he ſhewed what an Influence he
upon his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, which
ertainly a good Omen of the
ceſs of our future Negotiations.
s ſhews how neceſſary his Ma-
's laſt Journey to *Hanover* was,
what an Advantage it was at-
ed with to the Common Cauſe
neral, which of courſe muſt, at
be an Advantage to this Nation
articular. Therefore his Wiſdom
Vigilance deſerves our higheſt
nowledgments, and ſhould not,
ink, be neglected upon this Oc-
n. I am ſure my Hon. Friend
ld not have neglected it, if it
not been with a Deſign to avoid,
this extraordinary Occaſion,
Thing that might afford the
Pretence for Oppoſition; and
muſt allow, that Unanimity is
the chiefeſt Thing to be aimed
ſhall not offer to add any Thing
hat he has propoſed, but con-
with ſeconding his Motion.

next Speech I ſhall give, was
t made by A. Sellius, *in the*
aracter of M——r S-lw-n, *which*
s to the following Effect.

r. Preſident,
I R,

HE State of this Kingdom,
with reſpect to its political
ion, obliges us not only to be
than ordinarily circumſpect and
nt in all our future Undertak-
but it alſo furniſhes you with
Fund and Variety of Matter,
don't ſee how your Addreſs
too ſtrong, or even too volu-
minous. It muſt, indeed, be allowed, that our Loſſes and Misfortunes, both by Sea and Land, (during the Courſe of the preſent War) are but too conſiderable, and our Succeſſes unhappily ſhort of our Expectations; but as certain Cauſes muſt have their certain Effects, ſo it would be ridiculous and abſurd to impute that to Chance, or to think that Fortune, which of all Things is the moſt variable, could for any Series of Time continue the ſame Courſe, unleſs ſupported by Virtue: No; the ſecret Counſels of God are impenetrable, but the Ways by which he accompliſhes his Deſigns are often evident. When he intends to exalt a People, he fills both them and their Leaders with Virtue ſuitable to the Attainment of his Ends, and takes away all Wiſdom and Valour from thoſe he reſolves to deſtroy.

Hiſtory abounds with Inſtances of this Kind; for thus the Pride of the *Babylonians* and *Aſſyrians* fell, thro' the Baſeneſs of *Sardanapalus*, and the great City was taken whilſt *Belſhazzar* lay drunk, and was overtaken amongſt his Proſtitutes: And I could wiſh that nothing of the like Nature had happened in theſe our Days, ſince the Commencement, at leaſt, of the preſent War, but more eſpecially that fatal Miſcarriage of our Fleet off *Toulon*, in the *Mediterranean*, where, for want of common Conduct, as well as Courage, we were not only beaten, but drove by an inferior Force, and that too proved beyond all Contradiction, elſe we had not ſuffered the *French* to retake the *Podere*, a large Ship of the *Spaniards*, with an Officer and Men of ours on board her; but the *French* chang'd their Tack upon us in the Evening of the Day of Action, and we accordingly chang'd ours, and manfully ran from them; and our late Defeat in the North carries with it ſomething ſo ſhocking in the Nature of it, that one can ſcarce conceive it poſſible, that entire

tire Corps of Dragoons of thirty Years ſtanding, unoppoſed by any Sort of Cavalry, ſhould act a Part that the very Banditti Foot, whom they ſhould have engag'd, muſt have been aſham'd of.

This, Sir, is that Sort of Phænomenon, which, at the Beginning of all Civil Commotions, always excites the ſuperſtitious Herd to take that as due to their Merit, which was nothing but the natural Effects of a ſhameful lethargick Cauſe, in thoſe who ſhould have kept a better Look-out; elſe why was that unhappy Country, not a little prone to miſchievous Inrurrections, left to the Care of *Iriſh* Troops, if of any Religion, perhaps, in all Probability, *Roman Catholicks*, in Conjunction with a few raw, undiſciplin'd Foot, juſt ſufficient to render the Man that commanded them more an Object of Compaſſion than Animadverſion; for the avoiding of an Engagement at too great an Odds, was always an Argument of better Conduct in a General, than attacking at the Head of ſuch a Rabble-Rout as he knew were not to be depended upon.

Sir, the Abſurdity of our Negotiations abroad for ſome Time paſt, accounts for the many Diſaſters that have ſo lately befallen us, and more that may befal: For who can look back into the State of our foreign Affairs, but muſt obſerve, that we have been doing little elſe for above twenty Years, beſides pulling down with one Hand and ſetting up again with the other; ſo that a Drum was never to beat in *Germany*, but we, Knight-Errant-like, thought we muſt have Recourſe to Arms. Thus are we ſtill ſo ridiculouſly fond of interpoſing upon the Continent, nor are we ever like to be rous'd out of our preſent ruinous Infatuation, until Neceſſity forces us to prize that Situation wherein kind Nature hath placed us, in an Iſland independent of the mightieſt Monarch upon the Continent, who, formerly, was proud of receiving our Laws: But if we perſiſt in wantoning away our Vitals in others Quarrels, how may we become an eaſy Prey to ſuch foreign or domeſtick as ſhall take it in their Heads to treſs us? And thus, from our ha been once a powerful, nay, inf State, we muſt then dwindle to that of an inſignificant, Province.

Sir, what Advantage ever acc to this Nation by the Victor our two moſt renowned Heroes, *ward* III. and *Henry* V. which gained in *France*? Or what go but Glory, at the famous Ba *Creſſy*, where, according to the W of a moſt celebrated Poet, *Engliſh*, with half their Forces, entertain the full Pride of *Fr* whilſt the other Half ſtood l ing by, and out of Work, cold for want of Action? B were then, as at many other quent Times, ſmil'd upon by as his Favourites, and why he upon many late Occaſions, ch his Countenance, is eaſily eno be accounted for. However, now act like Men, and ſuch S as have no Notion of parting Prince, that hath always ma Laws of the Land the Rule Government: So that I ſhall look upon the Project of in this Iſland by a foreign Force diculous and abſurd, ſo long enjoy our Religion, Laws, a berties, in as ample a Man was ever known to us, or any Anceſtors.

Sir, who does not know th volutions in States are the Conſequences of unpopular a preſſive Meaſures, ſuch as, G thank'd, no Troops of this yet were ever able, or willing fend? For an Inſtance of wh need look no farther back t Year 88, in Conſequence of Revolution, we are now bleſ the preſent Royal Family;

the bad Measures of that Reign were so conducive to those good things we now enjoy; why then, nothing but the Reverse of such Measures can so effectually secure the Continuance of them in this Land to us and our Posterity.

Sir, altho' our late as well as present Measures are far from being calculated to the true Interest of this Nation, yet I flatter myself that every Gentleman must be convinc'd, that the Project of supplying the present Empress with Money instead of Men, was the most eligible, and especially after the repeated Remonstrances of the *Dutch* against our sending over Troops to *Flanders*, and after assuring our then right worthy Negotiator that they were in no Capacity to comply with the Treaty of 1714. And is it not too notorious, how shamefully they have acted upon the Defensive, whereby our Troops have had the Mortification to see the Glory of the late War totally retriev'd, by the Loss of almost all *Flanders* in one Campaign. Surely, Sir, a Patriot of above twenty Years in the Opposition, must have been strangely out of Luck, when in Consequence of his first and favourite Scheme, after coming into Power, by strenuously supporting a destructive Land-War, by which the Nation was drain'd of her Defence, he kindled such a Flame in his native Country as requires no less than a foreign Aid to extinguish it. However, let us take the Advice his Majesty gave us this Day from the Throne, and act like Men; then we shall not be unreasonably terrified upon any Occasion whatsoever: Let us follow also the Example of our gallant Ancestors, whose religious Attachment to sacred Things made them always look upon the Enemies of their Peace with Scorn and Derision; for Fear is nothing but a betraying of the Succours which Reason offers; and as I am one of those that desire to live only in the Fear of God only, and as I honour my King, I shall therefore be for the Address.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

A

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary*, Oct. 9.

An Account of the Action near Liege, *on* Oct. 11. N. S. *between the Left Wing of the Allied Army, and the Right Wing of the* French; *as it was brought by a Messenger dispatch'd from Sir* John Ligonier, *Commander in Chief of the* British *Forces in the* Netherlands: *As also some Account from* Holland, *of the Descent made by his Majesty's Forces upon the Coast of* Britany.

At the Camp of Orondza, Oct. 9. THE Passage of the *Jaar* was effected the 7th Instant. The Army marched at Four in the Morning in 8 Columns, the Artillery making the 9th. This March was made so near the Enemy, that we gave them a fair Opportunity of attacking what Part of the Army they pleased, and Measures were taken to give them a good Reception. Sir *John Ligonier* led the left Wing of the Horse, and after they were passed, he remained with the Prince of *Lorrain* and the Marshal at the Head of the Defile, till the Rear Guard and every Thing was passed without seeing an Enemy, tho' they heard the Alarm and the general Beat in their Camp. This being done, they went towards the Left to see the Position of our new Camp. During which Time, the Enemy having posted Batteries where our Left was before, and also on the rising Grounds on the Side of the *Jaar* over-against the Prince of *Waldeck*'s old Camp, seven Brigades of their Foot appeared on the rising Grounds, as also about 50 or 60 Squadrons of Horse, and all their Light Troops. The Cannonade then begun, and was very hot on both Sides. The *French* were beginning to pass the River, and to form upon the rising Ground where the *Dutch* were encamped in the Morning. The Prince and Marshal *Bathiani* being come up with the 8 Battalions and the 8 Squadrons commanded by Lieut. Gen. *Druckheim*, made such a Disposition, and gave such Orders, that tho' our Irregulars were a little roughly handled, being but few in Number, what had passed of the *French* was immediately attacked, broken, and beaten back into the *Ravine*. In the mean Time our Army was ordered to be under Arms, and lay so all Night; the Enemy retired about Midnight, and Yesterday Morning we encamped.

camped. This Affair has coſt us about 350 Men; and the Enemy, who were repulſed, double the Number. The *Hanoverian* Troops have loſt ſome few Officers, the *Heſſians* more Men in Proportion, and the *Engliſh* very few. *Johnſon*'s Regiment petitioned to attack the Enemy, and did it with ſo good a Countenance, that they got great A Reputation. There is not yet any Liſt of the Killed and Wounded. Count *Clermont* joined Marſhal *Saxe* Yeſterday, ſo that they are now in their full Force, and are reckoned to amount to 194 Battalions. The three *Engliſh* Battalions under the Command of Brigadier General *Houghton*, are to be this Day at *Maeſtricht*. Two *Bavarian* Battalions arrived Yeſterday. B

From the Camp at Ambie *near* Maeſtricht, *Oct.* 12, *N. S.*

Count *Clermont* having joined the Grand Army under Marſhal *Saxe* upon the 9th, the Enemy made a Motion upon the 10th, and paſſed the *Jaar* that Afternoon with their whole Force. This Motion having C convinced us that their Intention was to attack us, our heavy Baggage was that Night ſent to *Maeſtricht*; Orders were given for the Foot to lie with their Accoutrements on, the Horſe to be ſaddled, and the whole Army to be under Arms an Hour before Day. The Diſpoſitions were made at Prince *Charles*'s Quarters for receiving the Enemy by the Prince and Marſhal *Bathiani*, D with great Skill and Judgment, and every Perſon being at his Poſt, early the next Morning we perceived the Enemy in the Plain, marching towards us, their Foot being formed into three Columns, with a large Train of Artillery at the Head of each Column.

Our Right was extended upon a Plain half a Mile beyond *Grondza*, having the E Villages of *Endiſt*, *Sling*, and *Fexhe* in their Front, which they occupied with 12 Battalions. Betwixt the laſt Village and *Liers* was a Plain, and this was in Front of the *Hanoverian* Infantry. In Front of the *Britiſh* and *Heſſian* Foot was the Village of *Liers*: In Front of the *Hanoverian* Cavalry was that of *Warem*, and betwixt F the *Scotch Greys* and the Left of the *Dutch* Line was the Village of *Roucoux*. Major General *Zaſtrow*, with two *Britiſh*, four *Hanoverian*, and two *Heſſian* Battalions, having Brigadier *Douglaſs* under him, was ordered to defend theſe three laſt Villages, Prince *Waldeck*, who was to have defended that of *Roucoux*, having been obliged to poſt a great Detachment in the Suburbs of *Liege*, G upon Intelligence that the *French* deſigned to take Poſt there that Night. The Prince of *Heſſe* and General *Howard*, with the Foot that remained, were to endeavour to ſupport thoſe three Villages, and the Cavalry to fall upon any of the *French* Horſe that might attempt to paſs betwixt them as much as poſſible to protect our Flank the *Dutch*.

The Enemy in three Columns was this Time advanced ſo near, that three Batteries, which we had erected, began play upon them. They immediately attacked Prince *Waldeck*'s Left with Fury, but were repulſed ſeveral Times extraordinary Bravery by that Prince the Troops under him. The *Scotch* particularly behaved extremely well: were however overpowered by Numbers and forced to give Way after a very Defence. Our three Villages were at ſame Time attacked by 55 Battalions Columns, by Brigades; and as ſoon as Brigade was repulſed, another came And our eight Battalions under Major neral *Zaſtrow*, after having done wonfully well, were at laſt obliged to abanthe Villages of *Warem* and *Roucoux*, Major-General ſupporting himſelf ſtill *Liers*, with the Battalions under Prince *Frederick* and Major General *Howard*. *John Ligonier* rallied the Battalions, had ſuffered ſo much, the *Hanoverian* giment of *Maidell*, and the *Heſſian* ment of *Manſpach*, having ſtood their Gro to the laſt, and refuſed Quarter, ſo few of them eſcaped. The Battalions *Boetſlayer* and *Donop* ſuffered likewiſe tremely, notwithſtanding which they ral and drove the Enemy, who were advanc into the Plain, back again to the Vill The Battalions of *Graham* and *How* which were in *Roucoux*, loſt alſo a g many Men, but to the laſt maintai a hollow Way, where they were poſted Sir *John Ligonier*, and were of great Brigadier *Douglaſs*, who commanded th having done every Thing that a good gallant Officer could do. As ſoon as Pri *Waldeck*, whoſe Troops had begun to Way, was informed that the Villages loſt, he retreated in good Order, and ta behind our Left, marched towards the M by *St. Peter's-Berg*.

In theſe Circumſtances our Retreat reſolved, and executed in the follo Manner.

The three Battalions, which Sir *Ligonier* had ſent for in the Night *Maeſtricht*, and who arrived with Brig General *Houghton* as the Action was be ning, were placed in a right Angle with *Scotch Greys* facing the Flank, which *Dutch* had before; when this came with the Prince of *Heſſe*, he had Orde join that. General *Somerfeldt* had fo another Flank a little farther to recei and the Prince and Marſhal another Prince *Deurlach*, and when we came

we found by the Prince's and Marſhal's Diſpoſition, a Rear-Guard of 20 Squadrons, 12 Battalions, and 12 Companies of Grenadiers; ſo that in Spite of perhaps 100 Pieces of Cannon, and all the Muſket-Shot they could bring to bear, the Retreat was made with great Regularity and Order; the Rear-Guard conſiſted of the Imperialiſts, the Marſhal inſiſting upon it, as they had not ſuffered in the Action. We have certainly quitted the Field with as little Diſadvantage as could be in a Battle, if that may be called a Battle, where two Thirds of our Army were not engaged, the Action being wholly upon the Left. The Enemy did not think fit to purſue us; but not being able, for Want of Wood in this advanced Seaſon, to ſtay on the other Side of the *Meuſe*, we paſſed that River this Morning. We have not yet the Liſt of the Killed and Wounded; the *French* cannot have loſt leſs than 10,000 Men, and our Loſs in the Groſs, is not more than 5000. The Cannonading was terrible on both Sides.

Count *la Lippe* and Lieut. Gen. *Smiſſart* are wounded, Major-General *Veldtman* killed, Lieut. Col. *Montague* is killed, Major *Sewle* wounded and taken, Major *Kendall* has loſt a Leg, Sir *Harry Niſbet* is killed, and many others who are not as yet known. *Manſpach*'s Regiment has ſix Captains killed, and *Maidell*'s has not one Officer left. The Enemy had not leſs than 170 Battalions upon the Field of Battle. Our Cavalry ſhewed the greateſt Deſire to fall upon that of the Enemy, but they kept themſelves conſtantly under the Protection of their Foot and Cannon; and when the *French* Infantry came out upon the Plain, they gallop'd up with great Spirit to charge them, Lord *Rothes* being at the Head of the firſt Line, and Lord *Crauford* at the ſecond of the *Engliſh*, and drove them back Sword in Hand into the Hedges much faſter than they came on.

What contributed greatly to our ill Succeſs in this Action, was, that the People of *Liege* had the Night before introduced the *French* into the Town, and put them into Poſſeſſion of it, juſt in Prince *Waldeck*'s Back, whoſe Diſpoſition was excellently made before that Accident, having a Flank upon his Left of 8 Battalions with a great Ravine, and very difficult Ground before them, and his Left Wing of Horſe to ſupport it.

Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, and Marſhal *Batbiani*, gave their Orders in all Parts thro' the whole Action with the greateſt Judgment and Intrepidity.

Hague, Oct. 14, *N. S.* By ſeveral Letters from *Paris* we have Advice, that they had receiv'd News by Expreſs from *Britany*, that an *Engliſh* Squadron * had landed a Body of Men at *Quinperlay*, who, after plundering ſome rich Convents and Villages in that Neighbourhood, which refuſed to pay the Contributions demanded, march'd to *Port l'Orient* the 4th or 5th Inſtant, *N. S.* That the Principal Commiſſary of the *Eaſt-India* Company, with an Officer of the Port, and a Captain of Horſe who was in Gariſon there, went out thereupon to confer with the *Engliſh* General upon the Articles of Capitulation for the Surrender of the Place, but that not being able to come to any Agreement, the *Engliſh* attacked, and enter'd the Town on the 6th, and had done ſuch Damage to the Magazines of the Company, as, according to ſome Letters, amounted to three Millions of Livres, tho' other Accounts ſay, they found no conſiderable Quantity of Merchandizes there. That the *Britiſh* Troops after having ſpent 7 Hours only at *Port l'Orient*, march'd to beſiege *Port Louis*.

That the *French* Court, upon the Receipt of the above News, had ſent Orders for raiſing the Ban and Arriere Ban of the Province, in order to oppoſe the farther Progreſs of the *Britiſh* Troops; and that the City of *Paris* was in ſuch Conſternation, that the Exchange was ſhut up on *Saturday* the 8th Inſtant, *N. S.* and the Actions of the *Eaſt-India* Company bore no Price.

[*More of this in another Place, the Accounts at preſent being very uncertain.*]

Subſtance of the ANSWER *and* DEFENCE *of Admiral* MATTHEWS *to the* CHARGE *exhibited againſt him.*

N. B. *The Nature of the Charge may be ſeen by this Anſwer to the ſeveral Articles.*

IN Anſwer to the firſt Article of the Charge, I do aſſert, That there is not any Inſtruction of his Majeſty, or Rule of the Navy, which commands or directs Councils of War to be held; but it is intirely in the Judgment and Diſcretion of the Commander in Chief, to hold ſuch Councils, or not, as he ſhall judge expedient †.

In Anſwer to the ſecond Article, I do declare, That I gave all the neceſſary and uſual Signals, and in the ſame Manner and

* *This is Admiral* Leſtock's *Squadron, with General* Sinclair, *who commands the Land Forces in this Expedition.*

† *The Charge ſays, it has been the conſtant Practice of all Admirals and Commanders in Chief, to hold frequent Councils of War: Yet Admiral* Matthews, *having under his Command, Vice-Admiral* Leſtock, *and Rear-Admiral* Rowley, *held no Council of War in* Feb. 1743, *tho' the combined Fleets of* France *and* Spain *appear'd in Sight.*

Form in which I ever received any from the Flags I had ſerved under, and which are contained in the Book of Sailing and Fighting Inſtructions, ſigned and delivered by me to every Flag-Officer and Captain under my Command: Sure I am, that I never received any other from Sir *John Lake*, Earl *Berkeley*, or Lord *Torrington*: But I muſt remark, that, if Mr. *Leſtock* had paid a due Obedience to the Signal for the Line of Battle abreaſt (which was made in the Afternoon of *Feb.* 10, 1743, as ſoon as there was any Wind to command the Ships, and continued out till ſome Time after I had brought to with my Diviſion,) inſtead of ſhortening Sail, and taking in two Reefs in his Topſails (contrary to the conſtant Practice and Diſcipline of the Navy,) no other Signal than the general Night-Signal would have been found wanting.

It is true, that the Night-Signal for bringing to, does direct the Weathermoſt Ships to bring to firſt; and with Propriety; more eſpecially in bad Weather, to prevent Ships from running foul of each other; but, I apprehend, that was not the Caſe with Mr. *Leſtock*; for, had he and his Diviſion been in their proper Station, *viz.* in a Line abreaſt, there could have been no Ships, except thoſe of the Enemy, for him, or any of his Diviſion, to have run foul of; and yet nothing but this can be aſſigned as a tolerable Reaſon for his having brought to at ſo great a Diſtance a-ſtern and to Windward of me.

In Anſwer to the 2d Article, I do acknowledge, That Mr. *Leſtock*, and his Diviſion, were, in the Morning of *Feb.* 11, full ſix Miles to Windward of me and my Diviſion; and that Mr. *Rowley* was a little to Windward, and a-head withal, but not near the Diſtance mention'd in the Charge *. The Diſtance that Mr. *Leſtock* was to Windward of me, was little ſhort of ſo many Miles directly a-ſtern, when I made Sail after the Enemy; which I did not do till ſome Time after Mr. *Leſtock* had made Sail; altho' I do confeſs, that I ſhould and ought to have made Sail ſooner, had not he and his Diviſion been at ſo great a Diſtance from me; which Diſtance was the true Cauſe why I was prevented from bringing the combined Fleet to a general Engagement.

I do abſolutely deny, that I ſent any ſuch Meſſage by Lieut. *Jaſper*, as is ſet forth in this Article of the Charge †; neither did I make ſo much Sail, as to increaſe Mr. *Leſtock*'s Diſtance from me; but, on the contrary, went with an eaſy Sail, often yawing my Ship to and fro, on purpoſe to give him and his Diviſion Time to get into their Station, agreeable to the different Signals the Nature of the Service required to be made.

A To the 4th Article, my Anſwer is, That I do admit, that I made the Signal to engage the combined Fleet, on the ſaid *Feb.* 11, ſome Time before I did engage; and that the Fleet was not in a regular Line of Battle; but my Reaſon for acting in that Manner was obvious, being drove to the Neceſſity of it by Mr. *Leſtock*'s extraordinary Behaviour, not only the Night before the Action, in not giving his Captain Orders to keep the Station which he is ſaid to have brought to in, *viz.* right a-ſtern of me, and at 2 or 3 Miles Diſtance; but alſo by his not making and continuing all the Sail he could the next Morning, tho' I made the proper Signal for him ſo to do, and likewiſe ſent him repeated Meſſages by two of my Lieutenants.

Notwithſtanding which, Mr. *Leſtock*, in his Rejoinder to my Replies, admits, That his Studding-Sails were hauled down for the *Torbay* to come up into her Station: Nevertheleſs I muſt aſſert, That I did not make the Signal for engaging, till the *French* edged away, and went from me, and the *Spaniſh* Admiral got his Main-Tack aboard, and was crouding to join the *French*; and that I was fully convinced I had no Chance for bringing the *French* to Action, unleſs by making the Signal for engaging, and by bearing down at the ſame Time upon the ten Sail of the *Spaniards*, which were at ſome Diſtance from the *French*; by which Means I was in Hopes to have obliged the *French* Admiral to have lain to, and thereby to have brought on an Engagement with the Van and Center.

As to the 5th Article of the Charge, I do acknowledge, That the 19th Article of the Fighting-Inſtructions does direct the Fleet to ſteer and engage in the Manner ſet forth in the Charge ‡; and I do affirm, that I did ſtrictly comply with that Direction, as long as it was in my Power; but the *French* Squadron being all clean, and the Fleet under my Command foul, I could not poſſibly keep up with them, without crouding Sail and thereby increaſing the Diſtance from the Vice-Admiral (which I am charged with having done too much, as it was;) I ſay this was evident to the whole Fleet, by the *French* Admiral, who commanded in Chief going from me with his three Topſails ſometimes laying his Mizen Topſail aback

B C D E F G

* *Three, four, or five Miles.* † *That he would lay by with the Center of the Fleet, that Mr.* Leſtock *could come up and cloſe the Line.* ‡ *The Van to ſteer with the Enemy's Van and there to engage them, and the Center to engage the Center of the Enemy's Fleet, &c. Inſtead of which, the Admiral bore down with the Center upon the Rear of the Enemy's Fleet.*

fore judged it abſolutely neceſſary to
the Manner ſet forth in my Anſwer
4th Article; and I muſt continue to
that Vice-Admiral *Leſtock*'s great
ce in the Morning was the ſole Cauſe
being forced to the Neceſſity of
as I did, judging it abſolutely neceſ-
or his Majeſty's Service, to come to an A
ement with any Part of the Fleet I
come at, tho' in never ſo irregular
nner, in hopes of weakening them,
the Junction of the *Breſt* Squadron
Place, which was, by all my Intelli-
, hourly expected. I thereby thought
e had a better Chance of ſaving, from
able Deſtruction, ſo great a Part of his
y's Navy, at that Time under my B
mand: And I take Leave to affirm,
did not ſucceed to the Extent of my
s and Endeavours, yet the Succeſs
d, ſeparated the two Squadrons, ſo
ey have never acted ſince in Conjunc-
which would not have been the Caſe,
lain to, and waited for Mr. *Leſtock*'s
g me, as has been made appear to a C
nſtration, by Mr. *Leſtock*'s never get-
p with the *Real*.

th reſpect to the 6th Article of the
e, I do not comprehend how my
g down upon the *Spaniſh* Admiral oc-
ed all the Ships from the *Princeſs Caro-*
-head of me, to the *Dunkirk* a-ſtern
e, to fire at the *Spaniſh* Squadron, D
wiſe than that the Ships a-ſtern in the
Admiral's Diviſion fired at them,
hey had, by crouding, ſhot a-head of
Sail of my Diviſion, which were a-
f me; for, had the 5 Sail of *Spani-*
which were a-head, continued in a
fted Line with their Admiral, as did
wo Ships a-head, and his Second a-
my 5 Ships would have been ſuf- E
, without the Aſſiſtance of any of the
Admiral's Diviſion, as plainly appears
Line of Battle; therefore I cannot
ve for what End the *Berwick*, *King-*
alisbury, and *Guernſey*, are mention'd
ſaid Article, there being no *Spaniſh*
or them to have engaged, except thoſe
mentioned before, to have crouded
-head, and left their Admiral, in or- F
keep up with the *French*. As to the
, and the Ships a-ſtern of her, at-
the *Spaniſh* Admiral, and the ſix
ſtern of him, I have given my Rea-
my Anſwer to the 4th Article of
rge, and muſt ſtill inſiſt, that it was
Admiral *Leſtock*'s Diſtance from me the
the Morning, which drove me to G
ceſſity of taking that Step.
egard to the 7th Article, I do admit,
after engaging the *Spaniſh* Admiral,
hoot a-head, but not in the Manner
h in the Charge; for I did not do it

till the *Marlborough* obliged me, in order to prevent her coming on board me, which (conſidering the great Swell) might have proved fatal to us both. When I had ſo ſhot a-head, I ſaw ſome of the Van were engaged, found my Mainmaſt and Bowſprit were ſhot thro', all 3 Topmaſts damaged, the Mizen Topmaſt unſerviceable, Main and Mizen Yards wounded in 3 Places, and many Shrouds ſhot, as well as the Running Rigging; I therefore judged it proper to put my Ship in a Condition to make Sail a-head, had the Engagement become general, and to have left the 7 Sail of *Spaniards* to Vice-Admiral *Leſtock*'s Management; conceiving that the Admiral, commanding in Chief, is not tied down to continue in any particular Station, but may alter his Situation, as he judges moſt prudent for the Good of the Service: If I erred in Judgment, I am ſorry for it; but I conceive I did not; for, had the Engagement become general in the Van, it would have been highly imprudent in me not to have gone with ſome of the Ships of my Diviſion, which were a-ſtern of me, to the Aſſiſtance of the Van, eſpecially as I could not be a Stranger to the Enemy's great Superiority to our Van, and thoſe Ships of my Diviſion which were a-head of me; had I acted ſo imprudently, I ſhould have been told there were Ships a-ſtern of ſufficient Force for the 7 Sail of *Spaniards*, and ſhould have been deſervedly cenſured for not going to the Aſſiſtance of the Van.

I did ſee the *Marlborough*'s Maſts were gone by the Board, and (tho' ſhe did not make the Signal agreeable to the 22d Article of the Fighting-Inſtructions.) I ordered the *Dorſetſhire* to go between her and the *Spaniſh* Admiral (whoſe Second a-ſtern, the *Dorſetſhire* had drove out of her Station, and had quitted her;) and the *Dorſetſhire*, in conſequence of my Orders, did aſſiſt the *Marlborough*, by engaging the *Real*, until ſhe bore away; and afterwards I did give the *Marlborough* all the Aſſiſtance that could be given to her, conſidering it was Night, and there was a very great Weſtern Swell.

The Matters contained in the 8th Article of the Charge are ſo complicated and interwoven, that it is not eaſy to frame a diſtinct and regular Anſwer; but, with reſpect to the Facts therein ſtated, it is to be obſerved, That altho' it is ſaid, that there were no more than 5 Ships of the *Spaniſh* Squadron, in the Rear of the combined Fleet, that did engage within Gun-ſhot, yet it is notorious, that there were ten; the Ship mentioned to have loſt her Main-Maſt, and ſtruck to the *Berwick*, was the ninth; and the *Neptune* (which Ship was engaged by the *Somerſet* and *Princeſſa*) was the tenth. I confeſs, it is paſt my Underſtand-

ing to know what is meant by what follows; *viz.* "And the ſaid *Thomas Matthews* had it in his Power to order and "diſpoſe of his Majeſty's Ships *Berwick*, "*Kingſton*, *Saliſbury*, *Guernſey*, *Bedford*, "*Dragon*, *Somerſet*, *Princeſſa*, *Norfolk*, *Namur*, *Dorſetſhire*, *Eſſex*, *Rupert*, and *Royal-Oak*, for the immediate Deſtruction of "the ſaid five Ships, and to endeavour to "take, fire, kill, and endamage, *&c.*" But I cannot help obſerving, that Care is taken not to mention any one Ship in Mr. *Leſtock*'s Diviſion, tho' it will be proved he had it in his Power to have engaged five of the ſaid ten Sail of the *Spaniards*; and that he did complain to me againſt the Conduct of the Commanders of the two headmoſt Ships of his Diviſion, *viz.* the *Cambridge* and *Dunkirk*, and ſaid, in his Anſwer to my Queries, that it was his Opinion, that they might have ſtopped thoſe four Ships of the Enemy, until he and his Diviſion got up. And yet, notwithſtanding he was of that Opinion, he never gave them Orders to make Sail to engage, fire, kill, and endamage the Enemy, *&c.* tho' he full well knew, that the *Eſſex*, *Rupert*, and *Royal-Oak*, were not of ſufficient Force to ſtop the 5 ſternmoſt Ships of the Enemy from coming up to the Aſſiſtance of their Admiral; one of thoſe Ships, namely the *Iſabella*, being, of herſelf, near a Match for the *Royal-Oak* and *Rupert*.

I do abſolutely deny, that I conniv'd at the notorious Breach of Duty in any of the Captains; for, in my Situation, I could not pretend to judge, whether the *Eſſex*, *Rupert*, and *Royal-Oak*, were within Point-blank Shot; nor do I believe any other Perſon, except thoſe that were near, and in a Line with them, could diſtinguiſh whether they were ſo, or not; and, as to the *Dorſetſhire*, ſhe (by the Sentence lately paſſed on the Trial of her Captain *) is determin'd to have been within extreme Point-blank during the greateſt Part of the Engagement; and conſequently, is abſolutely out of the Queſtion: And I do aſſert, that I did not, during the Engagement, know, or was made acquainted, either from my own Obſervation, or otherwiſe, of the Behaviour of the Captains of thoſe Ships. If Vice-Admiral *Leſtock* did (as has been declared in this Trial by *Chapman*, then Maſter of the *Neptune*) ſee, and obſerve to him, the ill Conduct of the Commanders of thoſe Ships, ſurely, it was his indiſpenſable Duty to have taken Notice of them, as well as he did, at that very Juncture, of the Behaviour of the Commanders of the *Dunkirk* and *Cambridge*: And, had he thought proper (as it was his Duty to have done) have made his Complaint to me, [illegible] the Captains of my Diviſion, as he did againſt Capt. *Drummond* and Capt. [illegible] ſhould have brought them to a Court-Martial, as well as I did thoſe two Gentlemen. If I had not, I ſhould, with Juſtice, have been charged with conniving at their [illegible] rious ill Conduct, as is ſet forth in the Charge: It is true, Lieut. *Paſley* charged me with having told him, in Converſation, that I did, in the Time of Engagement, take Notice of his Captain's ill Conduct; which Fact I poſitively declare to be true: And here the Court will permit me to obſerve, that the ſame Converſation has been related to the Court in different Ways; but I muſt preſume, that my ſending for Capt. *Norris* the next Day, and detaching him to burn the *Podeſta*, will convince the Court, that I was not [illegible] appriz'd of his Miſbehaviour; for it can never be thought, that I would, the next Day, favourably have diſtinguiſhed a Commander, whoſe ill Conduct I had lately taken Notice of.

In Anſwer to the ninth Article, I do affirm, That I made the Signal, for ſpeaking with Capt. *Mackey* † very early the Day in the Morning; and that I gave him himſelf by Nine that Morning, all the neceſſary and proper Orders, and a private Signal when I would have him bear down; and, after I had made that Signal, he readily complying with it, I ſent my Officer twice, with Orders to him to go down. Capt. *Mackey* is dead; and I had the Misfortune to loſe (by a Shot taking away the Bittacle) the Paper on which all Orders given, and Signals made on the Day of Action, were then immediately wrote down; therefore, I ſhall only repeat, That I did give Capt. *Mackey* all the neceſſary Orders in Time, agreeable to my Duty; but not putting them in Execution, contrary with the leaſt Shew of Juſtice, be [illegible] my Charge: As ſoon as I perceived his Neglect, I bore away myſelf, and gave Orders to Capt. *Burriſh* to cover her [illegible] by that Time convinced in my Opinion that the *French* would not bring on an Engagement, eſpecially as it was ſo late in Night;) and theſe were the only Means in my Power to uſe, in order to protect her; but the Fire-ſhip blew up, when ſhe was very near, if not quite, within Musket-ſhot of her, and a little before my Ship reached the *Dorſetſhire*: As to the Fire-ſhip's priming all the Way ſhe went along, the contrary will be proved ‡.

To the tenth Article of the Charge

* *Capt.* Burriſh. † *Of the* Ann-Galley *Fire-ſhip.* ‡ *A Fire-ſhip ſhould be fire before the Action begins.*

Anſwer is, That I had bore down, as is
orth in the preceding Article of my An-
, with a Deſign to cover the Fire-ſhip;
in caſe ſhe was ſpent without doing
ution, to have attack'd the *Real* again:
as it was almoſt dark, and as the Van
Center of the Enemy had tack'd, and
Van after them, both ſtanding towards
on the contrary Tack to the Line of
le, common Prudence made it neceſſary
me to wear, in order to prevent putting
Fleet into Confuſion; which muſt ine-
bly have been the Caſe, had mine and
Rear-Diviſion continued any longer on
Larboard Tack; more eſpecially, as
e was, at that Time, but little Wind,
a great Weſtern Swell.

made the Signal for leaving off Chace,
prevent a Separation of the Fleet; and
after I had wore, renew the Signal for
Line of Battle a-head, and jogged on
n an eaſy Sail, and was ſoon after en-
ed with the five ſternmoſt *Spaniſh* Ships;
I poſitively deny, that we crouded and
away from the great Superiority of the
my, as is falſly and maliciouſly ſet
h in the Charge. And as to the *Spaniſh*
Gun Ship the *Podere* (taken by his Ma-
's Ship *Berwick*) being quitted, and left
e retaken by the Enemy, it was una-
lable, as ſhe was totally diſabled, and
e was neither Time or Wind to have
n her in Tow, and have joined the
or Center with her. Beſides, it would
e been highly imprudent for Rear-Ad-
l *Rowley*, conſidering the Situation the
was in at that Time, and ſo near
it, to have riſked the bringing on an
agement for the Sake of endeavouring
ring off the *Podere*; which he could
have done, without bearing away, and
g two Miles to Leeward of the Line:
for him to have done that without
al, would have made him highly cri-
al; as, by the 21ſt Article of the
ting-Inſtructions it is directed, That
e of the Ships in the Fleet ſhall purſue
ſmall Number of the Enemy's Ships,
he main Body be diſabled or run. And,
concluſive Anſwer to ſo much of the
rge againſt me as relates to the *Podere*'s
g left to be retaken by the Enemy, I
oſitively affirm, That I did not know,
ear of the *Podere*'s having been taken,
is Majeſty's Fleet in the Engagement,
he next Morning afterwards.

to my running from the Enemy in
Manner ſuggeſted, I muſt aſſert again,
it is void of all Truth: Prudence obli-
ne, for many Reaſons, to jog on un-
n eaſy Sail; particularly, in order to
t the Fleet, and to prevent a Separa-
which it was my Duty to do. Be-
I knew not the Condition of the
Van, nor of ſome of the headmoſt Ships
of my own Diviſion (ſome of whom had
been engaged;) and, as my own Ship was
greatly diſabled, and, after the Action was
over, her Main-Maſt was ſupported by one
Pair of Shrouds only, it would have been
imprudent for me to have acted otherwiſe
than I did; eſpecially, as there was very
little Wind, and a great Weſtern Swell,
and the Fleet not properly collected. The
Condition my Ship was in made me judge
it right to quit her, and go on board the
Ruſſel; which I did accordingly about
Eight that Night. I then thought it proper
to keep ſtanding to the Northward, to col-
lect my Ships together (which were greatly
ſcatter'd) and to keep between the Enemy
and *Toulon*. As for my plying to Wind-
ward to avoid the Enemy, as is inſinuated
in the Charge, I utterly deny it. There
was a great Weſtern Swell, and little
Wind, as before-mentioned, and that ſo
variable, that we could not command the
Ships to prevent their going about. When
my Ship was about, I made my Signal to
tack, to prevent Confuſion, and a Separa-
tion of the Fleet.

I do allow, that I did not ſend any Ship
to obſerve the Enemy's Motions, *Feb.* 11,
at Night, judging it would have been ha-
zardous, not only for the foregoing Reaſons,
but alſo as the Enemy's Ships were clean,
and ours foul, if I had detach'd any Ship
on that Service, ſhe might have been taken,
without a Poſſibility of my preventing it,
as I did not think it adviſeable to follow
them, for the many Reaſons I have already
given.

With reſpect to the 11th Article of the
Charge, I do acknowledge, That moſt of
the *Spaniſh* Ships were, on *Feb.* 12, during
the Chace, to Leeward of the *French*; and
that they did not appear to be in a regular
Line. But I muſt obſerve, that it was not
neceſſary for them to form one, till they were
joined by the *French*, who lay-to in a Line
by the *Podere* till we got within 4 or 5
Miles of her: And when they ſaw a Ship
detached from me ſtanding for her (which
was about Two) then the *French* bore a-
way, and ſtood for the *Spaniards*, who
were, at that Time, near 4 Leagues from
us. But I deny, that I ſaw any more
than 2 diſabled Ships, and thoſe were the
Podere, and, as I believe, the *Real*; which
laſt, I imagine, the *Iſabella* had in Tow:
But I affirm, that ſhe was, when I left off
Chace, full 3 Leagues Diſtance, tho' the
French were not above 5 or 6 Miles.

Several of my diſabled Ships were, at
the Time I brought to, on *Feb.* 12, (which
was about half paſt Five,) a-ſtern, and did
not get up with me till it was Night: And,
finding I had gained very little upon the
Enemy,

Enemy, during the whole Day, occaſioned by the Foulneſs of our Ships, and that ſeveral of them were not in a Condition to carry all their Sails, till they had ſecured their Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, tho' a very moderate Gale of Wind. I therefore brought to, judging it of much greater Conſequence to his Majeſty's Service to return to the Coaſts of *France* and *Italy*, than to purſue one diſabled Ship, then at ſuch a Diſtance from me, as to make it very doubtful whether I could have got up with her, had I continued the Chace, for the Reaſons already given. And as for bringing on a general Engagement, by continuing the Chace, I was, from Experience, fully convinced to the contrary: For, as the *French* would not engage the Day before, when they abſolutely had it in their Power, but, on the other hand, did all they could to avoid it, even at the manifeſt Riſque of ſacrificing ten Sail of the *Spaniards*, and as they would not engage our Van, when they could have done ſo with ſome tolerable Shew of Advantage; I ſay, all theſe Things conſider'd, it is not reaſonable to believe that they would have waited for me. And, by all the Intelligences I had received, not only from *England*, but alſo from *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*, it was confidently ſaid, that the *Breſt* Squadron was coming to the *Mediterranean*; and I knew for certain the Day they put to Sea. Had they come to the *Mediterranean*, and his Majeſty's Fleet been ſeparated, it is very obvious what would have been the Conſequence of the Separation. And I muſt further obſerve, That I had received Intelligence, from his Majeſty's Miniſter, reſiding then at *Paris*, tranſmitted to me by his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and from ſeveral others (improper to be named) that great Preparations were making in *Spain* and *France* for a large Embarkation of Troops, Cannon, and Ammunition, for *Italy*; and that they wanted to draw me down the *Streights*, in order to carry on the ſaid Embarkation; without which they had no Hopes of Succeſs. And I muſt here, in particular, take notice, that the Preſervation of *Italy* was eſteemed of ſuch great Conſequence to the common Cauſe, that it was the next Thing given to me, in Command from his Majeſty, to the Deſtruction of the Enemy's Fleet.

As to the 12th Article of the Charge, I do admit, that I detached the *Eſſex* with Orders to burn the *Podere*; but cannot apprehend that it was my Duty to have preſerved her, by ordering a Frigate to carry her to *Minorca*. Had it been ſaid, That it was more conſiſtent with my private Intereſt to have done ſo, it had been [illegible] the Fleet was too ill manned, [illegible] of Stores, to have preſerved my [illegible] any other's private Intereſt, to [illegible] Service; which I ſuppoſe is what [illegible] by ſaying, That it was my Duty to preſerved her.

In regard to the 13th Article, [illegible] knowledge, That Vice-Admiral [illegible] on *Feb.* 13, make the Signal for [illegible] veral Ships; but the exact Number I [illegible] now charge my Memory with.

I did thereupon make the proper [illegible] for the Vice-Admiral to ſend ſome [illegible] his Diviſion to chaſe. For what Real Definition and Meaning of that Signal the Fighting-Inſtructions, is ſet forth [illegible] Charge, I am at a Loſs to gueſs: For Part, I confeſs, that I do not appre that the Signal I ordered to be made, [illegible] in our Situation, be taken in any other than for him to ſend Ships of his Divi chaſe; which was the Purpoſe for w was made.

Perhaps Mr. *Leſtock* did gain upon but I do affirm, that no Perſon in my to my Knowledge, did then ſee even from our Maſt-Head. But ſup they had been ſeen from my Maſt yet I ſhould not have purſued them, Reaſons already given.

I was in hopes to have regained *Bay*, or the Coaſt of *Italy*, but the would not permit me. I therefore it proper to look into the *Bay of* imagining that ſome of the Enemy's might have put in there; and hoping by ſhewing myſelf on the Coaſt, to and intimidate the Enemy from [illegible] on their intended Embarkations for I have the Pleaſure to affirm, that thi of my Conduct fully anſwered my and thereby ſaved *Italy*; which much greater Conſequence to the Cau Cauſe than taking the *Real*, which that the moſt ſanguine could reaſo expect from having continued the Cha

The 14th Article of the Charge cont only a Repetition of the ſeveral Ma the preceding Articles; and the 15t accuſing me of Breaches of Duty in g without ſpecifying any one in part the former is, I hope, fully anſwe what I have herein before offered Defence: And as to the latter, I ca ſay, That I am not conſcious of been guilty of any Breach of my D Commander in Chief of his Majeſty in the *Mediterranean*, or of having principal, or any Part of the Cauſe Miſcarriage of his Majeſty's ſaid Fl

* *The Charge ſays*, twenty or upwards.

† *A Flag ſtriped Red and White, hoiſted Fore-top-maſt-head, and firing a Gun.*

‡ *See the Action in the* Mediterranean, *in* [illegible]

AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HEREWITH, I ſend you the remaining Part of the Eſſay towards an Hiſtorial Memory, (ſee p. 415) and have been ſo happy to recover fourteen Characters by the original Author; the reſt, *viz.* 1ſt. *Stephen*, *Edward* 1ſt. 2d. and 3d. 3rd 2d. *Henry* 6th. *Edward* 4th and 5th. 3rd 3d. *Richard Cromwell*, and *George* 2d. I otherwiſe ſupply'd. The intermediate Sentences, to the former Part, are deſigned to perfect the chronological Order of the ſeveral Reigns. I am,

SIR, yours, &c.

HISTORICUS.

WILLIAM I. (*a*)

THIS prince, a ſpurious branch of *Rollo*'s (*b*) race, [trace:
A *Norman* duke, to *England*'s king we
Conquer'd *Saxon Harold*, ſnatch'd the crown, [own (*c*).
Was brave, but haughty, partial to his

For William 2*d*. *ſee p*. 415.

HENRY I. (*d*)

Warm'd and polite, the Conq'ror's youngeſt ſon, [won;
By deepeſt wiles, the ſway of *England* D
Poſſeſs his ſubjects good he made his care,
But his oaths expir'd in empty air.

STEPHEN.

Valiant and brave, had Providence but crown'd [renown'd:
His reign with peace, in peace he'd been
A ſtrange reverſe his fortune felt, diſplays [days.
The power of prieſts in thoſe dark, wretched

HENRY II.

Firſt of *Plantagenets*, now *Henry* reigns,
Fam'd for his mighty power, and large domains: [life;
Yet, imperious (*e*), vex'd him half his F
Sons, rebellious (*f*), and rebellious wife (*g*).

RICHARD I.

Richard, for boiſt'rous temper chiefly fam'd, [nam'd:
Yet, from his courage, *Lion's-heart* (*h*) was
His reign was moſt in ſaunt'ring croiſades (*i*) drown'd; [wound (*k*).
At laſt, fell av'rice gave him his death's A

JOHN.

John's reign was full of troubles and turmoils, [wiles;
From his bad conduct, and from prieſtly
His ſubjects love quite loſt, this king, paſt hope, [pope.
Mean, yields his crown to th' antichriſtian B

HENRY III.

This king, from us chief notice does obtain,
For civil diſcords, and the longeſt reign (*l*):
Fickle and weak, he ſaw his crown juſt gone;
Yet, dying, left it to his warlike ſon. C

EDWARD I.

Far diſtant (*m*), when his father dy'd, he came [leſs fame;
To take the crown, and rul'd with match-
Conquer'd the *Scots*, and made and unmade kings, [mous wings.
And clipp'd the prieſts out-ſtretch'd, enor-

EDWARD II.

Unhappy *Edward* felt, ſeverely too!
Deſpotick ſchemes produce him mighty woe;
He, by his fav'rites crimes, was loſt, depos'd, [cloſ'd.
And vilely murder'd; thus his reign was E

EDWARD III.

Triumphant *Edward*, the *Black Prince*'s ſire,
In war, in peace, we all his acts admire:
France conquer'd, *Scots* ſubdu'd, preſerve his name; [fame.
Tho' his late days eclips'd his former F

44, *p*. 142; *Papers between Admiral* Matthews *and Vice-Admiral* Leſtock, *ibid*. *p*. 452, 549, 550; *Debates in the* Political Club *about appointing Courts Martial to try the two Admirals*, &c. *in our* Mag. *for* 1745, *p*. 272, 313, 643; *and the Sentence upon Vice-Admiral Mathews, whereby he was honourably acquitted, in our* Mag. *for* June *laſt*, *p*. 290. (*a*) *Called* the Conqueror. (*b*) *Firſt Duke of* Normandy. (*c*) Normans. (*d*) *Surnam'd* Beau-clerk. (*e*) *Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. (*f*) Geoffry, Henry, Richard, *and* John. (*g*) Eleanor. (*h*) Cœur-de-lion. (*i*) *Expeditions to recover the* Holy Land. (*k*) *As he was going to beſiege the Caſtle of* Chaluz *in* Limoſin, *he was ſhot by an Arrow from the Walls, of which he died in* 63 *Years*. (*m*) *In* Paleſtine.

RICHARD II.

Richard, of valiant grandſire, valiant ſire,
The weak, perverſe, infatuated heir;
Yet brave, from rebels (*a*) did defend his crown,
And, when depos'd, loſt not his life alone (*b*).

HENRY IV.

Lancaſtrian Henry now the throne poſſeſt,
A prince of no mean politicks confeſt:
But courts the prieſts, their favour to engage;
Hence *Lollards* (*c*) felt dire perſecution's rage.

HENRY V.

France-conq'ring *Henry*'s parts and proweſs rare,
The glorious fields of *Agincourt* declare:
A vicious prince a virtuous king become,
But for the prieſts, had done more good at home.

HENRY VI.

Meek, mild, and merciful, but weak his ſway;
What direful ills eclips'd his ev'ry day!
France loſt, the *Yorkiſts* ſeiz'd his tott'ring crown,
And his ſon's murder follow'd by his own.

EDWARD IV.

After much toil, the *Yorkiſt Edward* gain'd
The rule, and it with policy maintain'd:
Gallant and am'rous, diſſolute and lewd;
And much, too much, his hands in blood embru'd.

EDWARD V.

Poor child! but ſhort his reign, and full of ſtrife,
Untimely clos'd his own and brother's life (*d*):
He ſaw each faithful friend by fraud expire,
By *Richard*'s fraud, who did to rule aſpire.

RICHARD III.

In crook-back'd *Richard*'s reign, we chiefly find
A vaſt ambition, and a wicked mind:
Tho' cruel, yet this of him we can tell,
He made juſt laws, and that he bravely fell (*e*).

HENRY VII.

The firſt of *Tudors* race, of renown,
Now grac'd his head with [illegible]
Subtle, profound, his chief arts [illegible]
To fix his empire, and his coffers [illegible]

For Henry 8*th*. Edward 6*th*. Mary, Elizabeth, *ſee p.* 415.

JAMES I.

A *Scottiſh* king, from antient [illegible] ſprung,
The *Engliſh* ſceptre now to ſway begun:
His meaſures weak, deſpotick acts, [illegible]
Dire miſchiefs for his next ſucceeding [illegible]

CHARLES I.

A civil war 'twixt king and parliament
Our conſtitution now in pieces rent;
Illegal power, at firſt, the union broke,
The king, at laſt, fell by the ax's ſtroke.

The COMMONWEALTH *of* ENGLAND.

Th' unweildy *Commonwealth* ſucceeds the crown,
The monarchy, and houſe of peers, [illegible]
Fam'd for their mighty actions round [illegible]
Till their own conq'ring gen'ral (*f*) [illegible] them out.

OLIVER CROMWELL, *Protector*.

Cromwell, tho' an uſurper, made it [illegible]
He knew to govern, and he knew to [illegible]
Firſt gen'ral, in the field he bravely [illegible]
Protector then, not meanly rul'd [illegible]

RICHARD CROMWELL, *Protector*.

A contraſt to the father was the [illegible]
Of temper mild, in private life he'd [illegible]
But rais'd aloft, to rule a troubled [illegible]
Soon fell, then re-aſſum'd his former [illegible] tion (*g*).

VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS.

Now various forms of government [illegible] tain,
The *Rump* (*h*) reſtor'd, and then turn'd [illegible]
The whole, in ſhort, bore anarchy's [illegible] face,
Till antient monarchy again took [illegible]

(*a*) *In the formidable Inſurrection of* Wat Tyler. (*b*) *He killed ſome of his* [illegible]
(*c*) Wickliff's *Followers.* (*d*) *They were ſmother'd in the* Tower. (*e*) [illegible]
Battle of Boſworth-Field. (*f*) Oliver Cromwell. (*g*) *He liv'd private at* [illegible]
Cheſhunt *in* Hertfordſhire, *till* Q. Anne's *Reign.* (*h*) *The Remnant of the* Long [illegible]
ment, *who ſet up the* Commonwealth, *ſo called.*

CHARLES II.

e exil'd king now on his throne does
fit,
, if wiſdom equal'd but his wit:
leaſure ſtain'd his court both night
and day,
popiſh plots, and arbitrary ſway.

James 2*d*. William 3*d*. *and* Mary 2*d*.
and George 1*ſt*. *ſee p.* 415, 416.

GEORGE II.

rice happy *Britons!* in ſo mild a reign!
freedom ſmiles, and ſlav'ry drops its
chain: [ſway,
may his glorious line the ſceptre
hace rebellious faction far away.

ee Hiſtorical Remarks *in our next.*]

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miniſter Journal, Oct. 4. N° 253.

ACE *and* WAR, *and that a late Peace is better than a bad one.*

ACE on Earth, the Bleſſing an-
unced by the Angel at the Coming
Meſſiah, is in itſelf ſo deſirable, that
muſt have no tender Sentiment to-
his Fellow Creatures, who does not
o ſee it eſtabliſhed. The Interrup-
it is always look'd upon as one of
dgments of Heaven, ſent to puniſh
de or Infidelity of Nations. Tho'
n Number of Individuals only fall
Sword, the whole Community ſuf-
the Loſs of its Members, the Dimi-
of its Wealth, and, without Suc-
the Ruin of its Reputation.

ny *War*, whatever be the real Mo-
the madding Princes, the Procure-
f a good and ſolid *Peace* is always
tence. Even the *French* King, while
ming at an Influence over all other
Powers, and with that View ſetting
ghbouring Rulers at Variance with
her, declares, in ſolemn Mockery
Almighty, that in the Murder of
he purſues only the Safety of
d.

Affectation of a pacifick Appear-
o' it ſhews the Hypocriſy of him
ars it, is, however, a Proof of the
he cannot but acknowledge in the
oppoſite to his own. No Prince,
the moſt ſanguine and cruel Diſpo-
ver took to himſelf the Title of
Murderer, and Incendiary.

s the World is circumſtanced, Men
dge of one another by their Ac-
ot by their Profeſſions. While we
im of *France* is to embroil all the Nations of *Europe*, that ſhe may extend her Power and Dominion upon the general Weakneſs, our Aim ſhould be to traverſe and obſtruct her manifeſt Scheme, and above all, to prevent her ſecuring, by a *Peace*, the Encroachments ſhe has made during the *War*, and preſerving the Advantages that have ariſen to her thro' the Want of perfect Union among her Neighbours. Therefore, how deſirable ſoever Peace may be, it cannot be expedient to embrace it under all Circumſtances, while we have ſo much to fear from the Negotiation and Conſequence of it.

How we came into the War with *France* is not now the Queſtion. Since we are at War with her, we cannot expect, that, for the Sake of Peace, ſhe will complaiſantly give us up any Points that we have it not in our Power to demand. If we had no Proſpect, indeed, of riſing in our Demands, our Situation would be deſperate, and we muſt be oblig'd to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as the Victor would impoſe on us. But that does not ſeem to be our Caſe at preſent: Affairs are brought to ſuch a Criſis, that we may reaſonably hope, at leaſt, to ſee the Scale turn in our Favour. Tho' we cannot yet *boaſt*, we have now ſome Reaſon to *brave*; and the Iſſue, let the worſt befal, cannot be ſo fatal to us, as, ſuppoſing the beſt on our Side, it may be to the *French* Monarch. I ſpeak of the Affairs of *Europe* only, without regard to *Cape Breton*, which we ſhould not ſo much as ſuffer to be brought in Queſtion. The very Mention of reſtoring it ſhould be ſufficient Motive for a *Britiſh* Miniſter to break off all Conferences, the Matters to be treated off being rather the Affairs of our Allies than our own.

For with regard to ourſelves, as a Maritime Power, we have not the worſt of the War, tho' far from having ſo much the beſt as the Superiority of our Fleets, and the Advantage of our Situation, might have given us. It is ſufficient however, in the preſent Caſe, that our new Acquiſition has no Connexion with any of the Affairs of *Europe*, and that we are able to keep it, let what will become of *Flanders* or *Lombardy*: There can be no Reaſon, therefore, for ſubmitting to have this Claim diſputed in Conjunction with any other.

And as to the Affairs of *Europe*, wherein we have acted as the Pay-maſter Allies, and born the chief Burden, *not* for our own Benefit, if any Thing ſolid was at firſt deſigned by our engaging ſo far, we are now to conſider whether the End of thoſe Engagements has been anſwered, and, if not, whether we have now a better Proſpect of accompliſhing our Purpoſe than we have hitherto had.

The End we profess'd was to humble *France*, and reduce her to a Necessity of living upon equitable Terms with her Neighbours. Has this been yet done? Let us look into the *Netherlands* and consider. Not only the whole *Dutch* Barrier, but all the Remains of the Succession of *Burgundy*, except *Luxemburgh* and *Limburgh*, are torn away from the House of *Austria*. Is there a better Prospect now of doing it? Let us look on the Side of *Italy* and be satisfied. All the Troops of the House of *Bourbon* are flying before our Allies, who threaten an Invasion in *France* itself, and seem in a Condition to make good their Words.

An Invasion of *Provence* or *Dauphiny*, or both together, would distress *France* beyond what can suddenly be imagined. And how much might be added to this Distress by a Descent at the same Time on the Side of the Ocean, in the Bay of *Biscay*, or the *English* Channel? Her Forces, numerous as they are, must be broken into so many Divisions, and those at such a Distance from each other, that it is hardly possible to fail of the great Purpose, which has now been the Object of three tedious and bloody Wars. What could an Army on this Side the *Meuse* do to support one on the other Side the *Rhone*, or this do for the Assistance of that in case of a Misfortune? What could either contribute to ward off a Descent from the Sea, at the Distance of 2, 3, or 400 Miles, while a Fleet was still hovering on the Coast to remove the Invaders upon the first Appearance of a powerful Opposition, and land them again in some other Part that was unprovided? This would be, in Fact, *making War upon France*, instead of exhausting our whole Strength merely to be covered from Hostilities.

And from such a War as this, carried on but a short Time only, might we not expect a safe and honourable Peace, of which we at present can have scarce any flattering Hopes? Having done so much, therefore, let us take this farther Chance before we give up all the Fruits of our Labours, this being the only Chance we can ever have of bringing to Reason that insolent Power. *France* knows too well her own Interest, and in particular the Benefits resulting from Commerce and Manufactures, to suffer an Enemy long to remain in her best Provinces, the Seats of both, for the Sake of her *Glory*, how much Use soever she may make of that Word while she continues unmolested. *Marseilles* is the chief Seat of her Commerce, as *Lyons* is of her Manufactures, and both may soon fall under the Arms that have vanquish'd her Sons in *Italy*.

Upon the Whole, a *late Peace* is better than a *bad* one, and a *sudden Peace*, as Things are now circumstanced, cannot be *good*. We have the Prospect of [illegible] better Terms than we can now [illegible] Confidence even to *beg*. If we [illegible] thing more of *this War*, we had [illegible] have engaged in it: But if we [illegible] a short Time longer, possibly it may [illegible] Means of our avoiding *another* for [illegible] Years yet to come, and of enjoying [illegible] with our *Peace*, that which is the only [illegible] fort in it, *Prosperity*.

Sequel of the LETTER *in our last, concerning our* AMERICAN PLANTATIONS, p. 467.)

HAVING enumerated the large [illegible] which the Governors of the [illegible] Colonies in *America* are vested with, [illegible] now consider in what Manner they commonly exercised, and the Purposes which they are made subservient, or to the Intention of their being granted Interest of the Plantations, and the Order, and Quiet of the Inhabitants.

The Governors are, as I observed, power'd to appoint *Judges*, *Justices*, [illegible] and other *Civil* and *Military* Officers; as he is not under any Restraint, [illegible] them at Pleasure; and some of them even assumed a Power, contrary to express Article in their Instructions, pending Gentlemen of the Council filling up those Vacancies with Persons will be passive to their Measures.

They are not impowered by their mission and Instructions to suspend [illegible] ber of the *Council*, or to fill up any Va unless the Number be under 7, and e presly by Death or Absence; never some of them have assumed such P both Instances, without the Concur Opinion of that Board; and if he [illegible] rated in those Measures, he may ma cancies that will reduce them below fill up those Vacancies at his own P consequently, not only subvert his M Nomination, but, in effect, take up self two Parts in three of the L Power; and in regard to their *Council of State*, as well as a Branch Legislature, he may act without R as the *Council* in many Cases will no other Use of than as a *Screen* for tions.

Some of them have likewise ass Power of removing the *Judges* of *preme Court* of Judicature, without vice or Concurrence of the Co without having or assigning any Divers Instances can be produced the Truth of this Assertion; for known, that in one of our Colo *Gentlemen* of fair Characters were Time removed in that Manner

ats in the ſupreme Court of Juſtice; one which had ſet there 10 Years, to the eral Satisfaction of the People, and with eat Honour to himſelf.

A *Chief Juſtice*, whoſe publick or private haracter never has been impeached or re-oached, was alſo removed, without any her Cauſe (as I have heard of) than a otion he made in the Aſſembly, which nded to the Diſcovery of Matters of a inous Nature, and it was incumbent on m to inquire into, in regard to the Station was in, as well as a Member of that ouſe. But I hope it is not true, that the —l was under ſuch Influence, as not ly to adviſe his being ſuſpended, but to ign Reaſons for it that are weak and ab-rd.

Juſtices of the *Peace*, and other *Civil Of-ers*, are frequently removed, without Com-aint of Misbehaviour or Diſability; and om thence we have juſt Grounds to believe e true and only Motives of their Suſpen-on was their diſapproving of publick Mea-res, voting at Elections, or in the Aſſem-y, contrary to the Will and Pleaſure of e *Grand Baſhaw*; or perhaps, to gratify e Pique, or Reſentment, of ſome petty aſhaw or Sycophant.

The arbitrary Meaſures made uſe of in e Removal of Magiſtrates, and eſpecially e Judges of the ſupreme Court of Juſtice, a Matter of the greateſt Concernment to free People, becauſe it may affect even eir *Liberties* and *Properties*. For Gentle-en of Honour, Ability, and Fortune, will cline accepting of Commiſſions, they are nſible will be of ſhort Duration, unleſs eir Conduct and Behaviour be agreeable to e Governor's Purpoſes.

These Proceedings are the more remark-ble, becauſe the Crown has diveſted itſelf the Power, ever ſince the Revolution, of ſpending the *Judges* of the Courts of *King's-ench*, *Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*; and all any Baſhaw abroad dare to aſſume, ith Impunity, a Power, which his Royal after, as well as his Predeceſſors, have d the Goodneſs to give up, for the Satis-ction of his People, and the impartial dminiſtration of Juſtice?

The Power of appointing and ſuſpending e Officers of the *Militia* has likewiſe been ade uſe of in the ſame Manner, to pro-ote private Purpoſes, or to gratify Syco-hants, and low dirty Tools; by which eans the *Military* as well as the *Civil* ommiſſions are become ſo contemptible, at few Perſons of Character, who are pable of exerciſing them, will now accept ſuch Commiſſions; and the Militia, for ant of a proper Regulation and Diſcipline, in a Manner become uſeleſs and unfit for rvice.

There are likewiſe juſt Grounds of Suſpicion, that the Power of *Chancellor, Ordinary*, and *Sole Judge* for the Probate of Wills, and granting Letters of Adminiſtration, have been made ſubſervient to Purpoſes foreign to the Diſtribution of Juſtice. Thoſe Powers are undoubtedly a great Check and Awe on ſuch Perſons as have any Suits in Chancery, or Diſputes which are to be heard before and determined by the Ordinary. Actions in thoſe Courts are well known to be protracted according to the Behaviour of the Parties concerned; and the frequent Appeals to the King in Council, manifeſt, that their Determinations are not always according to the ſtrict Rules of Juſtice and Equity, eſpecially ſince moſt, if not all their Decrees, have been reverſed.

From hence it appears, that the Powers of the *Britiſh* Governors are too extenſive, and not ſufficiently reſtrained: That they have, in Fact, an abſolute Power, or more than any one Man ought to be intruſted with; becauſe they are enabled thereby to harraſs and oppreſs the People. Nor is it ſtrange, that even a weak and a bad Governor is able to procure Votes in the C——t and A———y in his Favour; and even an Addreſs of Thanks to colour unjuſtifiable Meaſures; conſidering the Influence he has, by the Means I have mentioned, over thoſe two Branches of the Legiſlature, and even the Courts of Juſtice. Theſe Inſtances manifeſt the Neceſſity of abridging thoſe Powers, that he may not be able to remove Civil or Military Officers, and more eſpecially the Judges of the ſupreme Courts of Juſtice, merely on his own Will and Pleaſure; and that the Office of *Chancellor* be committed to ſome able Perſon, or put into Commiſſion, ſeparate and independent of the Governor. Nor can we reaſonably expect, that our *American* Colonies ever will be eaſy and flouriſh, unleſs the Inhabitants enjoy the ſame Rights and Privileges they did in their native Country; for no Man's Liberty and Property can be ſafe under their preſent Circumſtances; and I would as ſoon reſide in *Turkey*, or under any deſpotick Government, as in any of our Plantations, under a weak and an arbitrary Governor.

But however unhappy ſome of our Co-panies are in thoſe Reſpects, *B*——— and *J*——, as I have obſerved, have not the ſame Cauſe of Uneaſineſs; no Complaints having been made of the Powers granted to the preſent G———rs of thoſe Iſlands, who are univerſally eſteemed for their *Moderation, benevolent Temper*, and *unſhaken Virtue*. Can it be ſaid that either of thoſe *Honourable Perſons* ever removed any of the Members of the *Council*, contrary to his

In-

Inſtructions, with an Intention to *garble* and render that Board a *Screen* for his Actions? Can it be ſaid that either of thoſe *Hon. Perſons* ever removed at one Time Three Gentlemen of *unblemiſh'd* Characters from the *ſupreme Seat* of Juſtice, without having or aſſigning any Reaſon, and even without the Advice and Conſent of the Council? Can it be ſaid that either of them ever removed a *Chief Juſtice*, for no other Cauſe, than making a Motion in the A——y, which tended to the Diſcovery of Matters of dangerous Conſequence to the Iſland, as well as to Trade and Navigation? Can it be ſaid that either of them ever was concerned in any Scheme or Branch of Trade, directly or indirectly, in Violation of the Oath of a Governor, and the Acts of Trade and Navigation? Can it be ſaid that either of them ever removed any of the Civil or Military Officers, to gratify the Pique or capricious Humour of ſome Favourite; or to influence Elections for *Repreſentatives*, and Votes in the A——y? Can it be ſaid that either of them ever made the Powers veſted in them, as *Chancellor*, or *Ordinary* and *Sole Judge* for the Probate of Wills, and granting of Letters of Adminiſtration, ſubſervient to Purpoſes foreign to the Diſtribution of Juſtice? Can it be ſaid that either of thoſe *Hon. Perſons* ever *deſerted* his Government, and went a *Colonelling*, or on a low ſelfiſh Deſign? No, ſuch an unwarrantable Step, expreſsly contrary to his Inſtructions, would have made ſome Noiſe and Clamour. But, as we have not heard of any exemplary Puniſhment being inflicted for ſo notorious a Miſdemeanour, or even an Enquiry being made into it, we may conclude there was not any Foundation or Colour for ſuch a Suggeſtion.

Weſtminſter Journal, Oct. 11. N° 254.

Of great Mens forming to themſelves a CHARACTER, *and an Inquiry concerning the preſent.*

A Man of great Talents, in what Sphere ſoever he moves, will always form ſome *Character*, which ſhall be peculiarly and properly *his own*. Servile Imitation is the Proof of a narrow Genius, and never can raiſe a Man to any Degree of true Eminence.

Homer, *Pindar*, *Virgil*, and *Horace*, were all great Poets, ſuperior to the reſt in their ſeveral Ages, yet all with different Kinds of Superiority. *Demoſthenes* and *Cicero* were both the firſt Orators of the Times they lived in: But the artful inſinuating Flow of the *Roman*'s Eloquence differ'd much from the awakening Thunder which animated that of the *Greek*. Tho' *Alexander* and *Cæſar* were both military Heroes, yet they appear to have been quite different Men in their Purſuit of the ſame End. *Richlieu* and his Cotemporary Chancellor *Oxenſtiern*, were both Miniſters of great Capacity: But the honeſt Penetration of the *Swede* would be injured by comparing with it the crafty Ambition of the *Frenchman*.

If we look for two great Miniſters of our own Nation, perhaps we ſhall better behold them both living at the ſame Time than one after another in any Time ſince. Queen *Elizabeth* had both her *Cecil* and her *Walſingham*, who equally acquir'd the Reputation of able Miniſters without obſcuring each other or raiſing each other's Envy. The one Management of the Revenue, and the prudent Adminiſtration of Domeſtick Affairs did not interfere with the Art of prying into the Cabinets of foreign Princes, and defeating their Deſigns whilſt yet in Embrio; and they both died with Character that Miniſters ſince have rather deſired than deſerved.

All theſe, and many others, are marked in the Annals of Time as Originals in their ſeveral Ways. There have been Attempts to imitate them all, but without Succeſs. For he that aims at Imitation only, muſt for ever fall ſhort of his Original.

To come down to Objects more immediately in our View: Where ſhall we ſtate find amongſt them a Character? Does any-body pretend to ſay, of our modern Men in Power, that ſuch an one is a Genius for Adm————n? Do we even divide the Palm, and ſay that one Man underſtands well the Interior G————t of the Kingdom, and another her Intereſts with regard to the general Syſtem of *Europe*? Whom do even their Friends and Dependents compare to *Cecil*? Whom to *Walſingham*? Whom in the Ar—y, our young ALEXANDERS only excepted, to *Alexander*, *Caſar* or *Marlborough*? Whom in the Fleet, to *De Ruyter* or a *Blake*? Much leſs whom in any Station, does either good or ill Fame proclaim an Original, and mention him as worthy of a Place in her Temple?

The Fat Knight, Peace to his Aſhes! ſecured to himſelf a Niche proportion'd to his Bulk, and Time will not attempt to replace him for any other. Who denies him Art, his peculiar, proper Art, in Bulk of Cor————n? We own he both knew well how to raiſe, and how to apply N—— n's Money. Our Taxes, our Funds and the preſent Uſe of them, which is not a ſervile Imitation, declare his Genius in pecuniary Matters. Is he not, to this Day, properly called the Father of a Method which till his Time no-body thoroughly underſtood? Did he not center all in himſelf and become the Soul, dull and heavy as

…, of the Admin———n? Did he not …mish Matter to innumerable Pens, and to …ny of them Pay? Was not *Engliſh* Elo…ence, in his Time, improved by his Ac…ſers and Advocates to a very high Degree? …fine, do we not now look upon him to …a Character that will ever bear Diſtinc…on in our Annals?

Let us come down to his Suc——r, and …perceive the characteriſtical Lines ſtill …re ſtrong. With the Ambition of a …aeron, he had not a ſmall Portion of the …ill of *Apollo*. His Deſigns were vaſt, his …ſolution equal to them. The plodding …plication requiſite in Clerkſhip was be…w his Genius, and therefore he did not …e upon him the Care of Accounts: Leav…g that to Men of heavier Parts, he con…ted himſelf with finding other Uſes for …r Money. Our martial Spirit, at leaſt, …had it in View to revive, and was him…f the Hiſtorian of its firſt Operation on …e Continent. To bring *Spain* to equitable …nditions, in regard to Trade, was an Ob…t below his principal Care, and was to be …ly a ſecondary Part of his mighty Syſtem. …at was no leſs than to reduce the Power …*France*, and make *Great Britain*, at leaſt …K——, once more the Arbiter of *Eu…e*. The Deſign we did not diſapprove, …doubted the Practicability of it, and …aded the Means to put it in Execution. …r Men, our Money, our Intereſt, all …re employ'd in a Way that might, at …t, have been prejudicial to our Liberties. …had nothing to truſt to but the Honeſty …our Manager, and of that we had no …at Opinion. His Abilities were out of …Queſtion, ſince they were univerſally …nowledg'd. His Character was bright …ſingular; perhaps not fully underſtood, …always to be diſtinguiſhed.

…n his Time alſo, as in that of the Knight, …e was Subject enough for us Paper Poli…ns. The Watchmen of the State, who …rd not Men, nor Parties, but only their …ntry, were ſtill under Apprehenſions. …y had before dreaded that the Conſtitu… would be craftily undermin'd, and now …trembled leſt it ſhould be violently …thrown. This made them not at all diſ…ſed at the Thoughts of another Change. …o ſingle Man was able to bring this …t. But Weight, of whatſoever it con… will prevail againſt Spirit and Acti… He was driven from before the …—e, and the Aſſociates placed them…, like a ſtrong Bulwark, to prevent …returning. Once he outwitted, and …got by them: But again, with their …d Force, they cauſed him to recede. …many Heads got reſtored inſtead of …ne, and by their various Councils …B——n hath ſince been guided,

But who can now find Parallels, I will not ſay to *Cecil* and *Walſingham*, but even to *W———* and *C———*? Who can ſhew us the diſtinguiſhing Marks of our preſent Set of M———rs? Let us enquire after them, if peradventure any ſuch Thing can be found.

A Is it Dexterity in Expedients for raiſing Money at the leaſt Expence?——That, the three Millions laſt Year, procured for only a few hundred Thouſands extraordinary, when a much more frugal Scheme was offered by an Hon. Gentleman, will beſt diſcover.

Is it deep Penetration, and univerſal Intelligence?—For this I appeal to the late B Rebellion, ſlighted at firſt, and treated only as a Hunting-Match, till the Danger became real and imminent. For this I alſo appeal to their early Knowledge of the Duke *d'Anville*'s Deſtination, and of the ſeveral Enterprizes formed and carried on by the Enemy in *Flanders*. For this, again, I call upon our true Knowledge of the real C Diſpoſition of the Prince of *Aſturias*, now King of *Spain*, that with ſuch Exultation we received the News of his Father's Death, and ſent our Miniſter as it were only for a Meſſenger, to fetch home an already concluded Treaty.

Is it Care for the Protection of our Trade?—Some Part of this Queſtion, I preſume, will be put upon Com———e D *L*— to anſwer at his Return from *America*. For the reſt, I would leave the Merchants to ſatisfy one another.

Is it Succeſs in their Negociations?——Bear Witneſs, O *Holland!* how thy Governors are brought heartily into the War. Let us call upon *Saxony* for the long-ſpun never-ended Subſidy Treaty for engaging a E Number of her Troops. Let *Bavaria* tell how ſhe was perſuaded, after having accepted the Treaty which *Saxony* had refuſed, to ſend away her Troops, in conſequence of it, Time enough to lend their Aſſiſtance in the Campaign. Let the March of the *Ruſſians*, at our Perſuaſion, be a farther Teſtimony of the ſame Truth; and alſo the Readineſs wherewith the young F King of *Denmark* broke off from his Father's Engagements with *France*, and the Cordiality of his new Friendſhip to *Great Britain*.

Is it perſonal Courage, and unſhaken Reſolution?——Let us appeal to their Conduct at the Approach of the Rebels, and during the Apprehenſions of an Invaſion in G *South Britain*.

Is it Eloquence, more powerful, more pathetick, more convincing, than any of their Anceſtors?——This will be beſt found by ſuch Compariſon as is in every Man's Power to make, and eſpecially by com-

paring

paring a late *facred* Sp—ch with one formerly ſpoken on a like Occaſion. I would alſo recommend, as excellent Specimens, a Collation of ſome of the Speeches of *W——m P——y*, Eſq; with thoſe of the R—t H——ble the E—l of *B——*, and ſome of Mr. *P-t*'s with thoſe of the freſheſt Date made by the P— M——r G——l.

Is it frugal Management of the Nation's Wealth?—The additional hundred Thouſands, over and above former Grants, to our two good Allies, ſpeak ſufficiently in this Matter. To which we may add, as another extraordinary Inſtance, the taking upon the Eſtabliſhment ſeveral Regiments raiſed at private Expence, when the publick Credit was at a lower Ebb than ever before in the Memory of Man.

Is it ſteady Perſeverance in a Purpoſe once taken?—Let the humbling of *France* by agreeing to a Congreſs, at the only Time that we have had an Opportunity of doing it by our Arms, declare their Steadineſs to this great Object of the preſent and two former Wars.

Is it Expedition in the Improvement of Occaſions?—Let the Fleet timely ſent to *North America*, in order to aſſiſt the *New England* People in the Conqueſt of *Canada*, ſhew forth the Praiſes of our great Men on that Account.

Is it Magnanimity and Generoſity?—For this we appeal to all their Actions.

O yes! If any one can make Addition to this Catalogue of Queſtions, or give a better Anſwer than is here given to either of thoſe already put, in order to point out the characteriſtical Virtues and Efforts of Genius in our preſent Sages, let him forthwith make publick his Diſcovery, for the Information of Mankind, and the Glory of the preſent Ad——n.

From the Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 16, *and* 17.

The Advantages to Great Britain, *from our Settlements in* America, *particularly the Provinces of the* Maſſachuſets Bay, Connecticut, *and* New Hampſhire.

THE natural Produce of theſe Governments are Maſts, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Rohn, Ship-Timber, Plank, Board, Staves, and moſt other Timber for various Uſes, as Ship-building, &c. Furs, Oil, Whale-Fins, Cod Fiſh, &c. wherewith they ſupply *Great Britain*, our Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, *Portugal* and *Italy*, and, till the War, *Spain*.

Pitch and Tar was formerly purchaſed of the *Swedes* with Money; coſt in *London* 60 *per* Barrel, ſince ſold for 5*l*. *per* Barrel, on a Medium under 10, ſince it was manufactur'd in *America*.

Upwards of 200 Ships have [illegible] one Year with another for the [illegible] Years before the *French* War, [illegible] loaded with Maſts, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Oil, Whale-Fins, Logwood, &c. for *Great Britain*; others for [illegible] *Carolina*, *Weſt-Indies*; and from [illegible] freighted with Tobacco, Rice, Sugar, all in Return for Woollen, and other [illegible] Manufactures. Over and above the Ships employed, as aforeſaid, upwards 1000 Sloops, Schooners, and other Veſſels are built and employed in the Whale Cod Fiſhery, *Weſt-India* and *Bay* Trade, *New York*, *Philadelphia*, *Virginia*, *Carolina* and other Coaſting Trade; the Maſts of which, ſaving the Timber, are [illegible] manufactured in *Great Britain*.

Logwood, that coſt in *London* 4*l*. Ton before *New England* imported it, has been ſince ſold on a Medium for 8*l*. Ton; no ſmall Advantage to the Woollen Goods: And till the Whale Fiſhery in *New England*, Oil and Whale Fins were purchaſed of the *Dutch* at an exceſſive Price, ſince ſold at very eaſy Rate.

The Sugar Colonies are ſupplied with all Sorts of Lumber for building Houſes, Mills and Sugar Works; Staves for their Caſks; Barrel-Pork and Beef, Refuſe Cod, Ling, Mackarel, and many other Sorts, pickled Fiſh for their Negroes, with which they feed them for leſs than half the Expence they could, if fed with Proviſions from *England* or *Ireland*; a great Advantage to the Iſlanders, eventually to *Great Britain*, which good Part centers.

Portugal and *Italy* they ſupply with Fiſh, the Produce thereof remitted in Gold, Bills of Exchange, &c. to *Great Britain*, in Return for Woollen, and other *Britiſh* Manufactures. His Majeſty's Navy they furniſh with many Seamen, the Whale and Cod Fiſhery, their *Weſt India*, and other Navigation, being a fine Nurſery for Sailors, and is a vaſt Addition to the Naval Strength of *Great Britain*.

Theſe are ſome of the Benefits *Great Britain* hath received from the *New England* Settlements in their Infancy, amidſt Infinity of Hardſhips thoſe Colonies have ſuſtained by long expenſive Wars with the *Indians*, Natives, and Eaſterns; five expenſive Expeditions againſt *Nova Scotia* or *Canada*, to this Day greatly felt by the *Maſſachuſets* Government, ever zealous for his Majeſty's Honour, and the Intereſt of his *Britiſh* Subjects.

To mention an Inſtance or two, beſides the preceding; their Aſſiſtance to the *India* Iſlands at *Jamaica*, when threatned 1703; their generous Contributions to [illegible] *viz.* 1705; and Supply to *Carolina* with Arms, &c. when at War with the [illegible] *Indians*.

…lliant; and in 1739, the great Alacrity in …ising Men for the *West India* Expedition, …der my Lord *Cathcart*, when, out of …000 Men that went, not above 20 Of…cers and Men lived to return; and several …ompanies more were raised, but dismissed …r want of Commissions; their immediate …elief to his Majesty's Fort at *Annapolis*, A …hen besieged by the *French* and *Indians*; …nstant Supplies to that Garison, of Ships, …en, and Stores: To which, give me …ave to add, the Conquest of *Cape Bre…*; all Manner of Business being laid …de in *New England*, every Man lent his …ssistance to reduce that important Island …the Subjection of King *George*; Men of …rtune inlisted as common Soldiers; others, B …hose Pay was insufficient to support their …milies, were generously supplied by the …ntribution of their Townsmen. Such …s the universal Spirit of the three Go…nments; and happy it was for them, …ppy for their Country, and happy for …eat Britain; for it may be truly said of …e Breton, that very Conquest is worth C … Expence of the *French* War, consider… its Situation, being in Lat. 46, North …ut; 700 Leagues Distance from *Eng…d*; about 50 Leagues Distance from our …nd *Newfoundland* Fishery; and 30 from … Isle of *Sable-Banks*, where most of our …w England Fishery is taken; about 600 …gues from our *West India* Islands; about D … from *Virginia*, *Carolina*, *Philadelphia*, … *New York*; and about 180 from *New …land*; and is within 100 Leagues of the …urn of all the Trade from *British Ame…* (*Hudson's Bay* only excepted.) In fine, …near the Center of the *British* Domini… has fine Bays and Harbours for his …esty's Ships to anchor in, and is ex…ely convenient to make up Convoys E … the *West Indies* and *North America*; …st manifest Security to all our Navi… in those Seas.

…o mention but one Instance more of …Obedience and Zeal of *New England*, …eir Readiness to embark in the present …ded Expedition against *Canada*; for as … as his Majesty signified his Royal In… F …n of an Expedition against it, (and …e they heard the Report of the Com…e of his Majesty's Council, for the …ent of the Money disbursed for the …Expedition against *Cape Breton*) the …chusets Government made ample Pro…, and that with the utmost Chearful… for 3000 Men; when these are join'd …is Majesty's Forces from *England*, and G … of the other Northern Colonies, we …easonably hope the Reduction of *Ca…* …o the Obedience of the *British* Crown. … Conquest must be desired by every

October, 1746.

Well-wisher to *Great Britain*; such a Conquest as will secure to his Majesty all his Colonies in *America*, and encourage the Settlement of the Eastern Country, almost deserted by an *Indian* War; for the *Indians* must leave the Country, or submit to King *George*. The Conquest of *Canada* will also secure the Fur Trade, increase our Navigation, root out our Enemies the *French*, enable us to people *Nova Scotia*, and improve our Eastern Land, reputed for its Richness of Soil the best in the World for raising Hemp, that, with a proper Bounty, in few Years, might be sufficient to supply *Great Britain*, consequently, keep a large Sum of Money from going to Foreign Nations for that Commodity; increase the Export of Woollen and other *British* Manufactures; employ our Ships, and improve the most valuable Branches of the *English* Trade, as may appear by the Encouragement or Bounty on Pitch and Tar. These are some of the many Benefits that will most naturally accrue to the *English* Nation from the Conquest of *Canada*, and very great and good they are.

Let us then encourage that old *English* Spirit, so conspicuous in our *New England* Settlements; let us, by every Method we can, promote their Prosperity; it's our Interest to do it, and but a just Reward for their great and heroick Services: Even Envy itself must own they deserve the Reward of their Mother-Country; and there can be none so stupidly wicked, as to do any Thing to discourage the Northern Colonies, but such as are Enemies to *Great Britain*. On the contrary, every Well-wisher to the *English* Nation will do his utmost to reward the great Services of the Colonies, by reviving their declining Trade, now in danger of sinking; for without some extraordinary Support from the Crown, those Colonies will be incapable of doing such future Services. To the Plantations we are obliged for our vast Fleets and Merchant Ships; 'tis their Produce has enabled us to support our Trade in *Europe*; brought the Balance of some Countries in our Favour that were once against us; and it is by them we must expect to maintain a Figure in the Commercial World: Wherefore *Great Britain* (and all that wish well to her) must, and will rejoice in the Prosperity of her Colonies; for as they increase, the Advantage of the Nation will increase: and if they are diminished, the *British* Strength is diminished also.

Westminster Journal, Oct. 18. N° 255.

Some THOUGHTS *on the last* BATTLE *of* LILLE, *and that the Advantage gain'd by*

by the French, *in* Flanders, *are owing to the Superiority of their Artillery.*

I REMEMBER a Story of a Country Fellow, who, not being able to procure a Godfather to his Son, went to Church himself, and offer'd to ſtand in his own Perſon. The Curate anſwer'd him poſitively, A that 'it could not be permitted, becauſe 'it was *againſt the Canons of the Church.*' *Hodge*, who had no Idea of any other Sort of *Canons* than thoſe that were found ſo fatal at *Fontenoy* and *Liege*, replied with great Simplicity, that 'truly he did not ſee any *Cannons* there.'

The Countryman's Blunder about the Senſe of a *Word*, how much ſoever it might B be laugh'd at by the Prigs who heard it, was infinitely more excuſable than a Miſtake in *Things* of vaſt Importance, which ought to be well underſtood by thoſe who meddle in them. And, as acting againſt the *Cannons of an Army* is much more dangerous to the Body, whatever it may be to the Soul, than acting againſt the *Canons of* C *the Church*, I think it ſhould be more immediately the Object of a Soldier's Conſideration. When the Allies therefore ventured to re-croſs the *Maeſe*, after their Retreat by *Namur*, and for ſome Weeks together dar'd the *French* to a Battle, I wonder there was no Man of Weight among them who took Notice, that all this While they were going *againſt the Cannons of the* D French. If ſome one leading Perſon had begun to heſitate at this Remark, 'tis a Chance but ſome other had proceeded farther, and looking about among themſelves, obſerved with my Countryman, that he *could ſee no Cannons there*, or next to none, in Compariſon with what they had heard of among the Enemy.

E And when theſe two Remarks had been well attended to, and the Experience of *Fontenoy* had been placed in full View, and it had, moreover, been obſerved, that it was now too late to think of ſaving *Namur*, I believe we might venture to conjecture farther, that either the Cannon of *Maeſtricht*, if no other could be then got, would immediately have been brought to the Army, F or the Army would have been encamped under that, as it ſtands mounted upon the Bulwarks, till a proper Train could be provided. This, I preſume, would have been *prudent*, at leaſt, tho' it might not have deſerved the Epithet of *heroical*, Conduct.

What was the exact Quantity of Artil- G lery in either the Allied or *French* Army, I do not pretend to be informed: But if common Fame may at all be relied on, the former was greatly inferior to the latter. And three ſucceſſive Campaigns had ſet this Leſſon eſtabliſhed beyond all Diſpute, that the *French* depend more upon their great Guns, and their Dexterity in ſerving them, than upon the Courage and Weight of their Men. For to what did they owe their laſt Year's Victory, and the Conqueſt of more Towns in three Campaigns, than the immortal *Marlborough*, with much greater Expence of Blood, ſubdued in nine, but to the Superiority of their Train, and the Skill of their Engineers?

Now this being an acknowledg'd Truth, how ſtrange is it, ſince we muſt fight with theſe Cocks upon their own Dunghil, that we do not take Care to be armed equally with them, in that Way from which they derive their whole Advantage? To continue the Idea of Cock-fighting, is it not three to one always againſt us, let our Courage be ever ſo great, if we will venture in the Pit againſt them without our Gaffles, or with our Gaffles ſo diſpoſed as not to do half the Miſchief as theirs? It is impoſſible to think that our M——y after all that has been ſaid againſt them ſhould deſign to have us beaten: Otherwiſe, would there not be great Room to ſuſpect that they have ſometimes play'd Booty?

The Courage of our Men is indiſputable, and has never been found to fail in all the ſevere Trials it has been put to. The *Hanoverians* have given two Inſtances that they can fight, and bravely too, notwithſtanding the Reproach they brought upon themſelves at *Dettingen*. Even the *Dutch* at laſt, convince us, that, when their Leaders are poſitive, they can behave like the Poſterity of thoſe Men, who erected out of the Mud, in Oppoſition to the moſt potent Prince in *Europe*, a Commonwealth that hath ſince been the Wonder of its Neighbours. But what has all this to be aſſied, when put to the Proof of, *periſh* 100 *Pieces of Cannon* *? Only to make us regret the Lives of Men who bravely ſtood a Danger which they compared to the *Opening of Hell* †, and ſold as dearly as they could that Blood, which, we have Reaſon to think, was ſacrificed to the Want of Artillery.

It is but a Fortnight ago that I gave my Sentiments concerning the preſent Scheme of a Pacification, (ſee p. 517.) when I own'd that the Continuance of the War a little longer, as Things then appeared, was in my Opinion more eligible than immediately to accept ſuch a Peace as *France*

* *See the Words of the* London Gazette Extraordinary, *p.* 509. † *A Letter from a* Dutch *Officer, concerning this Action, repreſents it in this Light.*

er great Goodneſs, might think proper to grant us. But I preſumed it was always underſtood, that in the Purſuit of any Purpoſe the moſt probable Means of ſucceeding ſhould certainly be choſen. That Battles are to be won by the Superiority of Cannon, is, I think, ſufficiently evident; and the natural Conſequence ſeems to be, that they ſhould not be attempted againſt too great Inequality of theſe deciſive Engines. I may not talk like a military Man; but I dare appeal to Men of plain Reaſon in this Particular. If ſomething like equal Terms could not be ſecured before an Engagement was riſk'd, why did our Army again come in the Way of it after *Namur* could be no longer protected?

Maeſtricht, it may be ſaid, was in Danger.——Perhaps ſo, if the *French* could at laſt reſolve, for Want of other Employment, to attack the *Dutch* in their antient Frontier, after having ſo long ſooth'd them to the Loſs of all their modern. But this, by what I can underſtand, does not hitherto appear. If it does, why, if we were to protect *Maeſtricht*, ought not *Maeſtricht*, or the Maſters of it, to have taken Care effectually to ſtrengthen our Hands? To ſend a ſufficient Train from *England* is perhaps impracticable, becauſe the Expence to us muſt be ſo much greater than to the *French*, that they might be always able to overmatch us at leſs Coſt. But from *Holland* I judge, by a ſimple Inſpection of the Maps, it might be done as cheap to the preſent Seat of War, as from *France* itſelf: And why it was not, I muſt at preſent think aſtoniſhing.

But it may be, after all, that we ſhould wonder at nothing from an Army that two Years ago marched to beſiege *Liſle* without Artillery; and, in which, as if it was deſtin'd to act only on the Defenſive, and not be able to do that effectually, I have heard there has been ſcarce any Battering Cannon ſince the War begun in *Flanders*.

Should any Man, from better Knowledge, be able to contradict me in this Reſpect, and ſhew that we had a good Train, well provided and ſerved. I muſt certainly be obliged to give up the Point. But I had rather ſtill have Reaſon to find Fault with the Direction of our Operations, than to acknowledge a Truth that muſt be ſo diſgraceful to our Arms. For if we had Cannon to face the *French*, and came ſo near them in Number of Men as we have been given to underſtand, certainly a Defeat from Frenchmen muſt prove at laſt that they are brown beſt Soldiers than the *Engliſh* and their Allies: Which is proving ſo much, that I will venture to declare, in the Name of my Countrymen, it will never be admitted in *England*.

If it be impracticable for the Allies, by any Means, to bring into the Field ſo much of this Kind of Strength as the *French*, my grand Argument, which I have ſo often inculcated, will be confirmed beyond all Power of Contradiction, *viz. That we, who are a Maritime Power, have no Buſineſs at all to become Actors in a War on the Continent*. There ſeems to be a more ruinous *Fatality* in this, than there was in not taking the maſk'd Battery at *Fontenoy*.

I can think of but two Things which there is any Poſſibility of objecting againſt what has been advanced. One is, that the Affair of *Liege* not being a general Battle, but only an Action between the Right Wing of the *French*, and the Left of the Allies, it cannot properly be called a Trial of Strength between the two Armies: The other, that even allowing it to have been ſuch a Trial, it does not appear, upon the Compariſon of Accounts, that the Advantage gained by the Enemy, and loſt by us, was ſo conſiderable as ſome People would repreſent it.

The *Gazette Extraordinary*, I muſt own, leaves it doubtful, whether *that may be called a Battle, where two Thirds of our Army were not engaged*. (See p. 509.) But where the Effect is deciſive to both Armies, I muſt again own, according to my Idea of that Word, I can ſee no Reaſon to alter it for any other; and that it was ſo here does not ſeem to be diſputed. Does it appear clearly, that the Allies had it not in their Power to have made the Action more general, or to have better ſupported their left Wing, if they had been ſo inclined, or had foreſeen any good Effect from ſo doing? If this does not appear, will it not follow, that the confederate Generals, from the Trial they had, ſaw it would be to no Purpoſe to ſacrifice more Men againſt ſuch a murderous Train of Artillery, in the Mouth of which there was no Probability, that Numbers, Courage, or Skill, ſhould prevail? It was better, therefore, to drop the Diſpute, than to continue it with farther Diſadvantage.

With regard to the ſecond Point, That the *French* ſuffered greatly, as well as we, is not to be wondered at. But to what muſt we attribute this? I preſume, to the Circumſtance of our Troops being covered in Villages, to the Fire from which the Enemies, as Aſſailants, muſt be for ſome Time expoſed. That the *French* prevailed at laſt, in ſpite of ſuch gallant Reſiſtance, with that advantageous Circumſtance, is a farther Proof indeed in favour of *French* Cannon, but not that we have any Thing to boaſt of, except the Bravery of our Men. Our Army, it ſeems, was under a Neceſſity of paſſing the *Jaar* and the *Maeſe*, which they accompliſhed. The *French* and

Spaniards did the ſame when they paſſed the *Po*, and fought the Battle of *Rotto-freddo*, (ſee p. 398) which made them for ſome Time pretend to the Victory: But will any Man now admit the Juſtice of their Pretenſions, when they ſee that the Conſequence of that Battle is the entire Evacuation of *Italy*?

Upon the Whole: The Circumſtances of the Battle of *Liege*, like thoſe at *Fontenoy*, are doubtleſs ſuch as do more Honour to the vanquiſhed than to the victorious Army, with reſpect to the Courage and Ardour of the Troops: For ſeldom has it been ſeen, that Men would ſtand ſo long under ſuch Diſadvantages as to have whole Battalions cut in Pieces. But both theſe Actions, at the ſame Time, unite to demonſtrate, that the *French*, knowing the Goodneſs of our Troops, and the Badneſs in general of their own, will not, in future Conteſts with us, depend on the Strength and Weight of Men and Horſes, or the Smartneſs of Fire from their Muſquetry, which have often failed them; but on the Strength and Weight of Cannon, Powder, and Ball, and the Skill and Activity of their Engineers, which have generally won them Succeſs. If ever we hope, therefore, to prevail againſt them in the Field, it muſt be by making ourſelves equal to them in *Artillery*.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

UPON peruſing your *Magazine* for *July* laſt, I obſerved a Miſtake in the Letter I had ſent you, which, I ſuppoſe, was owing to the Copier's taking the Figure 8 for the Figure 6.——As no Argument in that Letter was in the leaſt affected by this Miſtake, I did not think it worth while to have it corrected; but by mere Accident I took up lately, at a Bookſeller's Shop, the *Gentleman's Magazine* for *September*, and happened to caſt my Eye upon that Part of it, wherein he takes Occaſion, from this Miſtake, to exult over my Letter, as if the whole Reaſoning in it had been deduced from this Miſtake.——Every one who knew the Fact, certainly ſuppoſed, that this was an Error of the Preſs, or of the Perſon that copied for the Preſs; and every one that reads the Letter, if he is not egregiouſly ſtupid, will ſee, that the Argument is not in the leaſt affected by it. ——The Deſign of the Letter, is to ſhew the Injuſtice done by a Colonel to the common Men of his Regiment, when he puts the *Surplus* of the *Twopences*, which are deducted for their Cloathing, into his own Pocket.——What ſignifies it, whether this *Twopence* be deducted out of 8*d*. or out of 6*d*?——If it were deducted out of 6*d*. I ſhall admit, the Hardſhip would be greater upon the poor Soldier; but will this formidable Critick ſay, the Injuſtice would not be the ſame? Or will he ſay, that 6*d*. a Day is more than ſufficient for furniſhing a Man with all the Neceſſaries of Life except Lodging?——As to the Epithets ſo liberally beſtowed by this Author upon my Letter, I deſpiſe them: They are the Productions of his own low Genius, or, perhaps, were ſent him by ſome Colonel's Footman; and I ſhall never deſire to have any Performance of mine applauded by ſuch Creatures; for, I think, King *Charles* was right in not being ſurpriſed, when he was told, that a Clergyman he thought too ſtupid for any Preferment in *England*, had gained the Character of an eminent Preacher in a Dioceſe he was preferred to in *Ireland*: *I do not wonder at that*, ſays the King, *for his Nonſenſe ſuits their Nonſenſe*. You may publiſh this if you think fit. *I am, Yours*,

PHILOSTRATUS.

N. B. From King *Charles*'s Obſervation, mentioned in this Letter, we may gueſs what Sort of People are the Admirers and Purchaſers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Extract of a Letter from Mancheſter, *dated* October *the* 6*th*.

AT preſent this Town is but a rough Place, — Down with the Rump—Down with the *Hanoverians*, Preſbyterians—And down with the K—g, is ſo familiar to us, that we expect it as ſoon as Day-Light is over; though ſome have been ſo impudent as to ſhout it in open Day: But we have had ſome of *Bland*'s Dragoons here near a Fortnight, and now our People begin to be a little quieter. ——*Jacobite*, *Nonjuring*, and even *Popiſh Principles*, are now making a greater Progreſs here than ever, being propagated with equal Induſtry, and Succeſs. The two Rebel Heads are rever'd, and almoſt ador'd, as Trophies of Martyrdom. The Father of one of them, (who is a Nonjuring Biſhop) as he paſſes by them, frequently pulls off his Hat, and looks at them above a Minute, with a ſolemn complacential Smile; ſome ſuppoſe he offers up a Prayer for them, others to them.—His Church daily increaſes, and he is in the higheſt Credit and Intimacy with moſt of our Clergy.

N. B. *We think ourſelves oblig'd in Juſtice to rectify a Miſtake which inadvertently paſs'd in our laſt. It is in the ſecret Hiſtory of* WILLIAM MURRAY, *Eſq*; *p.* 462 E. *where, by an Error in the Pamphlet, from whence it was taken, it is ſaid, that he ſign'd the Order for giving no Quarter to the Duke's Army; whereas that Order was all along ſaid to be ſign'd by Lord* GEORGE MURRAY, *and never by* WILLIAM MURRAY, *Eſq*; *See the Order itſelf, p.* 208, 209.

Laſt

of the Loss of the Dutch Corps, with the two Bavarian Battalions, and two Battalions and seven Squadrons of Austrians, in the Action that passed near Liege, Oct. 11, N. S. (See p. 507.)

Cavalry.—1 Colonel, 4 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 6 Corporals, 2 Trumpeters, 84 Men, killed. Total 103.—1 Brigadier, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 17 Subalterns, 2 Corporals, 2 Trumpeters, 110 Men, wounded. Total 136. 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Corporal, 189 Men, missing. Total 193.

Infantry.—1 Major General, 1 Colonel, 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 9 Subalterns, 8 Serjeants, 513 Men, killed. Total 538.—2 Lieutenant Generals, 1 Brigadier, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 22 Subalterns, 23 Serjeants, 388 Men, wounded. Total 448.—1 Major General, 3 Captains, 9 Serjeants, 426 Men, missing. Total 439.

Total of Horse 432.—Total of Foot 1425. In all 1857 Men.

Artillery.—3 Men, killed. 2 Officers, 3 Men, missing. Total 8.—22 Pieces of Cannon, 5 Haubitzes, 5 Hospital Waggons, lost. Horses.—401, killed.—138, wounded.—107, missing. In all 725.

List of Officers of his Majesty's British Troops Killed, Wounded, Missing and Prisoners, at the late Action, Oct. 11, N. S.

Wolfe's, Lieutenants Rickson and Trollop wounded.

Graham's, Lieut. Col. Montagu and Major Sowle, Prisoners. Captains Rawsthorne, Barno, Desbrisay, and Captain-Lieutenant Hackshaw, kill'd or missing. Capt. Henry Nesbit, dead of his Wounds. Major Ball wounded. Lieutenants Sowle and Sale, and Ensign Talbot, killed or missing. Ensign Nairn, wounded.

Howard's, Capt. Leake and Lieut. Campbell killed or missing. Lieut. Cuthbert and Ensign M'Farlane, wounded.

Douglas's, Major Kendall, wounded and Prisoner; and Lieut. Cruikshanks, wounded.

Sign'd,

Thomas Cockayne, Adjutant-General.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, Missing and Prisoners of his Majesty's British Troops, in the Action near Liege, Oct. 11, N. S.

The Brigade of Dragoons.

Royal North British, Men, kill'd 2, wounded 4. Horses kill'd 1, wounded 6.

Rothes's, Men, wounded 3; and Horses kill'd 6, missing 1, wounded 7.

The Queen's Regiment, Men, wounded 5, missing 1; and Horses wounded 3, missing 4.

Foot Kill'd, Wounded, Missing and Prisoners.

Officers, kill'd 1, wounded 8, missing 8, Prisoners 3.—Serjeants, kill'd or missing 6, wounded 5.—Drums, kill'd or missing 2. —Rank and File, kill'd or missing 235, wounded 66.

A Total of Kill'd, &c. { Dragoons — 16 / Foot — 334. } Total 350

A List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Hanoverian Corps in the Action near Liege, Oct. 11, N. S.

Cavalry.—4 Men *killed.*—7 Men *wounded.* 3 Men *missing.* Total 14.

B *Infantry.*—2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 37 Serjeants, 429 Men, *killed.*—2 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Captains, 7 Subalterns, 26 Serjeants, 132 Men, *wounded.*—2 Majors, 4 Captains, 15 Subalterns, 13 Serjeants, 491 Men, *missing.* Total 1166.

Artillery.—1 Officer, 10 Men, *killed.*—1 Officer, 7 Men, *wounded.*—1 Officer, 36 C Men, *missing.* Total 56.

In all 1256 Men.

Lost 4 Field Pieces. 10 Artillery Carts.

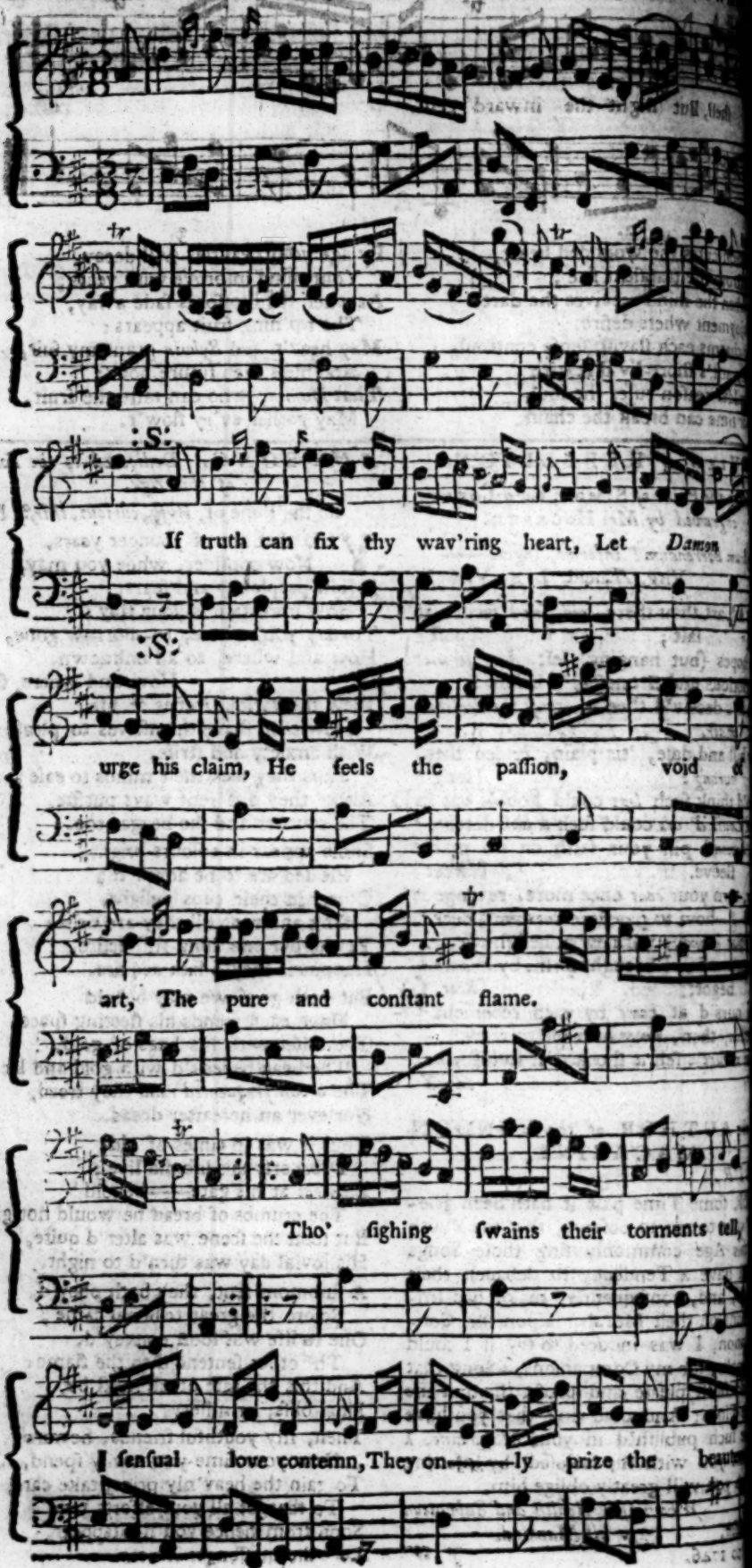
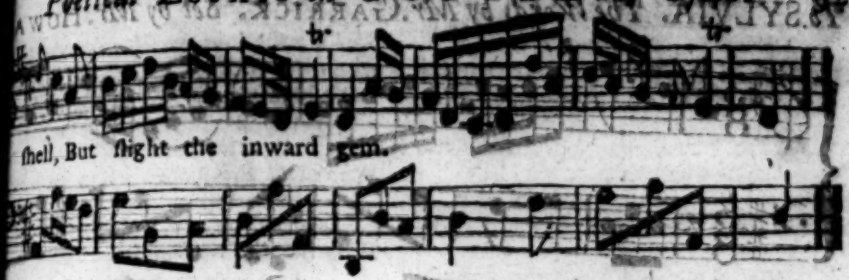
Horses.—49 *killed.*—15 *wounded.*—47 *missing.* Total 111.

Hague, Oct. 17. The following Letter was written by General *Ligonier* to the Earl of *Sandwich* at *Breda*, from the Camp at D *Lesser, Oct.* 12.

My Lord,

FOR fear the Relation, which the *French* may publish of what passed Yesterday, should make too great Impression, I would not, though on a March, miss the Post, in communicating to your Excellency, that Marshal *Saxe* Yesterday attacked our Army E on the Side of the left Wing, where the *Dutch*, after a long Resistance, and after behaving extremely well, were obliged to yield to superior Numbers. Three Villages occupied by eight Battalions, *English*, *Hanoverians*, and *Hessians*, being attacked by fifty-four Battalions of *French*, and after repulsing them twice, were in their Turn F forced to give Way; but the *English* Cavalry had all along the Advantage. I think that, properly speaking, this Affair cannot be called a Battle, for I doubt if the third Part of our Army was engaged. The Cannonading was terrible for about two Hours; I look upon our Loss to be between 4 and 5000, and that of the *French* double G the Number. The Army retired in the best Order that could be. As we suspected the Town of *Liege* to be betrayed to the Enemy, it was impossible for us to remain in our Camp. My Letter is written in great Haste.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

To SYLVIA. *The Words by Mr.* GARRICK. *Set by Mr.* How

2.

tion cures the wounded heart,
troys the tranſient fire;
hen the mind receives the dart,
joyment whets deſire.
charms each ſlaviſh ſenſe controul,
yrant's ſhort-liv'd reign;
nlder reaſon rules the ſoul,
r time can break the chain.

3.

By age your beauties will decay,
Your mind improve with years;
As when the bloſſoms fade away,
The rip'ning fruit appears:
May heav'n and *Sylvia* grant my ſuit;
And bleſs each future hour;
That *Damon*, who can taſte the fruit,
May gather ev'ry flow'r.

VIEW *of* REBELLION.

ing the Print of SIMON, *Lord* LOVAT, *engraved by Mr.* HOGARTH.

rum horrendum! informe, ingens——
Virg. Æneid. L. 3. V. 658.

A! art thou there, *old fox!* ſecure at laſt;
hopes (but hanging) left, for *ſervice* [paſt?
lorious *project* uneſſay'd before?
be's deceiv'd thee——*truſt the deel nae mair.*
hill and dale, 'tis plain, *be* led thee, [long?
wrong:
'd think ſuch *legs* could hobble out ſo
Louis d'ors could ſuch a *look* deceive?
Simon! pin your faith on no man's ſleeve. [ſweet:
, turn your *coat* once more, revenge is
——how to pay deceivers with deceit.
our *memoirs* with ev'ry helliſh *plot*,
ther-church brought forth, by *France* } begot, [*Scot.* }
nurs'd at *home* by each rebellious
llion, then, how horrible to view!
nature's ſelf is ſhock'd at ſeeing *you*.

Z. Z.

he AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

IR,

OR ſome Time paſt it hath been grievous to me to obſerve, that the Youth his Age commonly ſing thoſe Songs h have a Tendency to debauch their ds, and, conſequently, make bad Impions on their Morals. Upon this Conation, I was induced to try if I could make, for my Companions, a Song that ld both pleaſe and profit them at the Time: And obſerving that you have ſuch publiſh'd in your *Magazine*, I nt you with the incloſed, by inſerting h you will greatly oblige him,

Who wiſhes Health and Salvation
don, *to all Mankind.*
20, 1746. *J. W.*

A New SONG. *Dedicated to the Youth of this Age.*

To the Tune of, *Buſy, curious, thirſty Fly.*

YOU that are of younger years,
Now conſider, while you may,
Midſt perplexity and fears,
How uncertain is your ſtay;
To-day you're here, to-morrow gone,
How and where, to all unknown.
How and where, &c.

View the various ſcenes of life,
How men ſtrive themſelves to pleaſe;
With anxiety and ſtrife,
Thus they ſeek their minds to eaſe;
Altho' they diff'rent ways purſue,
The courtier and the beggar too.

Some appear in colours bright,
Pleaſed are to be admir'd;
Others in their cups delight,
Sing and rant till they are tir'd:
Yet all but one thing ſtill deſire,
Happineſs they'd fain acquire.

But with grief we may behold
How each ſpends his fleeting ſpace,
The miſer with his bags of gold,
The beau bedeck'd with gold and lace;
The *broad frequented road* they tread,
Nor ever an hereafter dread.

Thus it was in times of old,
Dives erſt this life did live;
Laz'rus at his gate——behold!
The crumbs of bread he would not give:
But ſoon the ſcene was alter'd quite,
His jovial day was turn'd to night.

A ſummons ſent, they both obey'd,
Before the great tribunal came;
One to life was ſoon convey'd,
Th' other ſentenc'd to the flame:
And this the fate of all muſt be,
Final bliſs, or miſery.

Then, my youthful friends, beware
How your time you vainly ſpend,
To gain the heav'nly prize, take care,
To that let all your efforts tend.
Soon from hence you'll diſappear,
Lo! the meſſenger is near.

A

A PASTORAL ELEGY, *on the Death of a Lady's* CANARY-BIRD.

NOW the grey dawn had ſcarce o'ercome the night,
And o'er the *Welkin* caſt a doubtful light,
The paler ſtars proclaim'd the morn's advance,
And faintly glimmer'd thro' the ſmooth expanſe,
When *Thenot*, ſimple ſwain! with grief oppreſt,
For *Vireo* dead, neglects his balmy reſt,
Flies to the beach, unmindful of his flock,
There lies complaining on the chilling rock,
His tears the ſwellings of the waves encreaſe, [his face.
While grief, with pale concern, imprints
Be huſh'd my ſighs—, [tears, more
Be ſtill ye waves—, ye winds forget to
Let *Echo* ſlumber in the dreary vale,
And *Nature*, ſilent, hear the ſad'ning tale—:
Ah—! no! my ſighs, my fierceſt griefs ariſe—,
Let ceaſeleſs ſorrows overflow my eyes;
Ye winds, the air with hollow murmurs fill,
Let *Echo* ſpread my woes from hill to hill;
With greater eaſe our load of grief we bear,
When other part'ners in our ſorrow ſhare.
Oft, to my eyes his airy form appears,
And oft his voice ſoft warbles in my ears;
His quiv'ring pinions, and his ſwelling throat
Now ſwim before my ſight—: Hark! that's his note!
'Tis fancy all, and now that fancy dies,
Nor joy, nor *Vireo* glads my tearful eyes.
His plumes the beauties of the *king-cup* ſhow, [ſnow;
Mix'd with the whiteneſs of deſcending
His gloſſy wings delightfully unfold,
Like ev'ning clouds beſtreak'd with liquid gold;
Smooth on his breaſt the downy feathers lay,
No down ſo ſmooth, no fleece ſo ſoft as they:
But what avails that eye-enchanting ſtore?
His plumes, his voice, his beauties are no more. [ſtrains,
More ſweet, more various were his pleaſing
Than riſing flow'rs that deck untrodden plains: [ſpring,
More cheering he than breath of infant
He'd ſing ſo ſweet—, how ſweetly wou'd he ſing!
But now, ah ſee! the fav'rite *warbler* dead!
See! down his breaſt now drops the ſpeckled head;
All ſtiff he lies the dampy earth along,
His little boſom ſwells no more with ſong,
No more to melting airs attunes his voice,
To charm the vales, or bid the groves reſoice;

Fled are the joys we felt whene'er he
And ev'ry ſweet that dwelt upon
Ye blithſome *Elves*, (if
pain,)
Who tread the circles of the
Who print the *flattern*'s arm with
blue,
And ſilver drop in cleanly damſel's
Who ride the whirling winds by
ſeen,
And gambol mirthful on the
Where was your boaſted care, when
lay
Devoid of ſtrength, and panting like
Oh! had ye ſav'd that life which
flown, [
No ſighs this breaſt, no tears theſe
It chanc'd, while *Thenot* plain'd
ous caſe,
And many a trickling tear bedew'd
Stretch'd out at length within a
Fatigu'd with moon-light dance, and
ton play,
A *Fairy* ſmall: He turns his liſt'ning
To hear the tale, and pities while he
Himſelf unſeen, his ſlender voice he
And thus, with ſtory meet, the
eas'd.
In vain your ſighs, your tears in
ſhed,
Nor tears, nor ſighs recal the
dead:
Ah! witleſs lad! thou cauſeleſs art a-
Had *Vireo* life deſerv'd, he ſtill had
The fatal cauſe by which the warbler
Wrong doſt thou ween, that doubt
I decide.
One ev'ning mild as fair *Lætitia*
And pour'd melodious ſweetneſs from
tongue,
Silent the wild creation ſtood around,
Intent to hear, and gladden'd with
ſound:
There *Vireo* came, and while his
turn'd
To catch her notes, his heart with
burn'd;
With jealous rage his tender boſom
To hear his ſong ſurpaſs'd, his voice
cell'd; [
No more he cheerful chirps, no more
But droops his languid head, and hangs
wings;
In ſecret pin'd with unſuſpected woes,
And breath'd out life before the morn
Here ceas'd the *Elve*; and now the
day
Along the mountain ſhot a ſlanting ray;
Now *Marian* ſtretch'd her linen o'er
line,
And *Suſan* trudg'd to milk the lowing
The ſwain, reliev'd, forſook the
rock,
And hy'd to ſeek his long-neglected

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 30.

Fort William, Sept. 21.

THERE is an Account from the *Braes* of *Lochaikieg*, that laſt *Thurſday*, about twelve o'Clock, the Pretender's Son embarked on board a *French* Ship of War in the ſame *Loch* in *Moydart*, where he firſt landed, attended by the following Perſons, *viz. Macpherſon* of *Clunie*, with others of his Clan; *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, Dr. *Cameron* his Brother, *Ludowick Cameron* of *Tor-Caſtle*, *Allan Cameron*, and *Macdonald* of *Lochgary*, with many others, whoſe Names were not known. *Macdonald* of *Barriſdale* was ſaid to have gone on board before the Pretender's Son got to the Ships.

To this we ſhall add the following Accounts of this extraordinary Eſcape.

Edinburgh, Sept. 25. 'Tis now confidently aſſured, that the two Men of War mentioned in our laſt, hovered ſome conſiderable Time upon the Coaſt of *Mull* and *Ardnamurchan*; that they were almoſt inclin'd to return without their Errand, having ſcarce been able to get any Intelligence of the young Adventurer; but that having come upon the Coaſt of *Ariſaig*, whither they were directed by the People of *Canna*, they ſhot their Long-Boat, with 12 Men in it; an old Man underſtanding who they were, inform'd them that the Pretender was lurking in a Cave at a ſmall Diſtance, upon which they detain'd the old Man, till they found, as he had told them, the Cheſter, almoſt famiſh'd with Hunger and ſpent with Fatigue; they immediately carried him off, conducted him on-board, hoiſted Sail, and bid a long Farewel to the beloved Country of *Keppoch* and *Lochiel*.

Edinburgh, Oct. 7. By a Letter from *Inverary*, dated *Sept.* 28th, we have Advice, that on the 6th or 7th of that Month four Gentlemen landed from the *French* Ships, and enquired for any one of the Rebel Chiefs; that *Barriſdale* and his Son were accordingly brought to them; they deſir'd Guides to Dr. *Cameron*, and were brought him accordingly; that in the mean Time the Clans *Clanronald*, *Lochgary*, *Keppoch*, the *Barriſdale* and his Son, *Ardſhield*, and other Gentlemen from *Apin*, and ſeveral other Chiefs, with 60 private Men, went on board. The Pretender came on the Shore, in a bad State of Health, dreſt in a Frize Coat, of Black Frieze, a grey Plaid Trouſe, and Felleteg over it, in Company with *Lochiel*, &c. The Ship ſailed on the 20th: They did not land any Force, or commit any Hoſtilities.——The Gentlemen and private Men were ſeen frequently to weep, tho' they boaſted of being back ſoon with an invincible Force.

And by a Cartel Ship which arriv'd at *Plymouth, Oct.* 10, with 242 *Engliſh* Priſoners from *St. Malo's*, we had the following Account, as publiſh'd in the *Gazette* of the 14th Inſt. That the 29th paſt, the Pretender's eldeſt Son, with about 30 of his Followers, landed about 3 Leagues to the Weſtward of *Morlaix*, at *Roſcort*, in the *Happy Privateer* of 30 Guns, and 300 Men, and the *Prince of Conti* Privateer of 22 Guns, and 240 Men, in Company, both which were fitted out for that Service at the Expence of the *French* King from *St. Malo's*. The Pretender's Son, with all his Followers, were very bare of Cloaths. They came round the *Land's End*, and were chaced one Afternoon, but thick Weather coming on ſaved them, otherwiſe they owned they muſt have been taken. [*We ſhall give ſome Account of his Eſcape and Adventures after the Battle of* Culloden, *in our next.*]

WEDNESDAY, *Oct.* 1.

The Governors and Guardians of the Hoſpital for expoſed and deſerted young Children held their Quarterly General Meeting after *Michaelmas*, at the ſaid Hoſpital in *Lamb's Conduit Fields*; and the following Gentleman were then elected Governors and Guardians thereof, viz. Mr. *Robert Atkinſon*, Mr. *Samuel Blackwell*, *Abel Fonnereau*, Eſq; Mr. *Grubb*, ſen. *Joſeph Gulſton*, jun. Eſq; Mr. *Thomas Hanſon*, Sir *Richard Hoar*, Lord-Mayor, *Henry Hoar*, Eſq; Right Hon. the Earl of *Orrery*, *David Polhill*, Eſq; and *George Ruck*, Eſq;

THURSDAY, 9.

This being the Day appointed by his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation for a general Thankſgiving, for the total Suppreſſion of the late unnatural Rebellion, beſides the religious Duties of the Day, the ſame was obſerved with a general Rejoicing, ringing of Bells, firing the Great Guns in the Park and at the *Tower*; and at Night were Bonfires, Fireworks, Illuminations, and all other Demonſtrations of Joy.

MONDAY, 13.

The Court ſat at *St. Margaret's Hill*, according to Adjournment, (ſee p. 476.)

when Sir *James Kinloch*, and *Rory* alias *Roderick M'Culloch* being brought to the Bar, pleaded Guilty to their Indictments for High Treason, and begg'd to be recommended to his Majesty's Mercy. The Grand Jury found Bills against *Andrew Spruell* and *James Buchanan*; and then the Court adjourn'd to the 22d Instant.

TUESDAY, 14.

A Proclamation was issued for summoning the Parliament to meet, and sit for the Dispatch of Business, on *Nov.* 18.

FRIDAY, 17.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when the four following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz. Samuel Mecum*, for Housebreaking; *Robert Radwell* (a Soldier) for Horse-stealing; *Philip Jewell* (a Youth of 10 Years of Age) for stealing a Silver Tankard and Cup out of a Silversmith's Shop, and *Robert Fitzgerald* for uttering and publishing a forg'd Bill of Exchange for 21*l.* 15*s.*

Katherine Robinson and *George Taylor* were tried and found Guilty of a Conspiracy and Misdemeanor, the said *Robinson* procuring *Taylor* to personate a Tradesman in *Newgate-street*, and so to marry her, that after his Death she might administer as his Widow. The Woman was sentenced to be imprisoned in *Newgate* for two Years, and find two Securities for her good Behaviour for two Years afterwards; and to pay a Fine of 5 Marks: And the Man to be imprison'd for six Months in the *Poultry-Compter*, and to find Securities for his good Behaviour for one Year afterwards; and to pay a Fine of 1 Mark.

SATURDAY, 18.

The following Rebels were this Day executed at *Gallowhill* near *Carlisle*, according to their Sentence, *viz. Thomas Kappoch*, the pretended Bishop; *John Henderson*; *John M'Naughton*, who murdered Col. *Gardner*; *James Brand*; *Donald M'Donald*, of *Kenloch Moidart*; *Donald M'Donald*, of *Teindrish*; *Francis Buchanan*, of *Arnprior*; *Hugh Cameron*, and *Edward Roper*.

TUESDAY, 21

This Day Quarter-Master *Harvey*, *John Rochotham*, *Philip Hunt*, *Valentine Holt*, *Alex. Anderson*, *Michael Dillard* and *Peter Taylor*, were executed at *Brampton* near *Carlisle*, pursuant to their Sentence, for High Treason. (See the Trials, p. 477, 485.)

From the London Gazette.

Plymouth, Oct. 21. His Majesty's Ship the *Nottingham* has brought in hither the *Mars*, a *French* Man of War of 64 Guns and 550 Men, which she met with off *Cape Clear*, and took, after an Engagement of two Hours, wherein the *Nottingham* lost but three or four Men, and the *Mars* 40. This Ship was parted from the Duke d'*Aumale*'s Squadron by a violent Storm off the Island of *Sable*, about six Weeks since. The Prisoners report, that the said Squadron was extremely sickly, and had lost great Numbers of Men in their Passage.

The Trial of Major-General *Oglethorpe*, which began, *Sept.* 29, at the *Horse Guards*, ended on the 7th Instant: And about this Time the Report being made to his Majesty, he was graciously pleased to confirm the Sentence, whereby the said General was honourably acquitted.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

The Court Martial at *Deptford* pronounced Sentence against Admiral *Mathews*, whereby he was declared incapable of serving in the Royal Navy for the future. (See his Answer to the Charge, p. 509—512.) The Court was compos'd of the following Persons, *viz.* Rear-Admirals *Mayne*, *Byng*; and the Captains *Orme*, *Shapley*, *Legge*, *Rentone*, *Frankland*, *Hewett*, *Colby*, *Hamilton*, *Laton*, *Hamar*, *Molloy*, *Callis*, *Pitman*, *Catford*, *Hanway*, *Sprague*, and *Elliot*.

The Judges sat again at *St. Margaret's Hill*, *Southwark*, when *John Hamilton*, the Rebel Governor of the Castle of *Carlisle*, and *George Vernor*, withdrew their former Plea of Not Guilty, and pleaded Guilty. *George Abernethy*, an Officer in *Glenbucket*'s Regiment, and Commissary of Stores at *Carlisle*, was found Guilty after a Trial of near five Hours, and the Jury begg'd the Court to recommend him to his Majesty for Mercy: It appeared, that he had been one of the Bailiffs of the Town of *Banff* several Years, and had likewise been in some respect serviceable to the Government in the Rebellion, and was forced from his own House by *Gordon* of *Glenbucket*, and his Party. Afterwards Mr. *William Law* (a Nonjuring Clergyman) and *Adam Hay*, of *Edinburgh*, were brought to the Bar and arraign'd.

A farther Reprieve came to the *New Gate* in *Southwark*, for the *Manchester* Rebels under Sentence of Death there. (See p. 477.)

THURSDAY, 23.

At the Court at *St. Margaret's Hill*, *Burnet*, Capt. in the Train of Artillery in the Rebels Service, was brought to the Bar, who, after a Trial of three Hours, was found Guilty of High Treason. *Charles Gordon*, Lieut. in *Ogilvie*'s Reg. was four Hours on his Trial, and also found Guilty of High Treason; but some favourable Circumstances appearing in his Behalf, the Jury recommended him to his Majesty's Mercy.

FRIDAY, 24.

Robert Forbes, a Captain in the Rebel Army, (a Farmer, and Tenant of the Duke of *Gordon*) was acquitted, it appearing that he was forced from his House and Family and several Times, while at *Carlisle*, [illegible] tem-

tempted to make his Eſcape over the Wall, in Woman's Clothes, by the Aſſiſtance of two young Women, who were to let him down with Ropes, but was always prevented by the Rebel-Guard.

James Gordon, a Lad about 16 Years of Age, Lieut. in the Train of Artillery, was found Guilty of High-Treaſon.

SATURDAY, 25.

Alexander Leith, a Captain in *Glenbucket*'s Regiment, *Walter Mitchell*, an Enſign in the Duke of *Perth*'s Regiment, and *George Ramſey*, an Enſign in *Glenbucket*'s Regiment, were tried and found Guilty of High Treaſon. *Francis Farquharſon*, Col. of a Reg. in the Rebel Army, and *James Stuart*, Major in the Duke of *Perth*'s Reg. (ſaid to be reward to the Duke of *Perth* at the Time of his engaging in the Rebellion) who were arraign'd the 2d of *Sept.* laſt, and pleaded not Guilty, deſired to withdraw their Pleas, and pleaded Guilty, and ſubmitted themſelves to his Majeſty's Mercy.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Heſſe* returned to *Kenſington* from *Bath*.

MONDAY, 27.

The Court ſat again at *St. Margaret*'s Hill, when *James Bradſhaw* was tried: He was ſome Time ſince Apprentice to a *Manchester* Warehouſe-Man near *Cheapſide*, and lately a Manufacturer in the Check-Trade at *Manchester*, and engag'd as a Captain in the *Manchester* Regiment in the late Rebellion, went with the Rebel Army from thence to *Derby*, and back again to *Carliſle*, where he was afraid to ſtay; and when the Body of the Rebels fled into *Scotland*, went with them, and enter'd into Lord *Elcho*'s Troop of the Pretender's Life-Guards. The Evidence in his Defence alledged, That during the greateſt Part of his Apprenticeſhip, and ſince he went to ſettle at *Manchester*, he did ſeveral Things which appeared like Acts of Lunacy, ſuch as getting out of Bed in the Night, doing himſelf Damage, and abuſing his Comrade, and upon that, was faſtned down in his Bed with Straps. But it being queſtioned, Whether they did not believe this was done on Account of his being ſubject to Walking in his Sleep? it was confeſs'd. Upon the whole, the Jury found him Guilty. This is the firſt who was tried, of thoſe taken at the Battle of *Culloden*. The Trials of thoſe taken at *Carliſle* ending on *Saturday* laſt.

TUESDAY, 28.

James Lindſay (who was a Shoemaker at *Perth*) a Life-Guard Man in Lord *Strathallan*'s Horſe, was tried and found Guilty of High-Treaſon. Then *Alexander Kinloch*, and *John Kinloch*, were brought to the Bar; but the Priſoner's Council ſtarted a Point of Law relating to the Union between *England* and *Scotland*, which was argued the next Day.

The following condemn'd Rebels, *viz.* *Andrew Swan*, *Robert Lyon*, *James Harvey*, and *David Hume*, were executed this Day at *Penrith*. (See the Trials, p. 477, 478, 485, 486.)

WEDNESDAY, 29.

William Benn, Eſq; the new Lord Mayor of *London*, was ſworn in at *Weſtminſter* with the uſual Solemnity.

This Day the Point of Law moved by the Council for the Priſoners, was conſider'd; which was, Whether thoſe who are Natives of *Scotland*, Reſidents in *Scotland*, had committed Acts of Treaſon in *Scotland*, and were taken in *Scotland*, could without a Breach of the Union be tried in *England*: This was argued by Mr. Attorney General on the Behalf of the Crown, and Mr. *Gordon* and Mr. *Fodrell*, for the Priſoners; but the late Act of Parliament for the Trial of the Rebels being very plain, the Motion was overruled by the Court. Then *Alex. Kinloch* and *Charles Kinloch*, Brothers of Sir *James Kinloch*, Bart. and both Captains in Lord *Ogilvie*'s ſecond Battalion; and *Andrew Wood*, a Captain in *Roy Stuart*'s Regiment, were tried and found Guilty of High Treaſon.

THURSDAY, 30.

This being the King's Birth Day, he then enter'd into the 64th Year of his Age; but his Majeſty being ſomewhat indiſpos'd, the Celebration of it at Court was put off to another Time. Elſewhere it was obſerved with all the uſual Demonſtrations of Joy.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

CAPT. *Edwd. Norris*, Son of Sir *John Norris*, to Miſs *Eaſt*.—*James Hyde*, Eſq; of *Hertfordſhire*, to Miſs *Lewis* of *Hempſtead*.——*Eady*, Eſq; an eminent *Weſt-India* Merchant, to Miſs *Molly Godfrey*, of *Peterborough*.—*Thomas Harvey*, Eſq; to Miſs *Iſabella Broadſworth* of *Richmond* in *Surry*.—*Abraham Hume*, Eſq; Commiſſary General for Stores and Proviſions, to Miſs *Hannah Frederick*.—*Charles Beate*, Eſq; to Miſs *Chevering*, Daughter to the Biſhop of *Peterborough*.—*William Baynes*, of *Kilburne* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Polly Roberts*.—*Geo. Booth*, Eſq; to Miſs *Hannah Turner*.—Counteſs *Stanhope*, deliver'd of a Son and Heir.—The Lady of Sir *Jacob Bouverie*, Bart. of a Son and Heir.—The Lady of *Charles Herbert Sheffield*, Eſq; alſo of a Son and Heir.—Lady *Caroline Fox*, Lady to the Secretary at War, of a Son.—The Lady of *William Baſil*, Eſq; of two Sons.

DEATHS.

GEORGE *Bourn*, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace, at *Enfield*.—Rev. Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Dean of *Worceſter*.—*John Hylton*, Eſq; commonly call'd Baron *Hylton*, Memb. of Parl. for *Carliſle*.—Capt. *Hill*, at *Greenwich*.—Rev. Mr. *Aſtley Creſſener*, Vicar

of *Eastry* in *Kent*, who enjoy'd that Living ever since 1698.—*Josiah Burchett*, Esq; Representative for *Sandwich* in six Parliaments, and who had been Secretary to the Admiralty for near 50 Years.—*Joseph Ailsworth*, Esq; formerly Agent to several Regiments.—Capt. *Stewart Fleming*, a Commander in the Navy in the Reigns of K. *William* and Q. *Anne*.—Rev. Mr. *Joddrel*, Rector of *Ickenham* near *Uxbridge*.—Hon. *Edward Digby*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Warwick*.—Sir *Thomas De Veil*, Knt. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Hertford* and *Essex*, and Liberty of the *Tower*; a very active and useful Magistrate: He was also Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports. He was Son of the Rev. Mr. *De Veil*, Chaplain to the great Archbishop *Tillotson*, and Author of the learned Book *De Sacrificiis*.—Sir *George Gore St. George*, Bart. in *Ireland*.—Mr. *James Francis Maubert*, formerly an eminent Face Painter, aged 80.—Rt. Hon. *Theophilus Hastings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, third Earl of *England*, descended from *William de Hastings*, Steward of the Household to *Henry* I. He is succeeded by his eldest Son, about 18 Years of Age, now in *Westminster-School*.—Rev. Dr. *Heywood*, Vicar of *Charlbury* in *Oxfordshire*.—Lady *Curzon*, Relict of Sir *John Curzon*, Bart.—*Stephen Ram*, Esq; at *Hackney*, Founder of the Chapel, call'd *Ram*'s Chapel, at *Homerton*: He was Son of Sir *Abel Ram*, of *Dublin*, Knt.—Sir *Henry Fetherston*, Bart. aged near 100, said to have died worth upwards of 400,000*l*.—*Henry Voguel*, Esq; an eminent *Hamburgh* Merchant in *Nicholas-Lane*, *Lombard-street*, noted for his many Acts of Generosity and Kindness in his Life-time: He died at *Bremen*.—*George Ogle*, Esq; well known for his Poetical Writings.—Dr. *Thomas Lewis*, a Physician of great Practice.—*William Moore*, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Banbury*.—Hon. Capt. *Foliot Ponsonby*, Brother to the Earl of *Besborough*, in *Ireland*.—Rev. Mr. *Hill*, Rector of *Egerly* in *Bucks*, a worthy Divine, and charitable Physician.—*Henry Packer*, Esq; of *Berkshire*, Brother to the late *Winchcomb Howard Packer*, Esq;—*Westly Gill*, Esq; Master Carpenter to the Board of Works.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Molden*, presented to the Living of *Munham with Seething*, in *Norfolk*.—Mr. *Capper*, elected Assistant Minister of *St. Peter*'s of *Mancrof*.—*Tho. Foster*, D. D. presented to the Rectories and Vicarages of *Dunleer*, *Capocke*, *Dysart*, *Moylare*, and *Monasterboys*, and the Vicarage of *Drumcarre*, all in the County of *Louth* in *Ireland*.—Mr. *William Flower*, to the Rectory of *Culfton* in *Wilts*.—Mr. *Peter Platell*, to the Vicarage of *Bampstead* in *Essex*.—Mr. *Stubbs*, to the Living of *Isleworth* in *Middlesex*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

CAMPBELL *Edmonston*, Esq; promoted to a Company, and Lord *Boyd*, [illegible] to the late Earl of *Kilmarnock*, to be Captain-Lieutenant in the *Scotch* Fuziliers.—Sir *Francis Charlton*, Bart. made Receiver General of the *Post-Office*.—Major *Mackthy*, made First Major of the First Troop of Life Guards; and Capt. *Grey*, Second Major in his Room.—Dr. *Richard Tyson* elected President, and Dr. *Samuel Horseman* Treasurer of the College of Physicians.—*Brownlow Langrish*, of *Petersfield* in *Hants*, Esq; had the Degree of Doctor in Physick conferred on him by the University of *St. Andrews*.—Mr. *Thomas Craigie*, Professor of the Oriental Languages at *St. Andrews*, unanimously chosen Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of *Glasgow*.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Chesterfield*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of the E. of *Harrington*, who resigns.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Punshon*, of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Upholster.—*Lazarus Berew*, of *James Duke's Place*, Butcher.—*John* [illegible] late of *Castlemoreton*, in *Worcestershire*, Carpenter and Dealer.—*Edward Stabb*, late or late of *Retherbithe*, Blockmaker.—*Hawkins*, of *Bury St. Edmund's* Clockmaker and Victualler.—*Tho. Price*, of *Southampton-street*, *Covent Garden*, Woollen-draper.

[*The rest, with the* Prices of Stocks, *in our next.*]

Abstract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Sept.* 23. to *Oct.* 2.

Christned	Males	646	1248
	Females	602	
Buried	Males	1143	2534
	Females	1391	
Died under 2 Years old			1000
Between	2 and	5	200
	5	10	100
	10	20	100
	20	30	200
	30	40	300
	40	50	300
	50	60	300
	60	70	300
	70	80	200
	80	90	100
	90 and upwards		34

Hay 36 to 37*s*. a Load.

N our laſt we left the Count *de Clermont*, with a Detachment of the *French*, employed in the Siege of the Citadel of *Namur*, and the two Grand Armies within Cannon-Shot of each other. On the 19th ult. that famous Citadel was ſurrendered to the *French*, and the numerous Gariſon made Priſoners of War, having held out but ſix Days open Trenches, for it held out 22 againſt King *William*, and at laſt ſurrendered upon the moſt honourable Terms. During all this Time, and till the 26th, the two Grand Armies continued in their reſpective Camps, and ſkirmiſhes happened daily between their Out-Parties; but on that Day the Allied Army paſſed the *Jarre*, and encamped with their Left cloſe up to the Suburbs of *Liege*. This Motion occaſioned a briſk Skirmiſh between the two Armies, and at laſt brought on the Battle which we have already given an Account of. (See p. 507, 508.)

As the *French* gained no great Advantage by this Battle, and as they were obliged to detach a large Body of Troops for *Britany*, their Army began on the 11th Inſt. to ſeparate, in order to march into the Winter Quarters aſſigned them, which are about *Namur*, *Bruſſels*, and *Antwerp*; and on the 13th the Allied Army began likewiſe to ſeparate for the ſame Purpoſe, but cannot be ſo near ſo compactly or conveniently lodged as the *French*; for the Elector *Palatine* has refuſed to admit any of them to take up their Winter Quarters in his Territories, and the Biſhop of *Liege* has not only refuſed them Quarters in any of his Territories, but has iſſued a Proclamation in Subſtance as follows: 'Whereas in the preſent Conjuncture it may happen, that the Troops of ſome of the Powers at War, may intend to take up their Winter Quarters in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and Territories thereunto belonging, and his moſt Serene Highneſs being deſirous to prevent any Thing being done contrary to the Neutrality which he has hitherto religiouſly obſerved, he declares that he will, and by theſe Preſents does, before-hand, proteſt againſt any Attempt of this Kind, as being contrary to the Conſtitutions of the Empire, the Imperial Capitulations, and his Rights and Privileges; conſequently he expreſsly orders all the Officers, Burgomaſters, and Communities within his Juriſdiction, not to receive or give Lodging to any foreign Troops whatſoever; and he injoins all the Magiſtrates and Officers of his Cities to keep their Ports cloſe ſhut up, and not to agree to the quartering of any foreign Troops for the Winter; and in caſe of Force or Violence on the Part of

'ſuch Troops, to draw up a formal Proteſt, and tranſmit the ſame to his Privy Council.'

The following are the Accounts given us from *Paris* of the Deſcent made by our Troops on the Coaſt of *Britany*. That on the 30th ult. N. S. the Fleet appeared off *Oueſſant*, and the firſt Inſt. anchored in the Bay of *Pouldue*. The ſame Day General *Sinclair* landed with 5000 Men, and that Night poſſeſſed himſelf of the Caſtle of *Coridor*, about two Leagues from *Orient*. On the 2d they landed 2000 Men more, and marched to *Orient*. The 4th they ſummoned that City to ſurrender, which being refuſed, they began on the 7th to cannonade and bombard it as briſkly as it was poſſible for them to do, with the ſmall Number of Artillery they had along with them; but that the Batteries of the Town were managed with ſo much Vivacity and Succeſs, that the *Engliſh* were obliged to retire, and next Day began to reimbark, having left ſome Cannon and a Mortar-Piece behind them. That they have ſince relanded in a Peninſula near *Quiberon*, where they have intrenched themſelves; and are at work in making a Ditch croſs the Peninſula, with a Deſign to let the Water of the Sea into it, and thereby make a compleat Iſland of the Place where they were then encamped. But that the Militia were gathering from all Parts, and that the Troops from *Flanders* for *Britany* were come as far as *Beauvais* in the Iſle of *France*, and were to march without ſtopping, in order to diſlodge the *Engliſh*. (See p. 509.)

As to the War in *Italy*, it has been upon its March out of that Country ever ſince our laſt; for as faſt as the King of *Sardinia* with his own Troops, and a Body of *Auſtrians* advanced, the *French* and *Spaniſh* Troops retired, deſerting, or making but a faint Reſiſtance at any of the Poſts they were in Poſſeſſion of, as will appear from the following Account from the King of *Sardinia*'s Camp at *Bordighera*, *Oct.* 6, N. S.

"The 4th, Major General Marquis *Balbian* marched with 15 Battalions from *Saorgio* to the Foot of the Mountains, occupied by the Enemy; where the Chevalier *de la Sauniere*, Lieutenant Colonel, at the Head of the Volunteers, attacked and took the Enemy's firſt Poſt near *Col de Peruzzo*, being ſuſtained by Col. Count *Pampara*, with 4 Companies of Grenadiers, 5 Piquets, and 50 Carabineers, who had Orders to make himſelf Maſter of all the Poſts of *Peruzzo*, whilſt Col. *Alfieri*, at the Head of a like Number of Grenadiers, Piquets, and Carabineers, marched to the Left, to occupy the *Col de Cier*, and to block up *Pena*. All this was executed with Succeſs, and the

Enemy

Enemy driven from the ſeveral Poſts round *Soſpello*; but as their Force in that Town was very conſiderable, which enabled them to ſend continual Succours to their Poſts that gave Way; and as the Night began to fall, the Advantages already gained could be puſhed no farther. To keep up a Concert of Operations, his Majeſty detached the ſame Day Brigadier *Martini* with 600 Men of our Troops, and 400 *Auſtrians*, to *Bevera*; from whence he took Poſſeſſion of the Poſts of *Strafulco*, and the *Caſſines* of *Boglioni*. The 5th in the Morning, the Enemy ſeeing Marquis *Balbian*'s Corps ready to attack *Soſpello*, abandoned the Place with Precipitation, as well as *Caſtellar* and *Caſtiglione*; and retired to *Peglia*, to the Number of 14 Battalions. We loſt on this Occaſion but a few Men, and three Officers wounded; but the Enemy very conſiderably. In the mean Time, Chevalier *Martini* ſent a Detachment of 400 Men, under the Colonel Count *de la Tour*, an *Auſtrian* Lieutenant Colonel, and Major *Galean*, to attack the Poſts about *Monte Marioca*, where the Enemy had 1000 Men very advantageouſly poſted; who, notwithſtanding the Superiority of their Number, were driven from Rock to Rock, to the very Foot of the Caſtle of *Ventimiglia*, with the Loſs of ſeveral killed and wounded, and ſome Priſoners, amongſt which is one *French* Officer. On our Side we loſt 47 Men, but no Officer.

Upon the firſt Rumour of theſe Succeſſes, the *French* Gariſon of *Ventimiglia*, and the Brigade of *Burgundy*, that was encamped near the Place, retired in great Haſte, and abandoned the Town, from whence Deputies immediately brought the Keys to the King. General *Gorani*, who was the neareſt at hand, marched into *Ventimiglia* with 4 *Auſtrian* Battalions, 10 Companies of our Grenadiers, and 100 Carabineers, and placed a Guard of 60 Grenadiers, and 20 Carabineers without the Town, to check the Gariſon of 300 *French* that were in the Caſtle, from whence they fired briſkly the whole Day upon our People. The ſame Day M. *Martini*'s Corps was reinforced with 14 Companies of Grenadiers; by which he was enabled to puſh 6 Companies of Grenadiers at *Layte*, and thoſe of ſeveral other Poſts near *Menton*. In their Retreat, the Enemies blew up *Roccatagliata*, and the Paſſage of *Bauce Roſs*; and ſeeing that Marquis *Balbira* had detached a Corps to attack the Col. *de Braun*, they immediately abandoned it; by which Time their whole Army was got as far back as between *Peglia* and *Turbia*.

The Caſtle of *Pena*, upon having its Communication cut off, ſurrendered by Capitulation, by which 4 Officers, and 57 Men were made Priſoners of War; and we found ſome Arms and Ammunition in the Caſtle. The 6th in the Morning, all Meaſures were taken for erecting Batteries againſt the Caſtle of *Ventimiglia*.

By our laſt Accounts of *Oct.* 14, N. S. the King of *Sardinia* was incamped at *Menton*, and there had been ſeveral ſharp Skirmiſhes on the Mountains that commanded the Poſt of *La Turbie*, in one of which the *Auſtrian* General *Gorani* was killed; but in the Night, between the 13th and 14th, the Enemy abandoned that Poſt likewiſe; ſo that the *French* and *Spaniſh* Troops are now moſtly retired into *Provence*; and General *Brown* with 40 Imperial Battalions, 15 *Sardinian*, and ſeveral Squadrons of Horſe, is preparing to make an Irruption into the South of *France*.

In the mean Time, the *Genoeſe* are ſmarting ſeverely for their *French* Alliance, as we may judge by the Order iſſued there by the Imperial Commiſſary, which is to this Effect: "*John Charles*, Count of *Choteck*; &c. The moſt Serene Republick of *Genoa*, having intermeddled with a War notoriouſly unjuſt againſt her Majeſty, the Empreſs, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and openly declared War againſt the King of *Sardinia*, her Ally;——it would have been no more than juſt, on her Part, if ſhe had obliged that Republick to take upon herſelf the Expence of the ſaid War, at leaſt, ſince the Time ſhe became a Party in it; but having own'd the Hand of the Almighty, in falling under the juſt and triumphant Arms, by which ſhe has been ſubdued, the Republick has voluntarily offered to bear the Charges that ſhall be impoſed on her. Theſe Expences cannot but ſurpaſs all Expectation. However, the underſigned, in Virtue of the full Powers given him by his moſt clement Sovereign, declares in her Name, as well to the Republick, as to the moſt Serene Doge, and every Member of the Government, That they are to pay and remit to the Military Cheſt of her Imperial and Regal Majeſty, 3 Millions of *Genouins*, calculated at 7 *Livres*, 12 *Sols* each, *Bank* Currency, and payable at three Payments, the firſt within 48 Hours from the iſſuing this Summons; the ſecond Million in a Week, and in a Fortnight the third, reckoning ſtill from the ſame Date. The Whole under Pain of the moſt ſevere Exactions, and having no Relief againſt the Sword, Fire and Plunder, upon Failure hereof. Given *Sept.* 8, 1746.

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[*The* Liſt of Captures on both Sides *ſhall be continued in our next.*]

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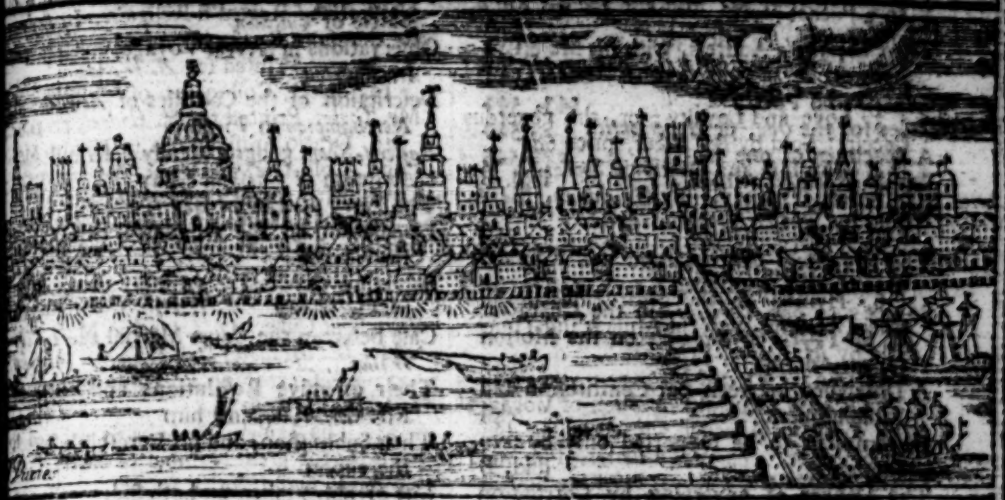

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My Lords, and Gentlemen,

HAVE called you together as early as the late Concluſion of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, and the Situation of Publick Affairs, would permit. During this Receſs, I have been particularly attentive to extinguiſh any Remains of the late Rebellion, and to re-eſtabliſh and ſecure our Tranquillity at home, ſo far as depended upon me. The reſt I have Reaſon to expect from your Zeal and prudent Deliberations; of which the Foundation already laid gives me well-grounded Hopes.

In the mean Time, the State of the War abroad has received a conſiderable Alteration. Though *France* has made ſome further Progreſs in the *Netherlands*, yet the *United Provinces*, whoſe Intereſts are ſo ſtrictly connected with ours, have been preſerved from that Danger, which threaten'd them at the Opening of the Campaign; and a conſiderable Army remains there for their Defence. It has pleaſed God to bleſs the Arms of my good Allies, the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia*, with ſignal Succeſs in *Italy*. The Acquiſitions made there by our Enemies have been recover'd from them; their Forces, broken and almoſt ruin'd, have been obliged to evacuate that Country; and an Irruption is now actually making into *France*, whereby the Diſtreſſes of that Kingdom muſt be greatly increaſed, and a proportionable Diverſion made in Favour of the *Low Countries*.

I have often aſſured you, that my ſole Aim in carrying on this juſt and neceſſary War, is a ſafe and honourable Peace. In this View I have ſhewed a ſincere Diſpoſition towards a general Pacification. I have conſented to the holding of Conferences at *Breda*, in order to try whether our Enemies will, in the Event, agree to ſuch Terms and Conditions, as may be conſiſtent with the Honour of my Crown, the Security and true Intereſts of my Kingdoms, and my Engagements to my Allies, whom it is my firm Reſolution not to abandon.

But whilſt we are treating of Peace, Reaſon and good Policy demand, that we ſhould be prepar'd for War. I am therefore actually concerting with my Allies the proper Meaſures for vigorouſly purſuing the War in another Campaign, in caſe the Obſtinacy of our Enemies ſhould render it neceſſary. My Deſire is to adjuſt theſe Meaſures as ſpeedily as poſſible, that our Preparations may be early; that the Confederate Army in the *Netherlands* may be augmented in Time; and the Operations on the Side of *Italy* carried on with Effect. It ſhall alſo be my particular Care to exert our Strength at Sea, in the moſt effectual Manner, for the Defence of my Kingdoms and Poſſeſſions, the Protection of the Trade of my Subjects, and the Annoyance of our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the Eſtimates for the enſuing Year to be prepared and laid before you; and deſire you to grant me ſuch Supples as ſhall be requiſite for your own Se-

curity, and for carrying on ſuch Meaſures as it ſhall be neceſſary for *Great Britain* to purſue, in the preſent important Conjuncture. It gives me much Concern to be obliged at the ſame Time to acquaint you, that, by reaſon of the unavoidable Accidents, and Conſequences of War, the Funds appropriated for the Support of my Civil Government have, for ſome Years paſt, fallen greatly ſhort of the Revenue intended, and granted by Parliament: I therefore rely on your known Affection to me, to find out ſome Method to make good this Deficiency.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Nothing is ſo valuable, and eſſential to me, as your vigorous Support: On this I depend; and I truſt you will demonſtrate it by the Zeal, Unanimity, and Diſpatch of your Proceedings.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled: Preſented,* Nov. 19.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

Your Majeſty has given freſh Proofs of your paternal Goodneſs and Care of your Kingdoms, in your Vigilance to extinguiſh any Remains of the late Rebellion, and to ſecure and re-eſtabliſh our Tranquillity at home. That unnatural and flagitious Enterprize, formed and ſupported by our moſt inveterate Enemies, as it was aimed againſt your Crown and Royal Family, ſtruck at the very Foundations of the Happineſs of your People. Your Majeſty may therefore be aſſured that, out of Duty and Affection to your Majeſty, and Love to our Country, our moſt zealous Endeavours ſhall be exerted to perfect that good Work, which by your Arms, and by your Juſtice, has hitherto been ſo ſucceſsfully conducted; and to make ſuch Regulations, as may be moſt conducive to the Preventing the like Evils for the future, and to the Repoſe and Security of the whole United Kingdom.

Though we behold, with Concern, the Progreſs made by our Enemies in the *Netherlands*, yet it gives us great Satisfaction to ſee the States General of the *United Provinces*, thoſe ancient and natural Allies of *Great Britain*, ſtill preſerved from the ambitious and deſtructive Projects formed againſt them. At the ſame Time we rejoice in the ſignal Succeſſes, with which it has pleaſed God to bleſs the Magnanimity and Steadineſs of the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia*, in *Italy*. Nothing can be more conformable to the juſt Expectations of this Nation, or can contribute more to the Advantage of the Common Cauſe, and to make *France* feel thoſe Diſtreſſes which that Power has endeavour'd to bring upon others, than the effectual Proſecution of thoſe Succeſſes, by a powerful Invaſion of its Dominions on that Side.

With the utmoſt Gratitude we acknowledge your Majeſty's tender Regard for your People, in ſhewing ſo ſincere a Diſpoſition towards a general Pacification, on ſafe and honourable Terms. Your Majeſty's Arms, taken up only for the juſt Defence of your own Rights, and thoſe of your Kingdoms, and of the Common Liberty, will always be directed by that deſirable End. And we beg Leave, with great Humility, to expreſs our Concurrence in that Opinion, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed ſo wiſely to declare to your Parliament, that Reaſon and Prudence require our being early prepared for another Campaign, in Caſe the Obſtinacy of our Enemies ſhould render it neceſſary.

On this Account we ſhould be inexcuſable, if we did not return your Majeſty our ſincere Thanks, for your timely Care to enter into a Concert with your Allies on the proper Meaſures for that Purpoſe; and for your gracious Reſolution to exert your Naval Strength in the moſt effectual Manner, for the Protection of the moſt valuable Intereſts of your Subjects, and for ſtriking Terror into your Enemies.

We beſeech your Majeſty to accept the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our zealous and hearty Support in theſe your ſalutary Views and Intentions; and that we will chearfully concur in all ſuch Meaſures as ſhall be requiſite to ſtrengthen your Majeſty's Hands either for procuring ſuch a Peace as may be conſiſtent with the Honour of your Crown, the true Intereſt of your People, and your Engagements to your Allies, or for proſecuting the War with Vigour: And we beg Leave to renew to your Majeſty the moſt unfeigned Profeſſions of our entire Conviction, that the Proſperity and Well-being of theſe Kingdoms do, under God, depend on our being ſecured againſt the ambitious Deſigns of *France*, and on the Preſervation of your Majeſty's Government, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe.

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The juſt Senſe you expreſs of the preſent Poſture of Affairs, and your Aſſurances of ſupporting me and my Allies, in ſo

a good Peace, or profecuting the War with Vigour, give me entire Satisfaction. The confidence you repose in me shall always be used for the true Interests of my People.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING: Presented Nov. 20.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne. We are truly sensible of your Majesty's particular Attention to extinguish the Remains of the late Rebellion; and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will not fail on our Parts to answer your just Expectations, by taking all such other Measures, as shall appear conducive to re-establish upon a lasting Foundation, the Security and Tranquillity of your Majesty's Government.

We most heartily congratulate your Majesty upon the signal Success, with which it has pleased God to bless the Arms of your Allies in *Italy*. The wise and vigorous Measures they are jointly pursuing to improve, by the Irruption now actually making into *France*, give us just Ground to hope, that, by the happy Consequence of that Operation, the Distresses of our Enemies may be so increased, and such Advantages gained over them, as may balance in a great Measure the Losses sustained in the other Part of the Continent.

We acknowledge, with the deepest Sense of Gratitude, your Majesty's great Care, and paternal Tenderness for your People, expressed in your Majesty's Endeavours to procure a general Pacification; and we do at the same Time, with the greatest Duty and Affection, assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will grant such timely and adequate Supplies as may, with the hearty Concurrence and united Efforts of your Allies, enable your Majesty either to carry on the War in the most effectual Manner both by Sea and Land, or to obtain such a Peace as may be consistent with the Honour of your Crown, your Engagements to your Allies, and the true Interest of your People.

We do humbly assure your Majesty, that we will take into our Consideration, and make good, whatever Deficiencies shall appear to us to have arisen in the Funds appropriated for the Support of your Majesty's Civil Government; and in this, and all other Matters recommended to us by your Majesty, we will proceed with that Zeal, Dispatch, and Unanimity, as shall manifest to the World our dutiful Attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, and our constant Attention to the Welfare and Prosperity of your Kingdoms.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Firmness you shew on this Occasion, will, I doubt not, produce good Effects. Whatever Provision you shall find necessary in the present Exigencies, you may depend on my employing for the Welfare of my Kingdoms, and the Prosperity of my People.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Gentleman, who is lately deceased, used to entertain his Friends with polite Essays, written after the Manner of *Bickerstaff*'s *Tatlers*, which were received with Approbation.

He was wont to say, that he attempted to write *Spectators* and *Tatlers*, because it was looked upon as a Test of a Person's Capacity, in the Times they were first published; and when the Ice was once broke, he found no great Difficulty in amusing himself in this Manner afterwards, as often as he pleased.

I herewith send you a Specimen, shall, perhaps, supply you with others of the like Kind; and am,

Your humble Servant, &c.

White's *Chocolate-House*.

WE have lately been very much disturbed here by a Set of Fellows, who are continually humming little Sonnets of their own composing, or repeating to each other short Productions in Imitation of our celebrated *Waller*. These People give me great Perplexity; for, as Censor of *Great Britain*, I can never suffer such Irregularities to pass unnoticed, and yet they pay me such a particular Deference, that I cannot find in my Heart to be very angry. Sometimes I have had Thoughts of banishing them to the *Quartier des Grecs*, where they may find Coffee-Houses enough to caper, laugh, sing, or admire each other in, without Interruption: At other Times, I have peevishly pointed out the Defects of their Compositions; but this only draws on me a Torrent of Compliments to correct their Performances; and when I roughly reply, that the Correction proper for such Trifles is utterly to destroy them, they smile on each other, and, with a most complaisant Bow, only tell me, that I am

too

too great a Scholar to underſtand theſe gay Performances. At laſt, I concluded to deſire my Nephew, at *Oxford*, to ſend me the Judgment of the beſt Authors on this Species of Poetry, which he has complied with; and I hope now to convince my volatile Gentry, that writing with Eaſe, Spirit and Politeneſs, requires a little common Senſe at the Bottom; and by this Means, when they are ſilenced, I ſhall again reſtore this Coffee-Houſe to its uſual Tranquillity. My Nephew's Letter is as follows.

SIR,

IT is the Opinion of *Longinus*, that, properly, no Compariſon can be made between *Anacreon* and *Homer*, the one being a very fine Genius, and the other a very ſtrong one. We admire equally the Strength of an Elephant and the Symmetry of a Horſe, but cannot reduce them to juſt Rules of Compariſon.

If any Preference muſt be given, *Quintilian* thinks it belongs fairly to the Side of the polite Writer, becauſe there is no Merit in bare maſculine Strength, and Graceſulneſs requires ſome Pains to attain. *Milo* excited Wonder at his amazing Force, but the polite Air of *Alcibiades* demanded Approbation; Nature altogether furniſhing the one, and the other improving upon her luxuriant Bleſſings.

In general, all ſatirick Writings and heroick Poeſy require only a maſculine *Impetus*; and ſince a finiſhed Delicacy is neceſſary for polite Compoſures, we can no more place them in a juſt Contraſt, than if we compare the young blooming *Aſpatia* with the ſavage, gigantick *Marius*.

As to the Trumpery pour'd upon us daily for *Anacreonticks*, *Horatian* Odes, or Imitations of *Waller*, it would be doing them too much Honour to ſpend Time in pointing out the Impertinence of their Pretenſions: But I will, in Obedience to your Deſire, deſcribe how ſuch nice Performances ought to be executed, in order to ſtand the Teſt of a critical Examination, and be really deſerving ſome little Notice.

I agree, that the *French* have Reaſon to claim the firſt Honour for their celebrated *Fontaine*; it being evident, that our admired *Prior* and the beſt *Engliſh* Delicates, are far behind that inimitable *Frenchman*; but I can by no Means admit the inglorious Excuſe uſually given, to wit, that our Language is deſtitute of equal Advantages.

In the Judgment then of our *Roſcommon*, *Dryden*, *Shaftesbury*, and other elegant Criticks, the *Ode*, or *Anacreontick*, ought to have the following Beauties.

1. Not a ſingle unneceſſary Expletive ſhould be admitted to help a lame Line.

2. The firſt and third Lines, for [illegible] greater Beauty, ſhould be with a [illegible] Rhyme.

3. There muſt be not one ſtudy'd Phra[illegible] Simile, or farſetch'd Expreſſion, but ev[illegible] Word ſhould follow each other in the ſa[illegible] eaſy Manner, as in common Converſatio[illegible] and for the ſame Reaſon a bad Rhyme, a ſtrain'd Meaning, are abſolutely to be [illegible] niſhed.

4. It will be a great Beauty, to uſe c[illegible] ſtant Repetitions of the ſame Words in [illegible] Line ſucceeding, if it may be done gra[illegible] fully; for the Ear itſelf will approve. *Milton* has once introduc'd this Rule [illegible] his *Paradiſe Loſt*, and is applauded hig[illegible] thereupon.

5. In ſuch an Ode, a refined double [illegible] tendre may be admitted, with peculiar [illegible] priety; and here the Writer's Skill will very much engaged, for a Lady's Pe[illegible] coats require to be touch'd with g[illegible] Delicacy.

6. The finiſhing this Ode well is [illegible] principal Ornament, unuſual Abſurditie[illegible] ing here continually found, and m[illegible] bungling Work made of it, by ſome t[illegible] rable Writers, who can do well enough the Middle of ſuch a Poem, but can nei[illegible] begin nor end it, without ſhameful De[illegible] mities and Affectation. But to bring th[illegible] Parts to a proper Teſt, it will be neceſ[illegible] to repeat ſome Lines of the firſt Stanz[illegible] the Concluſion of the Whole; and if it [illegible] bear the Repetition, when examined a[illegible] the Rules laid down by *Vida*, the Aut[illegible] may remain ſatisfied.

7. An Air of good Breeding and Lea[illegible] ing ſhould run thro' the Whole; and he[illegible] very much fear for moſt Writers, bec[illegible] few Men of Letters can entirely lay aſide Pedant, and an ignorant Coxcomb is in[illegible] pable of producing a Line worth our Not[illegible] 'Tis here that I place the Touchſtone, [illegible] unleſs we ſee the well-bred Gentleman ſh[illegible] free from the Pedant or the Dancing-M[illegible] ter, I pronounce his Paper only fit to w[illegible] up your Tobacco.

8. To conclude: I repeat again and ag[illegible] ſhun the leaſt Correſpondence with Affe[illegible] tion, either in the Sentiment, the Rhyme, the Language, and eſpecially in the Begin[illegible] and Ending: Or elſe, if this unpardon[illegible] Fault be found in any one Syllable o[illegible] the whole Compoſition ought to be reje[illegible] ſuch Lines as we have now lay'd do[illegible] Rules for, being always to be viewed [illegible] a microſcopick Eye.

I have now, Sir, anſwered your En[illegible] ries, and encloſe a Specimen of ſuch [illegible] Ode, attempted by my *Chum*, who [illegible] not be uneaſy whatever Faults are diſco[illegible] in it, becauſe I aſſure you he wrote it a[illegible] gether in my Chamber, the ſame Ev[illegible]

…t I, conſulted my Volumes to return an
…wer to your Letter. *I am, Sir,*
Your dutiful Nephew,
W. BICKERSTAFF.

Nos hæc novimus eſſe nihil.

I.

…EASE, *Trelawney*, ceaſe to teize me,
Mirth and muſick are but vain;
…ine and laughter now diſpleaſe me,
And thy rules increaſe my pain.
…heſe are joys all out of ſeaſon,
Empty, trifling, pert, and dull;
…eaſe then, *Peter*, ceaſe to reaſon,
Leſt thou prove the greater fool.

II.

…ould'ſt thou teach me to deſpiſe her,
Pleas'd I'd liſten to the ſound,
…le, what boots it to be wiſer?
Since thy precepts falſe are found.
…entle *Ovid* ſweetly taught us,
Wiſdom but increaſes grief;
…hen ſome blooming nymph has caught us,
Pallas never brings relief.

III.

…hat avails our boaſted learning?
Flamſteed, *Newton*, *Locke*, or *Boyle*:
…heſe *my* fair has no concern in,
But ſhe's wondrous fond of *Hoyle*.
…appy *Hoyle!* whoſe lines enchant her,
Happy ſtudies, thus repaid!
…ight and day thy maxims haunt her,
And tranſport *my* lovely maid.

IV.

…e too, (ſince my *Phœbe* loves it,)
Me too, *Hoyle* ſhall learn his ſkill,
…leſs'd his ſkill, ſince ſhe approves it!
Cheſs, picquet, or gay quadrille.
…hen perchance, as love directs her,
Phœbe may vouchſafe to play,
…metimes cheat, if none ſuſpects her,
And reſtore another way.

V.

…aptur'd moments! if thou favour,
Goddeſs of the *Paphian* grove!
…thou crown my fond endeavour
And aſſiſt thy vot'ry's love!
…ear indulgent, *Cyprian* goddeſs!
Hear me while I ſolemn ſwear;
…lad I'll fly ſeverer ſtudies,
And make love alone *my* care.

VI.

…uclid then ſhall ſleep forgotten,
Halley unmoleſted lie:
…ie all mouldring, ſoil'd, and rotten,
While I careleſs paſs them by.
…oft *Anacreon* now delights me,
Wanton in his fragrant bow'r;
…ay *Petronius* pleas'd invites me
Ne'er to loſe one flying hour.

VII.

…ut in vain this ſweet illuſion,
Vain theſe tranſports of the mind,
…nce I ſee, to my confuſion,
Phœbe never can be kind:
No — ſhe'll ſcorn the booby college,
And deride this pedant air:
Think'ſt thou, friend, ſuch awkward know-ledge
Can aſſure the graceful fair?

VIII.

Ceaſe then, *Peter*, ceaſe to teize me,
Mirth and muſick are but vain;
Former ſtudies now diſpleaſe me,
And thy rules increaſe my pain.
But *ſhould Phœbe* deign to try me,
Should ſhe ſmile, and gaily toy,
Gloomy cares ſhall inſtant fly me,
While I riſe to life and joy.

REBELS *executed at* YORK.

ON *Saturday, Nov.* 1. eleven of the condemn'd Rebels, *viz. George Hamilton, Edward Clavering, John James Jellens, Daniel Frazier, William Conolly, James Sparks, Charles Gordon, Angus M'Donald, James Mayne, Benjamin Maſon*, and *William Dempſey*, who were order'd for Execution that Day, were brought from the Caſtle in three Sledges; but as they were coming down *Caſtlegate*, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers brought a Reprieve for *Jellens*, who was immediately taken out of the Sledge, and carried back to the Caſtle.

When the other ten came to the Place of Execution, they walked up to the Gallows, without the leaſt Concern, where they prayed very devoutly. After which Capt. *Hamilton* mounted the Ladder firſt, *Frazier* the next, and the reſt in Order. When they had been ſome Time upon the Scaffold, ſeveral Papers were diſpers'd by *Clavering*, *Mayne*, and *Maſon*, juſtifying what they had done, which were immediately gathered up, and given to the Under-Sheriff. Capt. *Hamilton* ſaid nothing at the Gallows, but behaved with great Decency. *Maſon* often call'd upon him to avow the Cauſe for which they ſuffer'd, but he did not make him any Anſwer.

After about half an Hour ſpent in Prayer, they were all tied up; and the Boards of the Scaffolding (under the Gallows) which they ſtood upon were drawn away. When they had hung ten Minutes, the Executioner cut them down, laid their Bodies on a Stage, and ſtripped them naked. *Hamilton*'s Heart was firſt taken out, which the Executioner threw into the Fire, crying out, *Gentlemen, behold the Heart of a Traitor.* When he came to the laſt Man, which was *Frazier*, he ſaid, *Gentlemen, behold the Heart of the laſt Traitor; God ſave King George.* Upon which the Spectators gave a loud Huzza. Then he ſcored each of their Arms and Legs, but did not cut them off; and when he had finiſhed that Part of the Operation, he chopp'd off their Heads, beginning with *Frazier*, and ending with *Hamilton*, which finiſhed the Execution.

Three

Three nam'd for this Execution were reprieved, as were afterwards 45 more, among whom were Sir *David Murray*; and on *Saturday, Nov.* 8, the eleven following were executed, *viz. David Rose, Wm. Hunter, John Endsworth, John M'Clean, John M'Gregor, Simon M'Kenzie, Alexander Parker, Thomas M'Gennis, Archibald Kennedy, James Thompson*, and *Michael Brady*. They all behav'd with great Decency.

Nov. 15. *James Reid*, one of the Rebels, was drawn from the Caſtle to *Tyburn*, where he was executed according to his Sentence. He behaved very devoutly, pray'd fervently, and ſung Part of a Pſalm. ——*Daniel Duff, David Ogilvie*, and *David Wilkie*, who were to have ſuffer'd the ſame Day, obtain'd his Majeſty's Reprieve. (See an Account of the Trials, p. 487.)

CASE of Mr. RATCLIFFE.

ON *Nov.* 21, *Charles Ratcliffe*, Eſq; (who was taken on board a *French* Ship bound for *Scotland*, with *Fitz James*'s Horſe) was brought under a ſtrong Guard from the *Tower* to the *King's-Bench Bar, Weſtminſter*, in order to prove him the Perſon convicted of High-Treaſon for the Rebellion in 1715, and who eſcap'd out of *Newgate*; when his former Judgment was read to him, but he told the Court he was quite unprepar'd, and deſir'd longer Time, and pray'd that Council might be aſſign'd him; accordingly the Court granted him Mr. *Joddrell* and Mr. *Ford* for his Council, and order'd him to be brought up to *Weſtminſter* the *Monday* following.

Accordingly, on that Day, *Nov.* 24, he was again brought to the Bar, but refuſed to hold up his Hand, or acknowledge any Juriſdiction over him, but that of the King of *France*, where he had lived about 30 Years, inſiſting on a Commiſſion he had in his Pocket from the *French* King; but on hearing his former Indictment and Conviction, which were read to him in *Engliſh*, he ſaid he was not the *Charles Ratcliffe* therein named, but that he was the Earl of *Derwentwater*, and his Council informed the Court, that this was the Plea he relied on; to which the Attorney General replied, with an Averment of his being the ſame *Charles Ratcliffe*; and thereupon Iſſue was joined. Then the Council for the Priſoner moved to put off his Trial, upon his own Affidavit (to which he had ſubſcribed himſelf the Count *de Derwentwater*) that two of his material Witneſſes were abroad. To which Affidavit the Council for the Crown objected, as not being intitled in the Cauſe before the Court, nor the two Witneſſes ſworn to be material, in the Iſſue then joined between the King and the Priſoner; and alſo, becauſe the Priſoner had not ſo much as undertaken to ſwear for himſelf that he was not the Perſon, which as it was a Fact entirely in his own Knowledge, ought to be required of him, if would entitle himſelf to this Favour from the Court; this being a Proceeding very different from the Trial upon a *Mr Gallo* in an original Proſecution on a Charge of High-Treaſon or other Crime, the Identity of the Perſon being the ſingle Fact to be enquired of, and a Caſe in which the Crown had a Right by Law to proceed in *inſtanter*. Upon this, the Priſoner amended his Affidavit as to the Witneſſes, but refuſed to ſupply it ſo far as to ſwear he was not the ſame Perſon. And the Court ſaid this was a new Precedent, there being no Inſtance of any Application to put off the Trial of a Queſtion of this Sort before; and that this was like an Inqueſt of Office, in order to inform the Conſcience of the Court, and what the Publick had a Right to proceed in *inſtanter*: And therefore that the Priſoner ought to give all reaſonable Satisfaction to induce them to grant ſuch a Favour as he deſired, for that they could not in Conſcience and Juſtice to the Publick, indulge him, without a reaſonable Satisfaction, that his Plea was true. But the Priſoner ſtill refuſing to ſwear to the Truth of his Plea, the Jury were called, and after two or three of the Pannel were ſworn, Mr. *Ratcliffe* challenged the next that was called, as of Right, without aſſigning any Reaſon; but upon Debate of the Queſtion, How far he had Right to challenge? the Court ſaid it had been determined before in the later Caſes, and particularly in the Caſe of one *Jordan*, that the Priſoner in ſuch a Caſe as this had no peremptory Challenge: Upon which the reſt of the Jury were ſworn, and after a clear Evidence of the Identity of the Perſon on the Part of the Crown, the Priſoner producing none on his Part, the Jury withdrew about ten Minutes, and then found their Verdict, that he was the ſame *Charles Ratcliffe* that was convicted of Treaſon in 1715. Then the Attorney General moved to have Execution awarded againſt the Priſoner on his former Judgment; to which the Priſoner's Council objected, tendering a Plea of Pardon by Act of Parliament, in Bar of Execution. But the Court ſaid, as he had already pleaded ſuch a Plea as he choſe to rely on and ſtand by, and as that was found againſt him, no thing more remained for them to do at preſent, but to award Execution; and if Council had any Thing to offer on his behalf, they would have Time to do it before the Day of Execution: Then they ordered a Rule to be made for the proper Writs for his Execution on *Dec.* 8, and remanded the Priſoner to the *Tower*.

Pre

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 507.

The next that ſpoke in the Debate upon the Addreſs begun in your laſt, was Sex. Digitius, *in the Character of Sir* F——c-s D-fhw—d, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,
SIR,

THE Motion made by the Hon. Gentleman upon this Occaſion, is ſo modeſt and ſo general, that I ſhall be very far from oppoſing it. I ſhall not even pretend to alter or amend any Part of what he has been pleaſed to propoſe; but I am of the ſame Opinion with his Hon. Friend, who ſeconded his Motion: I think it is too ſhort. I differ, indeed, from that Gentleman with reſpect to the Subject-Matter of what, I think, ought to have been added upon this Occaſion. As his Majeſty has not, in his Speech from the Throne, communicated any Thing to us of Foreign Affairs: As we have no Parliamentary Knowledge of an Emperor's being choſen, nor of his Majeſty's Endeavours to bring about a Reconciliation between the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Pruſſia*, we can take no Notice of either in our Addreſs: And ſuppoſe both had been communicated; ſuppoſe, likewiſe, his Majeſty had met with as much Succeſs in reconciling the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Pruſſia*, as he did in getting the Duke of *Lorrain* choſen Emperor, I do not ſee how it could have ſhewn the Neceſſity of his Majeſty's Journey to *Hanover*; becauſe both theſe Affairs might have been as well, and as eaſily, conducted at *St. James's* as at *Herenhauſen*.

In my Opinion, Sir, when any great Affair is upon the Anvil, in which this Nation is particularly, as well as generally concerned, his Majeſty's being in or near *London* is abſolutely neceſſary; becauſe in ſuch Affairs, I hope, nothing of Moment is reſolved on, without the Concurrence of the *Britiſh* Privy Council; conſequently, his Majeſty's being at *Hanover* muſt very much retard the Execution of all ſuch Reſolutions: for if the Meaſure be firſt reſolved on by the Privy Council here, it muſt be ſent to *Hanover* for his Majeſty's Approbation; and if it be firſt reſolved on by his Majeſty at *Hanover*, it muſt be ſent to *London* for the Approbation of the Privy Council here, before the leaſt Step be made towards carrying it into Execution. And as the utmoſt Diſpatch is often neceſſary in political Affairs, his Majeſty's being at *Hanover*, when any Tranſaction of great Moment is upon the Anvil, may, therefore, be of the moſt fatal Conſequence to this Nation, as well as to *Europe* in general.

Theſe are my Reaſons, Sir, for differing from the Hon. Gentleman as to the Subject-Matter of what, I think, ought to be added to the Addreſs propoſed; but ſtill I agree with him in this, that ſomething ought to be added. Sir, at a Time when we are in ſuch imminent domeſtick Danger: At a Time when we may ſo probably have Occaſion for the Hands as well as Purſes of the People, ſurely, we ought to ſay ſomething for convincing them, that we have a Regard for their Rights and Privileges, as well as for the Poſts, Places, and lucrative Employments that many, perhaps, moſt of us enjoy. That by the Succeſs of the preſent Rebellion the People would be diveſted of their Rights and Privileges, is a Queſtion that is, perhaps, doubted by many in this Kingdom; but that our preſent Placemen would be there-

by diveſted of the Places they now enjoy, and that many others would be thereby defeated of their Expectations, is a Queſtion that is doubted by none. We ſhould, therefore, be careful to prevent the People's having any Ground to imagine, that our Abhorrance of the Rebellion does not proceed from our Fears of their being deprived of their Rights and Privileges, but from our Fears of being ourſelves deprived of the Poſts, Places, and lucrative Employments, we now enjoy or expect; and this the People will be very apt to imagine, if we do not, upon this Occaſion, as warmly expreſs our Zeal for ſupporting our preſent happy Conſtitution, as we do our Zeal for ſupporting our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment.

That there is a Difference, Sir, between our Conſtitution and Eſtabliſhment: That under the latter the former may be deſtroyed, and, conſequently, the People diveſted of their Rights and Privileges, no one can deny, who conſiders the fatal Effects of Corruption; nor can any Man pretend, that the People are not ſenſible of this Difference, if he reflects upon the Inſtructions that have been given by the People in all Parts of the United Kingdom, to their Repreſentatives in this Houſe. That the Danger, to which our Conſtitution may be expoſed by the Succeſs of the preſent Rebellion, is more imminent, no Man, I believe, will openly deny; but that the Danger, to which it may be expoſed by the Succeſs of Corruption, is more certain, every Man muſt grant, who is not biaſſed by the Poſt or Penſion by which his Head is confounded, tho' his Heart may not, perhaps, be as yet corrupted. Should the Rebellion be crowned with Succeſs, which, I think, we are in very little Danger of, our Conſtitution may be preſerved even by the good Senſe of the Pretender himſelf, if he has any, becauſe a conſtitutional, limited Monarchy is more ſecure, and, conſequently, more eligible to a King of good Senſe, than the moſt abſolute one; but the ſingular Misfortune of Corruption is, that a King may thereby be rendered abſolute, even without his deſigning it, or knowing any Thing of it, till it becomes impoſſible for him to govern by any other Means.

Gentlemen, I ſee, Sir, are ſurprized at ſuch a new and extraordinary Doctrine; but there is nothing more plain, if we conſider the Nature of Government, and the only two Methods by which it can be ſupported. No Man, I believe, ever ſuppoſed, that a Government can be ſupported by a King, or other ſupreme Magiſtrate, by himſelf alone. He muſt have a Majority, or, at leaſt, a great Number of the People engaged with him to ſupport the Government, and thoſe Men muſt be engaged by the publick Intereſt, or each Man by his own private Intereſt. The Multitude, I ſhall grant, may be kept in Awe by their Fears; but the moſt abſolute, the moſt arbitrary Tyrant muſt have a Number of Men, engaged by their private Intereſt, ſufficient to impreſs the Fear. One ſingle Man may, by his Authority, perſuade a Multitude, but a ſingle Man never can frighten a Multitude. Every Government muſt, therefore, have a Number of Men for its Support, and thoſe Men muſt be kept engaged to do ſo by the publick, or by their private Intereſt. When thoſe who ſupport the Government are engaged to do ſo by the publick Intereſt alone, or by that chiefly, it is a free Government, even tho' by its Form it be ſupremely adminiſtred by one ſole Monarch. But when they who ſupport the Government, are engaged to do ſo by their private Intereſt alone, or by that chiefly, it is an abſolute Government, even tho' by its Form it be ſupremely adminiſtred by King, Lords and Commons; and ſuch a Gover-

ent can be ſupported no Way but Corruption. If ſuch a Govern-ent be ſupremely adminiſtred by a le Monarch, he muſt have a mer-nary Army for his Support, and oney enough to hire or corrupt em; and if ſuch a Government A by its Form, ſupremely admi-ſtred by a King and Parliament, muſt have Money enough to hire corrupt his mercenary Parliament, well as his mercenary Army.

To apply this, Sir, to our Con-tution, and to ſhew, that by Cor- B ption our King may, without his owledge, be rendered not only ſolute, but unable to govern by y other Means. It is very certain, at the Freedom of our Conſtitu-n conſiſts in every Man's being di-ted, with reſpect to his Way of C oting, both at Elections and in rliament, by the publick Intereſt one, or by that chiefly: Whilſt is continues to be the Caſe, our nſtitution will be preſerved, and ſhall continue to be a free Peo-e. For this Purpoſe, a publick and D intereſted Spirit muſt be propa-ted and preſerved among the Peo-, and it will always be the King's tereſt to do ſo, becauſe he can ve no Intereſt ſeparate or diſtinct m that of his People. But Mini-rs have often a private Intereſt, E hich is diſtinct from, and oppoſite that of the People; and when y ſuch Man happens unfortunately become the King's Prime Mini-, he will make it his Buſineſs to t out all publick Spirit, and to ant a ſelfiſh Spirit in its Stead. All F Favours of the Crown, and all Poſts and Offices in the King-m, will be beſtowed, not upon ſe that deſerve them, or are qua-ed for them, but upon thoſe that e in Parliament, or at Elections, ording to his Direction, and with G any Regard to the national In-eſt. This a cunning Miniſter may without its being poſſible for the g to diſcover it; becauſe the King can know the Merits or Quali-fications but of a very few of his Subjects. By ſuch Means a ſelfiſh, venal Spirit, may be introduced into Parliament, and from thence propa-gated through the whole Nation; and then, if the King has but Mo-ney enough, or lucrative Places and Offices enough at his Diſpoſal, which a corrupt Parliament will always take Care to provide for him, he becomes, without his deſigning it, as abſolute as if he had no Parliament at all, and may act in a more oppreſſive Manner than any ſole Monarch can venture to do, becauſe he has the Sanction of Parliament for every Thing he does, and has the princi-pal Families in the Kingdom engaged to juſtify his Meaſures.

Thus, Sir, our King may be made abſolute without his having ever en-tertained any Deſign againſt our Li-berties, and the Poiſon being once thoroughly diffuſed, which it may be by ſuch a Miniſter's continuing long at the Head of the Adminiſtration, it will then be impoſſible for the King to ſupport his Government without Corruption; for when the publick Intereſt is conſidered by no Man, or but by a very few, when the Whole, or a great Majority of the People, are actuated by nothing but ſelfiſh, mercenary Views, can the King expect to have his Government ſupported by a Majority in Parlia-ment, let his Meaſures be never ſo much calculated for the publick Good, unleſs he makes it their pri-vate Intereſt to do ſo? While he can do this, he may expect to reign, he may expect to reign abſolutely, and yet according to Law; but the Moment he ceaſes to do this, or ceaſes being able to do this, he muſt either put an End to Parliaments, or the Parliament will put an End to his Reign; for all thoſe who find they cannot make their Market of him, will join againſt him, in Hopes of making a better Market of his Succeſſor.

I must, therefore, think, Sir, we cannot do a better Service to our Sovereign, than by passing such Laws as are necessary for putting a Stop to the Progress of Corruption, and reviving a publick and disinterested Spirit among the People; and as the People have loudly called for some such Laws being passed, we cannot take a more proper Opportunity for introducing them, because it will confirm and strengthen that Spirit, which now appears among the People without Doors in Favour of our present Establishment, and will make them more ready to venture their Lives in Support of the Government, should any future Success of the Rebels, or the Landing of any foreign Troops, make it necessary for us to call for the Assistance of their Hands as well as their Purses.

What our Ministers may think, Sir, I do not know, having little or no Correspondence with any of them; but as they enjoy the greatest Advantages under our present Government, and as the People have so generally shewn themselves zealous for supporting that Government, under which they, in particular, enjoy so many Advantages, I am sure, every other Man thinks, they are in Gratitude bound to give Satisfaction to the People, with regard to those Laws, which they think so necessary for securing their Liberties against the fatal Effects of Corruption. Therefore, I do expect, in this Session, to see a very extraordinary Change in the Conduct of our Ministers. Tho' in former Sessions they have opposed every such Law, yet now, I hope, they will themselves be the Introducers, and the Promoters of every one of those Laws, which the People have so long called for in vain; and if I should have the Pleasure of seeing such a Change in their Conduct, I make no Doubt of having the Pleasure to see every one of those Bills passed into Laws, without any Opposition in either House of Parliament.

These, Sir, are the Hopes I conceive from that Spirit which appeared among the People, for supporting our present most excellent Government, and —— our most wise Administration. This the Return of Gratitude I expect from our Ministers, who have always shewn themselves most grateful to those that have served them in the House, or at Elections; and, I hope, they will not be less grateful to those who have shewn themselves ready to serve their King and Country, at a Time of such imminent Danger. This Return, I am sure, the People expect; and, I think, we should take this first Opportunity to give them some Hopes of their not meeting with a Disappointment. As we do not know how soon the Rebels may enter *England*, as we do not know how soon an Army of foreign Troops may be landed amongst us, we ought not, in Prudence, to let slip this first Opportunity of convincing the People, that there is nothing they can desire for securing their Liberties, but what they may expect from this Government, and from this Session of Parliament.

For this Reason, Sir, I think it necessary to add something to our Address on this Occasion, therefore I have prepared an additional Paragraph; and I must humbly move that it may be added to what the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to propose. The additional Paragraph I have prepared is in these Words:

'And in order to the firmer Establishment of his Majesty's Throne on the solid and truly glorious Basis of his People's Affections, we shall be our zealous and special Care to frame such Bills as (when passed into Laws) may prove most effectual for securing to his Majesty's faithful Subjects, the perpetual Enjoyment of their undoubted Right, to be freely and fairly represented in Parliaments, frequently chosen, and exempted from

due Influence of every Kind: For raiſing their Minds, for the Time to come, of the Apprehenſions they might, however groundleſsly, entertain, of ſeeing Abuſes in Offices rendered perpetual, without the ſeaſonable Interpoſition of Parliament to reform them; and for raiſing in every true Lover of his King and Country, the pleaſing Hopes of beholding theſe Realms once more reſtored to ſuch a happy and flouriſhing State, as may reflect the higheſt Honour on his Majeſty's Reign, and cauſe Poſterity to look back with Veneration and Gratitude on the Source of their national Felicity.'

Furius Philus *ſtood up next, and, in the Character of Sir*]—n Ph—ps, *ſpoke in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE Opinion my Hon. Friend has of what we ought to do on this Occaſion, and the Addition he has propoſed to be made to our Addreſs, are ſo agreeable to my Way of thinking, that I cannot avoid ſtanding up to ſecond his Motion. I ſhall readily concur with thoſe Gentlemen, who think, that we ought, upon this Occaſion, to expreſs, in the warmeſt Terms, our Loyalty to our King, and our ſteady Reſolution to ſupport him againſt all his Enemies, both foreign and domeſtick; and, I hope, they will concur with me, and, I believe, many other Gentlemen in this Houſe, that we ought at the ſame Time, and with the ſame Energy, to expreſs our Fidelity to our Country, and our ſteady Reſolution to ſupport the Liberties of the People, againſt the fatal Effects of Corruption, which, in my Opinion, are as much to be dreaded, as any Effects that can enſue from the Succeſs of the preſent Rebellion.

From arbitrary Power eſtabliſhed in our preſent Royal Family, and ſupported by a corrupt Parliament and a mercenary ſtanding Army, I ſhall grant, Sir, we are in no immediate Danger of *Popery*; but the certain Conſequence will be, a general Depravity of Manners, and a total Extinction of Religion of every Kind; and then, if Chance, or any foreign View, ſhould make ſome future King, even of our preſent Royal Family, turn *Papiſt*, which is far from being impoſſible, how could we guard againſt the Introduction and Eſtabliſhmnnt of *Popery*? To a Man who has no Religion at all, it ſignifies nothing what Sort of Religion is eſtabliſhed; for he will always make that Sort or Sect his Profeſſion, which he finds moſt ſuitable to his Intereſt; conſequently, ſuch a King would meet with no Oppoſition from the People; and our Laws againſt *Popery* would be no Bar to his Intentions, becauſe every one of them would, at his Deſire, be repealed by a corrupt Parliament: therefore, the only ſure and laſting Fence we can have againſt *Popery*, is the Preſervation of our Conſtitution. Whilſt the People continue to have any Religion, and are generally ſincere *Proteſtants*, no King, ſhould he turn *Papiſt* himſelf, can have it in his Power to introduce, much leſs eſtabliſh *Popery* amongſt us, if the People be freely and fairly repreſented in Parliament; but a Government that propoſes to ſupport itſelf by Corruption, muſt, at the ſame Time, endeavour to aboliſh all Principles of Honour and Religion; for a Man who has any Principle of either, will never, from any ſelfiſh Motive, give his Vote, in Parliament or at Elections, againſt what he knows to be the true Intereſt of his Country. Such a Government muſt neceſſarily conduct itſelf in direct Oppoſition to all the Maxims of true Policy: Merit of every Kind will be diſregarded, Religion will be laughed at, and Patriotiſm turned

into

into Ridicule; Libertiniſm will be encouraged, Avarice will be fed, and Luxury will be propagated, in order to render the Operation of Corruption the more eaſy, and its Effect the more certain. And when the People are generally and thoroughly corrupted, which, becauſe of our frequent Elections, they muſt be, before the Government can, for its Support, depend upon Corruption alone, the Church of *Rome*, whoſe Politicks we have more Reaſon to dread than her Power, will have a much more eaſy and certain Game to play, than that of forcing the *Pretender* upon us.

This, Sir, they can never do, as long as we have any Religion, Virtue, or Courage amongſt us; and ſhould they, by any extraordinary Miſchance, ſucceed, the *Pretender* and they together would find it a very difficult Taſk, to convert a whole Nation of religious and ſincere *Proteſtants* to *Popery*: Beſides, they could not be ſure of the *Pretender*'s not ſerving them as *Henry* IV. of *France* ſerved the Proteſtants of that Kingdom: After they had helped him to the Throne, ſuppoſing him a Man of Senſe and no Bigot, he might very probably, for his own Eaſe and Security, declare himſelf of the ſame Religion with the Majority of his Subjects. But ſhould we loſe our Liberties by Corruption, and of Courſe our Religion and Virtue, if the Church of *Rome* could find Means to convert our King then upon the Throne, their Buſineſs would be done. Our Nobility having no Religion, would in Complaiſance, or in order to recommend themſelves to their Sovereign, declare themſelves *Papiſts*; and the Majority of the People having as little Religion as they, would follow their Example.

Surely, Sir, it will not be ſaid to be impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that any future King, even of our preſent Royal Family, can ever be converted to *Popery*. How many Kings have been perſuaded to change their Religion by a favourite Wife or Miſtreſs! How many from political Views! The Crown of *Poland*, but of late Years, made one *Proteſtant* Prince declare himſelf *Papiſt*, tho' all his then Subjects were *Proteſtants*, and very zealous *Proteſtants* too. The *Imperial* Crown of *Germany*, we know, is elective; and a View of that Crown, may induce ſome future King of *Great Britain* to declare himſelf *Papiſt*, if he has a corrupt Parliament, that, at his Deſire, will be ready to repeal that Law by which *Papiſts* are excluded from the Crown and Government of theſe Realms. We have therefore no infallible Security againſt *Popery*, but the Preſervation of our Conſtitution; and for this Reaſon, nothing can be more proper than to declare our Reſolution, that we will take Care to frame ſuch Bills as are neceſſary for the Preſervation of our Conſtitution againſt Corruption, at the ſame Time that we declare our Reſolution to ſupport his Majeſty againſt a *Popiſh Pretender*.

This is not only proper, Sir, but neceſſary upon the preſent Occaſion, in order to convince the World, that we are *true Proteſtants* as well as loyal Subjects; and that therefore we are reſolved to keep every Door bolted, by which *Popery* can make its Way into this Kingdom; and if we are reſolved to frame and paſs, in this Seſſion, any Bills that may be effectual againſt Corruption, I am ſure, no Objection can be made againſt our declaring in our Addreſs, that we will do ſo. I hope, we are all now convinced, that ſome ſuch Bills are neceſſary. The Danger we are now expoſed to, and the preſent unlucky Circumſtances of *Europe*, muſt convince every Man of the Neceſſity of our having ſome ſuch Bills paſſed into Laws; for the Danger our Liberties are now expoſed to, and the Danger, to which the Liberties of *Europe* are now expoſed, are both

evidently owing to the Measures of
a late Administration: Measures that
could never have been approved of
by a *British* Parliament, if the Eyes
of some Gentlemens Understandings
had not been blinded by the lucra-
tive Places they expected, or those
they were afraid to lose. The fatal
Consequences of those Measures were
then foretold, and are now so plainly
seen, that those who approved of
them, if they speak ingenuously,
must confess their having been mis-
led. I am far from saying, Sir,
that any Gentleman, who had the
Honour to represent his Country in
Parliament, voted against the Dic-
tates of his Conscience; but it is a
Failing of human Nature, to judge
weakly in Cases where our private
Interest is concerned, which we may
be daily convinced of by many Law-
Suits, that are obstinately carried on
by Men even of the best Sense in the
Kingdom. We must therefore banish,
as much as possible, all private Inte-
rest from this House, otherwise we
can never expect to have the Questi-
ons, that come before us, impartially
considered, or rightly determined.

For this Purpose, Sir, I hope, every
Gentleman is now convinced, that
some new Bills are necessary; and if
we are resolved to frame any such in
this Session, why should we not say
so in our Address upon this Occa-
sion? I can suggest to myself no Rea-
son against it, and I am very sure, it
will give great Satisfaction without
Doors. From hence I must suppose,
that my Hon. Friend's Motion will
meet with no Opposition, and there-
fore I shall add no more, but con-
clude with seconding his Motion.

The next Speech I shall give, was that made by Mecænas, *who spoke, in the Character of* G—ge L——n, *Esq; to this Effect:*

Mr. President,

SIR,

I AM sorry I should be obliged to disappoint the Hon. Gentleman so much, as to oppose the Amend-
ment proposed by his Hon. Friend; but as I think, our agreeing to in-
sert any such Article in our Address, would be one of the most direct Steps we could safely take towards render-
ing the Rebellion successful, I hope, he will allow, that a sincere Regard for my King and Country is a most solid and sufficient Excuse for the Disappointment I may give to him by my Opposition to this Motion. It is very certain, Sir, that nothing can tend more towards discourag-
ing and disheartening those that are already in Arms against the Govern-
ment, and towards preventing their being joined by any Number of his Majesty's yet faithful Subjects, than an apparent Concord and Agreement between his Majesty and his Parlia-
ment. It is likewise certain, that nothing can contribute more than this, towards preventing our foreign Enemies from putting themselves to the Expence of sending the Rebels any great Assistance. But what would be the Consequence of our agreeing to this Amendment? All who know any Thing of Parliamentary Affairs, would from thence suppose an im-
pending Breach between his Majesty and this House at least. They all know, that it has been the constant Custom of this House, at least for many Years past, to say nothing in our Address at the Opening of a Session, but by Way of Answer to something mentioned in his Maje-
sty's Speech from the Throne.

I shall grant, Sir, that upon these Heads, we have often said too much, and more than was well consistent with the Freedom of our future Pro-
ceedings; but we have never intro-
duced new Matter, that was not so much as hinted at, in any Part of his Majesty's Speech from the Throne; and I must think it would at any Time be a little disrespectful in us to do so. Shall we then at such an ex-
traordinary, such a dangerous Con-
juncture, do any Thing that would

in

in the leaſt look diſreſpectful to our Sovereign? Would not every one from thence conclude an impending Breach between us and our Sovereign? Sir, it would be generally ſuppoſed, that the Majority of this Houſe were become *Jacobites*, and that our next Step would be, to refuſe thoſe Grants that may be neceſſary for aſſiſting our Allies abroad, or defeating the Rebellion at home. What a Damp would this throw upon thoſe, who are now moſt ſanguine and active in Support of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment? What Encouragement might it not give to the Rebels? What Numbers might it not prompt to join them?

Our giving, upon this Occaſion, Sir, any Ground for forming ſuch an Opinion, might not only produce fatal Effects at home, but it might produce the moſt fatal Effects abroad. The *Dutch*, who are already in a Sort of Deſpondency, would then fall into a State of the utmoſt Deſpair, and would withdraw their Troops from *Flanders*, in order to obtain a Neutrality for themſelves. Both the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia* would begin to doubt of their receiving any farther Aſſiſtance from this Nation, and would immediately clap up a ſeparate Peace upon the beſt Terms they could obtain: Thus we ſhould be left alone to contend with the powerful Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* abroad, and with a Rebellion, rendered formidable by our own ill Conduct, at home. Would it be poſſible for us in ſuch a Situation to defend our Poſſeſſions or our Plantations beyond Sea? No, Sir, our whole Navy would be neceſſarily employed in guarding our Coaſts, in order to prevent the Rebels getting any Supplies or Aſſiſtance from our foreign Enemies, and would ſcarcely be ſufficient for this Purpoſe; becauſe, as neither *France* nor *Spain* would then be obliged to maintain any great Land Armies, they would apply themſelves entirely to [illegible] creaſing their Naval Force, and Building and Purchaſe they might a few Months, be able to fit moſt formidable Squadron. So this Motion, however innocent harmleſs it may appear in the of ſome Gentlemen, yet, if agr to, it might very probably, in Opinion, be the Cauſe of the R not only of the Liberties of Nation, but of the Liberties of *rope*.

I am perſuaded, Sir, that neit of the Hon. Gentlemen viewed Motion in this Light; but when th give it a Review, and conſider ſe ouſly the fatal Conſequences it m be attended with, I hope, they w agree to its being withdrawn. I ho they will not inſiſt upon the Qu tion; for I ſhould be ſorry to ſee ſtand in our Votes with a Negat of any Kind at the Tail of it; cauſe I am as much perſuaded they can be, that ſomething ought be done for preſerving the Indep dency of Parliament, and for putti a Stop to that Corruption which creeping in ſo faſt upon us; but this Purpoſe a proper Opportuni ſhould be choſen, and I cannot thi it is either proper or ſafe to enter up ſuch a Subject, whilſt a Rebellion raging in the Kingdom. Our Lib ties, our Properties, our Religi and every Thing is now at Sta Let us ſecure them againſt the p ſent Danger, and when that is do we ſhall have Time and Oppor nities enough to ſecure our Liber againſt the Effects of Corrupt At preſent we ought not to attem any Thing, that may divert the a tention of the People from the traordinary Danger that hangs o them, much leſs ought we to tempt any Thing, that may div his Majeſty's true Friends, or p duce a Diſpute between the Houſes of Parliament. And that may be the Conſequence of any that can be brought in for guard

gainſt Corruption, we may from Experience conclude. Both the Place-Bill and the Penſion-Bill have always had a Party in this Houſe againſt them, and both have been rejected by the other; and as to Annual or Triennial Parliaments, I think, the very Motion for bringing in a Bill for the Purpoſe has always been rejected by a Majority in this Houſe. Therefore we muſt from Experience conclude, that if either of the two former Bills ſhould be brought in, it would not only divide his Majeſty's Friends in this Houſe, but might occaſion a Breach between the two Houſes, which is a Danger that ought to be avoided, when we are in ſo much Danger from the Rebellion; and as to a Bill for Annual or Triennial Parliaments, it would certainly divide his Majeſty's Friends here, and if it ſhould be paſſed in this Houſe, it might perhaps be rejected by the other, which would be very much reſented by thoſe that had agreed to it here.

Another Reaſon, Sir, for our ſuſpending, till after we have got rid of the Rebellion, the Introduction of any of the Bills I have mentioned, or any Bill of the like Kind, is the Danger of the Bill's not paſſing, and the Diſcontents that might be occaſioned by its being, however reaſonably, thrown out. All ſuch Bills are favourite Bills among the People without Doors. If they are but by the Title led to believe, that it is a Bill for ſecuring their Liberties againſt Corruption, without conſidering the Regulations propoſed by the Bill for that Effect, without conſidering the Conſequences with which thoſe Regulations might be attended, they, from the Title alone, conclude, that the Bill ought to have been paſſed into a Law, and that its being thrown out, proceeded ſolely from the Corruption it was deſigned to prevent. This of Courſe raiſes Animoſities among the People without Doors, and to give the leaſt Ground for any ſuch in the Time of an open Rebellion, and at a Time when we are daily threatned with a foreign Invaſion, might be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence; for the concealed *Jacobites*, who are but too numerous in every Corner of the Kingdom, would certainly endeavour to blow thoſe Animoſities up into a Flame againſt the Government. Their Diſcourſe would every where be, Now, Gentlemen, you ſee, you can expect no Security againſt Corruption under this Government: From the throwing out of this Bill, you may conclude, that no ſuch Bill will ever, under our preſent Eſtabliſhment, be paſſed into a Law: You may call yourſelves free, but without ſuch a Bill, you can have no more a Title to Freedom than the Cattle that are ſold in your publick Markets: Of all Slaves, thoſe are the moſt contemptible that ſell themſelves into Slavery: Slaves, made ſo by the Fate of War, deſerve, at leaſt, Compaſſion; but Men who ſell themſelves for Slaves, are neither intitled to, nor can expect Pity.

Theſe, and ſuch like groundleſs Inſinuations, Sir, the concealed *Jacobites* would certainly take the Opportunity to propagate; and by ſuch enſnaring Inſinuations, rendered ſpecious by our throwing out any ſuch popular Bill, Multitudes might be induced to join the Rebels, that would otherwiſe have never thought of it. For this Reaſon, Sir, the Motion now before us gives me extreme Concern. I was ſorry to hear any ſuch Motion made upon this Occaſion. It is a Motion we cannot agree to; and our diſagreeing to it will furniſh our Enemies, at this dangerous Conjuncture, with a new Pretence for reviling the Government, and ſowing Diſaffection among the People. I muſt, therefore, intreat the Hon. Gentlemen who made and ſeconded this Motion, to agree to its being withdrawn. I muſt conjure them not to inſiſt upon the Queſtion;

for, ſhould it appear in our Votes with a Negative, even by Way of the previous Queſtion, it may be the Cauſe of infinite Miſchief.

The Speech I ſhall next give in this Debate, was that made by Julius Florus, *in the Character of* W—m P–t, *Eſq; the Purport of wich was as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,
S I R,

THE Amendment propoſed upon this Occaſion, is ſo very unſeaſonable, and has ſuch a dangerous Tendency, that I need not take up much of your Time with Arguments againſt it. I ſhould not, indeed, have given you any Trouble upon the Occaſion, but that I am afraid of being ſuppoſed to have had a Concern in drawing it up, and having it at this Time offered to your Conſideration. As I have always appeared to be a Friend to every Thing that could be reaſonably offered for ſecuring the Independency of Parliament, and as this Amendment ſeems to have a Tendency that Way, I think it incumbent upon me to declare, that if my Advice had been previouſly aſked, I ſhould have made uſe of all the little Rhetorick I am Maſter of, to perſuade the Hon. Gentlemen not to offer ſuch an Amendment, at ſuch a dangerous Conjuncture.

Sir, I ſhall always be a real Friend to any Regulation, which may appear to me to be effectual, for preventing the fatal Effects of Corruption; and, therefore, I ſhall never be for introducing any ſuch Regulation into this Houſe, nor ſhall I ever make, or adviſe making any Motion for that Purpoſe, but at a proper Seaſon, and when, I think, there is, at leaſt, a Chance for its being agreed to. We know well enough, Sir, that all ſuch Motions are, and, I hope, will ever be, the Favourites of the People; and, therefore, we may expect, that they will ſometimes be made by Gentlemen, who have no other Deſign but to caſt a Slur upon the Adminiſtration, by obliging them to endeavour to get a Negative put upon a popular Motion; but I ſhall never make any Motion with ſuch a View; and I cannot allow myſelf to ſuſpect, that the Hon. Gentlemen had any ſuch View in offering this Amendment. At a Time of ſo much Danger, at a Time when our All is at Stake, whatever Opinion we may have of our Adminiſtration, or of our Miniſters for the Time being, ſurely it is unſeaſonable at ſuch a Time, to attempt any Thing that may raiſe Diſcontents among the People, or leſſen their Confidence in thoſe who are placed in Authority over them.

Whilſt the Nation is engaged in a moſt dangerous and expenſive foreign War, a Rebellion breaks out at home. Thoſe Rebels have already gained a Victory over the King's Troops, which has made them almoſt wholly Maſters of one Part of the United Kingdom. We are under daily Apprehenſions, both of an Irruption, and a foreign Invaſion's being made upon the other; and that Invaſion would, certainly, be attended with an Inſurrection. In ſuch Circumſtances, ſhall we amuſe ourſelves with contriving Methods to prevent the Effects of Corruption? Shall we ſpend our Time in Projects for guarding our Liberties againſt Corruption, when they are in ſuch immediate Danger of being trampled under Foot by Force of Arms? Would not this be like a Man's ſitting down to think of Ways and Means for preventing his being cheated by his Servants, at the very Time that Thieves were breaking into his Houſe?

No Gentleman, Sir, who has due Senſe of the Danger we are in will, or can, think of any Thing elſe, till we are entirely delivered from that Danger. Much leſs will

any ſuch Gentleman think, till then, of introducing Bills, that muſt raiſe great Altercations amongſt us, and may, if defeated, occaſion Diſcontents and Heartburnings among the People. I hope, the Rebellion will be extinguiſhed, long before this Seſſion is at an End; and the Moment it is, I believe, I ſhall be for our reſuming the Conſideration, of what may be neceſſary to be done for preventing a corrupt Dependency in Parliament. At preſent, I can think of no Reaſon for ſuſpending that Conſideration any longer; and, therefore, I hope, we may be able to frame ſome ſuch Bills as are hinted at in this Amendment, before the preſent Seſſion expires; but ſuppoſe nothing of the Kind ſhould be attempted in this Seſſion, we ſhall, I hope, have many Seſſions after this, and Seſſions, I hope, undiſturbed by a foreign War, or domeſtick Inſurrection. Such a Seſſion would be the moſt proper for our undertaking to new-model our Conſtitution. Corruption is not, I hope, got to ſuch a Height, as to be able to defend itſelf againſt all the Attempts we can make to demoliſh it. If this were the Caſe, our Attempts in this Seſſion would be as vain, as it can be ſuppoſed they will be in any future Seſſion; therefore, our reſolving to frame Bills in this Seſſion muſt be vain, or it may be delayed till ſome future Seſſion, when we may enter into the Affair with Safety, and without our being in Danger of thereby making ourſelves a Prey to our Enemies.

But ſuppoſe, Sir, we were reſolved, at all Adventures, to undertake the framing and paſſing of ſome ſuch Bills during this Seſſion, what Occaſion is there, what Pretence have we for thus bringing the Affair by Head and Shoulders into our Addreſs? The People without Doors, we ſee, are ſenſible of the Danger they are expoſed to by Means of the Rebellion, that they have entirely forgot the Danger they think themſelves expoſed to by Means of Corruption. We have lately heard of no Letters, Inſtructions, or Remonſtrances from any County or Corporation in the Kingdom to its Repreſentatives, in Favour of any Bill againſt Corruption. They are ſo wiſe as to think of nothing, at preſent, but Subſcriptions and Aſſociations, for defending their Sovereign, and themſelves, againſt thoſe who have wickedly and traiterouſly conſpired to rob him of his Crown, and them of their Liberties, Properties, and Religion. Do Gentlemen intend to give a Turn to the Spirit of the People, and to ſet them a contending againſt ſecret Corruption, that their Liberties may the more eaſily become a Prey to open Force? Sir, if I were not well acquainted with the Hon. Gentlemen, who made and ſeconded this Motion, I ſhould really ſuſpect their having ſome ſuch Deſign; and, however much I may, from my perſonal Knowledge, be convinced, that they have no ſuch Deſign, they may depend upon it, that if they do not withdraw their Motion, the Suſpicion will be ſtrong againſt them, amongſt all thoſe who are not intimately acquainted with them.

Such a Suſpicion, I cannot think, Sir, any Gentleman would chuſe to labour under; therefore, I hope, they will withdraw their Motion. I hope, that, for their own Sakes, and for the Sake of their King and Country, they will not inſiſt upon its appearing in our Votes. If they do, the whole World will ſay, they have contributed, as much as they ſafely could, towards rendering the Rebellion ſucceſsful. The Hon. Gentlemen may already plainly perceive, that a Negative will be put upon their Motion. Why then ſhould they inſiſt upon the Queſtion? If they do, it will be impoſſible to ſuggeſt any Reaſon for it, but that of their reſolving to have ſuch a popular Queſtion appear with a Negative upon it

in our Votes, in order to raiſe Diſcontents among the People, and to make them turn againſt our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, that Money, and thoſe Arms, they are now wiſely and generouſly providing for its Defence.

I ſhall next give a Speech made in this Debate by T. Sicinius, *in the Character of* H—phryS-d—h-m, *Eſq; which was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,
SIR,

I AM ſurprized to hear Gentlemen accuſed, or ſuſpected of a Deſign to ſubvert the Government, on Account of a Motion, calculated, in my Opinion, the beſt of all others, to reconcile the Minds of the People to our preſent Eſtabliſhment, and to induce them to join unanimouſly and heartily in any Meaſures that may be neceſſary for defeating the preſent Rebellion. Whatever Spirit may now appear among the People, we cannot forget, Sir, the Spirit that appeared ſo generally amongſt them, but a little While before, againſt Corruption, and in Favour of thoſe Bills that have already been ſeveral Times offered to Parliament for preventing it. In their Letters and Inſtructions upon that Occaſion, we may ſuppoſe, the true and genuine Spirit of the People appeared, becauſe they had neither Rewards, nor Expectation of Rewards in View, to prompt them to prepare, or ſign ſuch Inſtructions. On the contrary, we know, that both Rewards and Promiſes were offered to get them to ſign Inſtructions of an oppoſite Nature; but, in all Places, a very few excepted, without any Effect.

This, Sir, is truly the Caſe, with reſpect to that Spirit, which appeared among the People about the Time we began to be threatned with Invaſions; but I cannot ſay ſo much with reſpect to the Spirit that now appears. I doubt much if it be every where ſincere. Our Aſſociations and Subſcriptions I look on in the ſame Light with our Addreſſes. They are propoſed and promoted by ſome Men, who enjoy or expect good Poſts under the Government; and People are unwilling to refuſe joining in them, for fear of being deemed diſaffected. This, I believe, is the Caſe of many who have joined in our Aſſociations as well as Subſcriptions. As to the latter, I know, that many have been threatned into them, under the Pain of being repreſented and recorded as *Jacobites*, or *indigent Perſons*; and I muſt obſerve, that this Way of raiſing Money for the Publick Service by the Subſcriptions of private Men is ſuch an Incroachment upon the Privileges of this Houſe, and of ſuch dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of the Nation, that, in my Opinion, it highly deſerves our Cenſure. But whatever we may do in this Reſpect, I am fully convinced, that we ought to look upon theſe Subſcriptions and Aſſociations, rather as Methods taken by the buſy Promoters to recommend themſelves to Poſts under the Government, than as Teſtimonies of the People's Satisfaction; and therefore, if the Fate of the Kingdom ſhould become doubtful by the landing of a numerous *French* Army amongſt us, and a general Inſurrection of the Diſaffected in *England*, I queſtion much, if we could depend upon the Fidelity of ſome of thoſe who have appeared the moſt zealous Aſſociators and Subſcribers. It cannot be ſuppoſed, that a few *Scotch Highlanders*, notwithſtanding the Succeſs they have lately met with, could be able to conquer the whole Iſland of *Britain*: As little can it be ſuppoſed, that a numerous *French* Army can be landed amongſt us, while we have ſuch a Superiority at Sea; and without ſuch a Landing, I believe moſt of the Diſaffected, as well as Diſcontented, in this Country, will keep themſelves within the Law; many of them will, I doubt not, pretend

warm Zeal for the Support of the Government, therefore every Man does, and may reaſonably conclude, that the Rebels have not at preſent ſo much as a Chance for having their Undertaking crowned with Succeſs; but if by any extraordinary Accident, and it muſt be an extraordinary one indeed, they ſhould come to have but an equal Chance, I am afraid, the Diſcontents of the People would ſuddenly and at once turn the Scale entirely in their Favour; eſpecially, if from our Proceedings nothing appears, that can give the People any Hopes of their Grievances being redreſſed in this Seſſion of Parliament.

We are not to ſuppoſe, Sir, that the People have forgot their Complaints, becauſe they have not renewed them upon this Occaſion. They have ſo long complained in vain, and have lately been ſo much diſappointed by thoſe upon whom they chiefly relied, that I am afraid, their not renewing their Inſtructions to their Members, proceeds from their Deſpair of ever meeting with Redreſs from Parliament. But will this remove or diminiſh their Diſcontents? On the contrary, we have more Reaſon to dread their Silence than we ever had to dread their Murmurs; for Mankind reſemble, in this, that Animal which is their moſt faithful Servant; while they bark, they never bite. Have they ceaſed complaining? as they have yet received no Satisfaction, we have from the Nature of Mankind juſt Reaſon to preſume, that they have begun to think of acting; and this at ſuch a dangerous Conjuncture we ought to prevent, by giving them, as ſoon as poſſible, an Aſſurance, that they may expect Redreſs from this Seſſion of Parliament.

The Amendment now propoſed, is, therefore, extremely well calculated for the Support of his Majeſty's Government, and, if agreed to, will contribute more to the Diſappointment and Defeat of the Rebellion, than the warmeſt and moſt loyal Expreſſions we can make uſe of in this or any other Addreſs. Sir, the Addreſſes of the People of *England* are already become a Proverb amongſt our foreign Neighbours; and if we go on but for a few Years, as we have done for ſeveral Years paſt, the Addreſſes of our Parliaments will fall under the ſame Reproach; I therefore wiſh, we may for the Time to come be more ſparing in our Expreſſions, and more bountiful in our Actions. I do not mean, Sir, as to Money Matters, for in that we cannot, I am ſure, be more bountiful than we have been for many Years paſt; but I mean as to our being diligent in preparing Bills for the Service of his Majeſty's People, and faithful in giving his Majeſty upon all Occaſions our beſt Advice. If we reſolve to alter our Conduct in this Reſpect, we cannot do it at a more proper Time, we cannot chuſe a Time when it will be more neceſſary for the Service both of our King and Country; and therefore, I hope, this Amendment will be not only inſiſted on, but agreed to; for whatever the Hon. Gentleman may perceive from thoſe that are about him, I cannot perceive from any of thoſe near me, that it is in any Danger of having a Negative put upon it.

I ſhall readily agree with the Hon. Gentleman, Sir, that at this Juncture it would be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence, to have ſuch a Motion appear in our Votes with a Negative at the Tail of it; but for that very Reaſon I ſhall be for inſiſting upon the Queſtion; becauſe there is now, and, I am afraid, always will be in this Houſe, a certain Set of Gentlemen, called Miniſters, who from that Conſideration may now be induced to agree to it, and who never will, I believe, from any other Conſideration, agree to ſuch a Motion. For the ſame Reaſon, Sir, I ſhall be for having ſuch Bills, as are hinted at in

in this Motion, brought into the Houſe as ſoon as poſſible, and puſhed through both Houſes with all poſſible Diſpatch. The Hon. Gentleman ſays, he ſhall be againſt the introducing of ſuch Bills, while there is a Rebellion raging in the Kingdom, becauſe he thinks, we may have an Opportunity to get them paſſed, after the Rebellion is entirely extinguiſhed. If I thought ſo, Sir, I ſhould be very willing to have them deferred till the next Seſſion; but if we do not catch this Opportunity, when ſome Gentlemens perſonal Safety may prevent their Oppoſition, I am, both from Reaſon and Experience, convinced, we ſhall never be able, in a peaceable Manner, to get any ſuch Bill paſſed into a Law. The Set of Gentlemen I have mentioned, will always oppoſe ſuch Bills, becauſe it is their Intereſt, not only to ſupport, but to propagate Corruption; and from Experience I am convinced, that they will always have ſo much Influence, as to get a Majority in this Houſe for preventing any ſuch Bill's being brought in, or a Majority in the other Houſe for having it rejected. This, I am the more convinced of, from what the Hon. Gentleman, and a worthy Friend of his, have ſaid againſt the Amendment. There is a Thing called proper or ſeaſonable Opportunity, that will always furniſh a Man with a Pretence for oppoſing, *when a Miniſter*, thoſe Bills and Motions, which he patronized, when *a Country Gentleman*; and I have now ſeveral Gentlemen in my Eye, who, I believe, will always declare themſelves zealous for preventing a corrupt Influence in Parliament, or at Elections; but will never, as long as they continue Miniſters, or the Favourites of Miniſters, find a ſeaſonable Opportunity for bringing in an effectual Bill for that Purpoſe.

Such Gentlemen may, perhaps, conſider, the dangerous Conſequence of throwing out a popular Bill at this Juncture; therefore, tho' they know it will breed them a great deal of Trouble hereafter, they may, for their immediate Safety, agree to its being paſſed into a Law. If they and their Friends agree to it, I will engage, that no ſuch Bill ſhall occaſion any Diviſions or Altercations amongſt us; and we may with the more Freedom embrace this Opportunity, becauſe ſuch a Bill can no Way prevent or retard any Thing the Parliament can do for defeating the Rebellion. If a Man were ſenſible of his having ſome pilfering Servants about him, ſurely, he would lock up his Money Cheſt, before he run to beat off the Thieves he heard breaking into his Houſe; and if his Servants had been grumbling for Want of their Wages, I would adviſe him to take that Opportunity to pay them, that they might aſſiſt him the more chearfully. They would then have ſomething to fight for, as well as he; for if the Thieves got the better, they muſt expect to be robb'd as well as their Maſter. The Caſe is now the ſame with regard to the People of *Britain*: They have been grumbling; give them Satisfaction: Let them ſee they have ſomething to fight for, I warrant you they'll do it. But under an arbitrary Government, whether eſtabliſhed by Force or Corruption, the People have neither Liberty nor Property; and in this Age I doubt much if they will fight obſtinately for their Religion, even ſuppoſing they were all convinced of its being at Stake.

I therefore hope, Sir, that we ſhall, in this Seſſion, come of the Rebellion what will, paſs ſome proper Bills for preſerving our Conſtitution and Liberties againſt Corruption; and if we are reſolved to paſs any ſuch Bills in this Seſſion, we ought to intimate our Reſolution in our Addreſs upon this Occaſion, in order to encourage the People to ſtand by, and ſupport the preſent Eſtabliſhment, in this Time of imminent Danger. To pretend, that

our doing ſo will diſcourage our Allies, and frighten them into a ſeparate Peace, is, I may at leaſt ſay, going very far for an Argument againſt this Motion. The *Dutch* have not ſeemed, of late, to ſquare any of their Meaſures by our Reſolves; and, therefore, they will, I believe, as little regard our Addreſs, as they have lately done our Miniſters Solicitations; and as to the Queen of *Hungary*, and King of *Sardinia*, their Intereſt is ſo much at Stake, that they cannot ſuddenly clap up a ſeparate Peace, ſhould they actually find us unable, or reſolved not to ſend them any farther Aſſiſtance; nor would the Liberties of *Europe* be undone, if they did. For what I know, it would be happy for us, ſhould they do ſo: We ſhould then have nothing to do but to puſh the War at Sea, and this we are ſtill able to do with Succeſs, both againſt *France* and *Spain*, if we take Care to have good Intelligence, and commit our Squadrons and Ships of War to proper Commanders; for neither of theſe Nations can much increaſe their naval Strength, during the Continuance of a War with us, becauſe they have no naval Stores but what come to them by Sea, from other Countries; and as all ſuch are contraband, they cannot have them while the Sea is covered with our Cruiſers and Privateers. We have, therefore, at preſent, nothing to fear from ſuch a Conſequence; but God knows what we may have to fear, ſhould this be the Conſequence, after we have exhauſted ourſelves, and ruined our Credit, by ſupporting an unequal and unfortunate Land War.

Thus, Sir, ſuppoſe the Amendment now propoſed were no Way warranted by any Expreſſion in his Majeſty's Speech from the Throne, it could be of no bad Conſequence with reſpect to the foreign War we are now engaged in; but I wonder to hear it ſaid, that it does not come in properly by Way of Anſwer to his Majeſty's Speech. Sir, does not his Majeſty tell us, that he has called us togerher to give him our *immediate Advice*, as well as Aſſiſtance, with regard to the Rebellion ſtill continuing in *Scotland?* Can we give him our Advice in a more deliberate and authentick Manner, than by framing and paſſing ſuch Bills, as, we think, will beſt induce the People to aſſiſt him heartily? We cannot do this immediately, and, therefore, by Way of Anſwer to this Part of his Speech, we ought to tell him immediately, that is to ſay, by our Addreſs, that we will do ſo.

There is another Part of his Majeſty's Speech, Sir, which, in my Opinion, will ſtand without any Thing like an Anſwer, if this Amendment be not agreed to. His Majeſty tells us, he queſtions not but the Rebellion will end in procuring greater Strength to that excellent Conſtitution, which it was deſigned to ſubvert. In Anſwer to this, is it not very proper to tell his Majeſty, that we ſhall take Care, in this Seſſion, to frame ſuch Bills, as (if paſſed into Laws) will add Strength to our excellent Conſtitution? Is there any Thing more proper or neceſſary for adding Strength to our Conſtitution, than that of preventing a corrupt Influence in Parliament, or at Elections? This Amendment is, therefore, not only a proper, but a neceſſary Return to that Part of his Majeſty's Speech: I ſay neceſſary, Sir, becauſe I think it abſolutely neceſſary for us, in a Time of ſuch Danger, to take the firſt Opportunity to aſſure the People of their having that Grievance redreſſed, which they have long and loudly, but vainly hitherto, complained of; and, becauſe, without this Amendment, not only our Addreſs will appear defective, but we ſhall appear deficient in our Duty to our Sovereign; for there will be, otherwiſe, not a Word of Anſwer to this material Part of his Majeſty's Speech, nor one Word of Ad-

Advice, or any Thing that looks like it, tho' his Majeſty has in his Speech expreſsly told us, that, for this very Purpoſe, he called us together ſooner than he intended.

And now to conclude, Sir; as the Hon. Gentleman was pleaſed to tell us, what the World will think of thoſe that inſiſt upon this Amendment, I ſhall beg Leave to tell him, what, in my Opinion, the World will think of thoſe that oppoſe it. The World will, I am ſure, generally approve of the Amendment, and all will conclude, that had it been agreed to, it would have done great and immediate Service; therefore, every Man will ſay, that the Oppoſers, notwithſtanding their open Pretences, are, in ſecret, Friends to Corruption; and that they have a greater Regard to the Intereſt and Eaſe of thoſe who are now, or may hereafter be our Miniſters, than they have to the Security of their Sovereign, the Happineſs of their Country, or the Liberties of their Countrymen.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Having in our laſt given an Account of the Battle of Liege, *as it was publiſhed in the* Gazette *here, (ſee p. 507) we ſhall now give the following Account of that Battle, being the Account ſent by Order of the Marſhal Count* de Saxe *to the* French *Miniſter at* Breda; *becauſe it is drawn up in a more Soldier-like Manner than any hitherto publiſhed.*

PRINCE *Charles* of *Lorain* having it in his View to take Winter Quarters in the Principality of *Liege*, reſolved to cut off all Communication between the Marſhal and the City of that Name. For this Purpoſe he put his Army in Motion on the 7th of *October*. The Prince of *Waldeck*, who was upon the Right of the *Jar*, came and incamped upon the Left of that River at *Ance*, a Village which joins to the Suburbs of *Liege*. Prince *Charles*'s Right reached to *Hautain*, and was covered by the Village of *Sling*, from whence a large and deep Rivulet run down into the *Jar*. The Center was at the Villages of *Liers*, *Varoux*, and *Raucoux*, where the Hedges and Ditches formed conſiderable Obſtacles. But the Front of the Left was without any Defence from *Raucoux* as far as the Village of *Ance*, where there were ſeveral very difficult Rivulets and hollow Ways leading to *Liege*, which ſecured its Flank. To add by Art ſome Defence to that Part of the Line which was without any by Nature, the Prince of *Waldeck* had cauſed to be erected three pretty extenſive Batteries, which were placed upon a commanding Hill, from whence they flanked the Village of *Raucoux*; and another Battery of ten Pieces of Cannon was placed at the Head of the Rivulets about the Village of *Ance*. Tho' this Situation, at firſt View, appear'd to be pretty good, yet it was not without ſome internal Defects, for it was too extenſive in Front, and not deep enough behind, the Rear being all along confined by little Valleys, which are almoſt impaſſable.

The Marſhal being diſburdened of the Care of covering a Siege, had for ſeveral Days been ſeeking an Opportunity to fight. To prepare himſelf for this Purpoſe, he had ordered the Count *de Clermont*, Prince of the Blood, to come and join him with the Troops that had made the Siege of *Namur*. By this Means, after being joined by this Reinforcement, the Army came to conſiſt of 160 Battalions, and 228 Squadrons, without reckoning the light Troops; and the Allied Army, including their Troops of all Kinds, amounted to 129 Battalions, and 200 Squadrons.

The Knowledge of the Ground, which the Marſhal had acquired on the 7th, made him determine to attack with his united Force the Center and Left of the Enemy, upon the latter of which he reſolved to make the firſt Attack, while at the ſame Time the others were directed againſt the Villages of *Liers*, *Varoux*, and *Raucoux*, leaving to Mr. *de Mortagne* the Care to obſerve the Enemy's Right, and to keep them at Bay, by Means of the Poſt he held upon the River of *Sling*; a Project which was the more prudent in this, that by its Execution the Marſhal put himſelf in a Condition to defeat the Enemy's Army, without running the Riſk of being defeated himſelf, by Reaſon of the Impoſſibility Prince *Charles* was under to defile either from his Right or Center, to purſue the *French* Army in its Retreat. In order to carry this Project into Execution, and to have the greater Facility in putting ſuch a numerous Army in Motion, he divided it into different Bodies.

The 10th was the Day choſen for putting this firſt Diſpoſition in Order, whilſt the Army was paſſing the *Jar*. The Count *d'Etres*, incamped upon the Right of the

River, had Orders to march by Break of Day, to poſt himſelf with his Detachment between the Stone Cauſeway of *Tongres* and that of *St. Tron*, both leading to *Liege*, the Deſign of which was, that he might obſerve the Motions of the Enemy, and reconnoitre their Camp, during the Time the reſt of the Army was paſſing the *Jar*. The whole Morning of the 10th the Enemy continued quiet in their Camp, under a Perſuaſion, that this advanced Body had no other Aim but to cover the March of the Army, in extending itſelf towards *Warem*. They continued in this Miſtake till Two of the Afternoon, when our Army began to appear in ten Columns. The Count *d'Etres*, according to his Inſtructions, then marched from the Right, and went and poſted himſelf upon the Enemy's Left Flank on the Hill of *Bierzay*. This Movement could not be fully executed till towards Five in the Evening, becauſe General *Baroniay* poſſeſſed the Heights about *Bierzay* with 3000 Horſe, beſides ſome Infantry.

As it was of Importance to poſſeſs themſelves of thoſe Heights, in order to reconnoitre the Openings by which they might next Morning poſt themſelves upon the Enemy's Flank, the Count *d'Etres* ordered M. *d'Armentieres*, with all the light Troops, to march up to that Body of the Enemy, whilſt he himſelf ſhould cauſe ſome Troops to advance upon their Flank in order to oblige General *Baroniay* to retire. Theſe Orders M. *d'Armentieres* executed by cauſing our *Huſſars* to attack thoſe of the Enemy, who retired towards their Army. It was a ſmart Engagement for near an Hour and a half; but we remained Maſters of the Heights, and in the Night-time the Enemy's light Troops removed at ſome Diſtance from us.

At Break of Day the *General* was beat in our Army, for beginning their March all at once; but the thick Fog prevented our marching till Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and alſo prevented its being poſſible for us to come at any Accounts of the Enemy, but what we got by our Spies. Thoſe who came to the Right reported, that the Enemy had decamped, and that the Night before they had ſeen ſeveral Equipages file off, in order to go and paſs the *Maes*. The Retreat of the *Huſſars* was Cauſe enough for the Spies to make this falſe Report; but the Marſhal was better informed, having got Intelligence, that the Enemy were reſolved to wait for him in their Camp. The Count *d'Etres* began his March at the hour appointed in three Columns, the light Troops being upon the Right, the Infantry with the Artillery in the Center, and the Cavalry upon the Left, in order to drive with his Front upon the Cauſeway of *Liege*, whilſt the Count of *Clermont* was marching along that Cauſeway in four Columns. After a Quarter of an Hour's March, M. *d'Armentieres*, who was upon the Van-Guard with a Detachment of light Troops, gave Notice, that he ſaw a great many Troops, but that he could not judge whether it was the whole Army, or only the Rear Guard of the Enemy; for as they were ſtill making ſome Motions, in order to put themſelves in Battalia, it was very difficult to obſerve them diſtinctly at the Place were M. *d'Armentieres* then was. With ſome light Troops he made a Tour towards the Village of *Ance*, from whence he diſcovered the whole left Wing of the Enemy. This Village is divided in two by a little Field. That Part next to *Liege* was poſſeſſed by the Enemy, who likewiſe ſeemed to have a Deſign to poſſeſs themſelves of the other; but for defeating this Deſign, M. *de St. Germain* threw himſelf into it with two Brigades of Infantry and ſome Cannon. The Cavalry were drawn up in the Battalia in two Lines to the Left of this Village; the Dragoons remained upon the Right, for ſtopping the Paſſage through the little Field in the Middle of the Village; and the light Infantry poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome of the Hedges of *Ance*, upon the Right of the Dragoons. The Count *d'Etres* ſent Notice of what he had diſcovered to the Count of *Clermont*, who arriving with Count *Lowendahl*, diſtinctly perceived, that the whole left Wing of the Enemy was drawn up in two Lines of Cavalry, that the Village of *Ance* was full of their Infantry, and that they had ſeveral Battalions in Columns upon their left Flank. They had alſo a Body of Reſerve conſiſting entirely of Infantry, which formed a third Line, at the Extremity of their Left, and a little advanced before the Center of their Line of Cavalry, the three Batteries above mention'd were guarded by ſome Battalions.

Being now about Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the Count *Clermont* thought proper to cauſe two Brigades of Infantry to march into the little Field which divides the Village of *Ance*, to cauſe ſome heavy Cannon to be brought thither, and to defer the reſt of the Diſpoſition till he had ſpoke with the Marſhal. We went to work in opening Communications, and at the ſame Time in erecting Batteries. Six Pieces of Cannon were planted againſt the extended Part of the Enemy's Line of Cavalry, four Pieces againſt the Hedges of the Village of *Ance*, and ſix ſixteen Pounders for battering a large Houſe where ſome Infantry were poſted.

At One o'Clock the whole Army was come up. The Infantry remained in Columns, but the Cavalry formed themſelves in Battalia.

lia. The Count *de Clermont* arrived at his Diviſion with two new Brigades of Infantry; ſo that there were now eight Brigades at that Part of the Right. The Prince then ordered the Count *d'Etres* to attack the Village with four Brigades, whilſt he ſupported him with the other four, and not to loſe a Moment in making the Diſpoſition.

According to this Diſpoſition, the light Infantry of *Graſſins* and *de la Mortiere*, conſiſting of 700 Men, approached the Village by the Right; the Brigade of *Picardy*, having eight Companies of Grenadiars at its Head, under the Command of Meſſ. *de Fiennes* and *de Montbarris*, was placed upon the Right, having that of *Monaco* upon its Left, in two Lines, under the Command of M. *de Foulay*; the Brigade of *Segur*, in a Column, marched by the Side of that of *Monaco*, and that of *Bourbon* in two Lines cloſed the Left. Theſe two Brigades were under the Command of M. *de St. Germain*, with four ſmall Pieces of light Cannon. At the Left of all were placed 20 Pieces of Cannon, in two Batteries, one of which bore againſt the Infantry that were upon the Flank of the Enemy's Cavalry, and the other bore againſt their Batteries. The former was placed upon the Side of the Rivulet, and was ſupported by a Brigade of Infantry; and the ſecond was to follow the left Flank of the Brigade of *Bourbon*. Ten Squadrons of Dragoons were drawn up behind theſe Batteries, and 14 Squadrons of Horſe were drawn up in the ſame Line with the Dragoons, at about 600 Yards from the Enemy's Cavalry. The Village of *Raucoux* being poſſeſſed by the Enemy, did not allow us to extend our Cavalry farther towards the Left. M. *de Roſen* commanded this Diviſion, with Orders to charge when he ſhould think proper. M. *d'Armentieres*, with all the light Horſe, guarded the Rear, and was to purſue the Enemy in their Retreat. It was Two o'Clock before this Diſpoſition was compleated, when 36 Pieces of Cannon, in four Batteries began to play. A Battery of the Enemy's conſiſting of eight Pieces of Cannon and two Haubitzers, which, during the firſt Moments had very much incommoded the Brigade of *Champagne*, as well as our Cavalry, was ſoon diſmounted. Upon the fourth Diſcharge of our Cannon, our Troops began to move in the greateſt Order, and marched to the firſt Hedges, from whence the Brigade of *Picardy* drove the *Pandours*. We were then upon the Edge of the Highway which leads from *St. Tron* to *Liege*. Mr. *d'Etres* cauſed his heavy Artillery to advance, and after four Diſcharges the Attack of the Village began. *Picardy*, ſupported by *Monaco*, forced the Hedges, which they ſucceſſively poſſeſſed themſelves of, whilſt the Brigade of *Segur* marched in a Column up to the Front of the Village, being ſupported by that of *Bourbon*. During this Inſtant of Time the Engagement was very ſharp, and without any Diſorder. We poſſeſſed ourſelves at once of all the firſt Hedges; for the Enemy's Infantry, which lined the Rivulet, not being able to ſuſtain our Fire, retired to the Plain, and abandaned ſix Pieces of Cannon.

The *Dutch* Cavalry made then a bold Motion, but they did not draw all the Advantage from it they ſeemed to expect. About ten Squadrons in a Column, and in two Lines, advanced to the Place of their Infantry, and intended to attack the Regiment of *Beaujolois*, who were clearing the Hedges, and were not yet entirely formed; but the Soldiers having returned to their Ranks, that Battalion marched up to the Cavalry, a Part of which had already began to paſs the Rivulet; and made ſo well-timed a Diſcharge, that the Cavalry were put in Diſorder: Nevertheleſs, they rallied, and reſolved to return to the Charge; but the Chevalier *de Pons* having cauſed a Battalion of *Bourbonnois* to advance and line the Rivulet, they were obliged by the Smartneſs of our Fire to retire, tho' they were advanced to within 12 Yards; during this Interval the Brigades of *Picardy*, *Monaco*, and *Segur*, had compleated the forcing of the Hedges, and in a Moment after, our whole Infantry found themſelves upon the Edge of the Rivulet.

Before this Time our Cavalry had in vain endeavoured to charge that of the *Dutch*, who had in their Front a hollow Way, which before the Attack could not be perceived, and which M. *de Roſen* found he could not paſs. Upon this the Cavalry were ordered to advance, and in order to get over to defile by four, under the Fire of our whole Infantry. Upon the Right of all, ſome Battalions had advanced beyond the Hedges; which Motion, in itſelf too hardy, render'd the Moment critical; for the Enemy's Cavalry having rallied, as well as a great Body of their Infantry, they advanced to make a new Attack upon the Village. This Body at firſt drove our Battalions back to the Hedges, where they were protected by three other Battalions, who flanked the Line of the Enemy ſo ſmartly, that their Infantry, not being able to ſuſtain the Fire both upon their Front and Flank, thought fit to retire, and appeared no more; and our Cannon being brought up, and making a continued Fire upon their Cavalry, they were likewiſe obliged to quit the Field.

Theſe Attacks and the Fire of our Cannon having forced the Troops of the Enemy's left Wing, to retire to above 600 Yards Diſtance, we took Advantage of the Moment to advance our Cannon, and cauſe eight Battalions to march 200 Yards

up into the Plain, without quitting the Support we had upon our Right, the Flank of which was cover'd by the Infantry. At the ſame Time we formed a ſecond Line in the Hedges; and while *Roſen*'s Brigade put itſelf in Order of Battle, upon the Right of the firſt Line, the Fire of our Artillery obliged the Enemy to move farther A off. The firſt Line advanced a hundred Yards, and the ſecond paſſed the Hedges, having at its Left the Brigade of *St. Jal.*

During theſe Movements upon the Right, the Marſhal had made a Diſpoſition of three Columns, which were to attack the Villages of *Liers*, *Varoux*, and *Raucoux*. M. *de Clermont Gallerande*, with the Brigades of *Mailly*, *Bretagne*, and *Artois*, was B appointed to attack *Liers*; M. *d'Heronville*, with the Brigades of *Montmorin*, *Navarre*, *Royal*, and *Auvergne*, was charged with the Attack of *Varoux*; and M. *de Maubourgh* was appointed to attack *Raucoux*, with the Brigades of *Orleans*, *Beauvoiſis*, *Rovergne*, and *Des-Vaiſſeaux*. Tho' theſe Diſpoſitions had been made early, the Attack, which C ought to have begun upon the Left at the Village of *Liers*, was deferred for above two Hours. This Delay, and the Knowledge the Marſhal had, that theſe Villages were provided with a numerous Infantry, made him reſolve to order the whole three Columns to attack the Villages of *Raucoux* and *Varoux*. This Precaution was not unD neceſſary, for the Enemy who had intrenched themſelvss behind the Hedges, made ſuch a vigorous Reſiſtance, that ſome of our Battaliens were for a While in Suſpence, before they could carry theſe two Villages.

The Enemy began to recover from the Diſorder, which had continued for a long Time among them. Their Cavalry had aE gain put themſelves in Order of Battle in ſeveral Lines along the Cauſeway of *Tongres*, having Batteries and about four Battalions upon their Right. Our Artillery had become uſeleſs, becauſe of the too great Diſtance; ſo that there was no longer any Attack upon our Right. At Four o'Clock M. *d'Armentieres* advanced, with a Party of F light Troops, very near to the Enemy's Line, who now ſeemed to have leſs Aſſurance in their Countenance. Theſe light Troops ſkirmiſhed with them for ſome Time, but the Plotons of the Enemy's Infantry having obliged our *Huſſars* to retire, their Cavalry made an Advance of ſome Yards.

At this Inſtant the Villages of *Varoux* G and *Raucoux* were forced. The Troops, animated by the Preſence of the Marſhal, who in the Midſt of the Fire was tranquil, made the greateſt Efforts for carrying theſe Villages. A Part of the Troops poſted therein were put to the Sword, and we made a great Number Priſoners. This bold Enterprize had led us to one of the moſt compleat Victories, if the Day had not been ſo far ſpent. At Five o'Clock the Marſhal, at the Head of the Cavalry of the right Wing, enter'd the Enemy's Camp. The Village of *Liers*, which had not been attacked ſo ſoon as intended, was abandoned by the Enemy, who ſeeing themſelves obliged to give Way, withdrew from thence the greateſt Part of their Infantry, leaving only ſome Pickets, which were attacked and reduced by ten Battalions under the Command of the Chevalier *de Belleiſle*.

The Marſhal had then his Right at the Hill of *Votem*, and extended over the whole Ground where the Enemy had been incamped, upon whoſe Flank he marched, and purſued them as far as the Eminences which lie between the Village of *Liers* and that of *Milmont*. During this Interval, the Count *d'Etres* extended the Body under his Command towards the Eminences near the *Maes*, having *Votem* upon his Left, with Deſign to endeavour to cut off the Communication between the Enemy and their Bridges. By our Detachments we were informed, that the *Dutch* Artillery was retiring by the Way of that Village with a ſlender Eſcort; upon which the *Huſſars*, *Graſſins*, and *Morlieres* were ordered to ſeize it, which they did after putting the Eſcort to Flight. In this Village and along the *Maes* we took 22 Pieces of Cannon or Haubitzers, and about ſixty Artillery Waggons. The Advantage obtained in this Battle would have been more conſiderable, if all our Cavalry could have advanced to the Charge; but to the *French* Infantry this Teſtimony is due, that upon this Occaſion they gave the greateſt Proofs of Valour. We may imagine what Efforts were neceſſary to be made for forcing twelve Battalions, *Engliſh*, *Hanoverians*, and *Heſſians*, who were the Flower of all the Infantry of the Allied Army, and poſted and intrenched in Villages at the Head of their Line, which was protected by a numerous Artillery, *&c.*

The reſt of this Journal contains an Account of the Loſs ſuſtained both by the French *and the* Allies, *the former of which is, we hope, ſo extravagantly diminiſhed, and the latter ſo extravagantly augmented, that we do not think proper to communicate it to the Publick.*

Some REMARKS *on HISTORY* *.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HOWEVER trite and worn-out the Subject before me appears, yet many

* *See* London Magazine *for* Auguſt *and* October *laſt, p.* 415, 515.

uſeful and beneficial Remarks may be made on it; many juſt Eulogiums be attempted, ſtill, in Praiſe of this very uſeful and delightful Science.

The Endeavour to perpetuate the Memory of great and laudable Actions, ſeems to have intruded itſelf even into the Barbariſm of the moſt ſavage and wild Nations. The *Indians*, the *Negroes*, the moſt unletter'd, unform'd Tribes, at preſent amongſt Mankind, are fond of regiſtring the Deeds of their diſtinguiſh'd Countrymen; and by ſome rude Symbols, or other, on Trees and Stones, or Mounts of Earth thrown up, or deep Pitfalls, indicate the Praiſes of ſome deſerving Chief, or the Place of ſome remarkable Action.

How productive of Benefit to Society, how conducive to Order and Harmony, is that amiable Propenſity, ſo ſtrongly united to the Soul of a thinking Creature, to deſire the Applauſes, and to thirſt after the Encomiums of his Friends and Aſſociates! Wretches, deſtitute of this Principle, who deſpiſe the good Opinion of the World, whoſe Hearts know not the Raptures, and Exultations on the Receipt of deſerved Praiſe, are prepar'd for the moſt deſperate and abandon'd Undertakings; careleſs whether they are remember'd as the Bleſſing, or the Curſe of the Species.

The Soul, in the Abhorrence it feels, the Shock it endures, on the Thought of the Ceſſation of its Activity, perceives, after the bliſsful Expectations of a future State of Exiſtence, no alleviating Satisfaction equal to the Reflection of being remember'd by Poſterity: Hence our Avidity of doing or ſaying Things worth Remembrance, of *briguing*, as it were, for Praiſe: Nor, as before hinted, can there be a more rational and laudable Deſire. I'm apt to imagine, that Mankind in their firſt Patriarchal State, kept Family Memoirs, by ſuch Vehicles as were then in Uſe, for the future Benefit of their Poſterity; that by viewing the Repreſentation of the Virtues, or Vices, of their Anceſtors, they might ſtrive to emulate their Excellencies, or, on the contrary, to abhor and deſpiſe Qualities, that were deſtructive of Peace and Order. Several Paſſages, in the *Sacred Chronicle*, ſeem to juſtify ſuch a Conjecture, by the Alluſions often introduc'd into the Mouth of the Speaker, to ſome remote Act or Paſſage of the Lives of their Anceſtors.

The Great and the Powerful ſeem to have relied upon maſſy and huge Structures, declaring their Grandeur and Potency, for a future Praiſe and Remembrance, before the Uſe of Letters. Hence the mighty Works of a *Nebuchadnezzar*, a *Semiramis*, and thoſe ſuperb and awful Structures, the *Pyramids*, which have ſurviv'd the very Remembrance of the Names of their Founders. At laſt Humanity, and Letters, ſpread itſelf over the Face of the Earth, and laid the Foundation of ſo many more durable Structures, as are now the Ornament of every Country and Language; and the Introduction of that excellent, and truly valuable Art of *Printing*, made the Communication eaſy and cheap, to all Ranks of People. Hence the various Refinements, and Embelliſhments, that diſtinguiſh, ſo remarkably, the later Ages of Chriſtianity.

Fame, now, was not reſtrain'd to the lofty Tyrant, who could build himſelf into a Name, by the Aid of a thouſand Slaves; but, like a confin'd Torrent, broke its too feeble Mounds, and in gentle Streams, diffus'd its enliv'ning Influence to the reſt of the World. She now expanded her Wings, and trumpeted Applauſe or Reproach, alike to all; and happy thoſe, who can ſing with the greateſt of Poets:

Nor fame I ſlight; nor for her favours call;
She comes unlook'd for, if ſhe comes at all:
But, if the purchaſe coſt ſo dear a price,
As ſoothing folly, or exalting vice;
Or if no baſis bear my riſing name,
But the fall'n ruins of another's fame:
Indignant, let me ſcorn the guilty bays;
Drive from my breaſt that wretched luſt of praiſe.
Unblemiſh'd let me live, or die unknown;
Oh! grant an honeſt fame, or grant me none.

Hiſtory, as it is one of the moſt ancient, is, certainly, one of the moſt improving Sciences, and productive of the greateſt Benefits to Mankind: 'Tis to every one, not only to the Great, an Excitement to virtuous and laudable Actions; 'tis a Kind of Sea-Mark, to warn from the Approach to the Sands and Shelves we are often expoſed to.

Great Care then ſhould be taken in this Study, leſt, not attentively reading, or by a wrong Choice of Hiſtorians, the Mind be led to imagine only ſuch and ſuch Things right, without giving fair Quarter to another Party, or Opinion. A Perſon who ſets down to this Study, ſhould diveſt himſelf of all Prejudice and Partiality; ſhould enter upon his Subject, unprepar'd by any Reſentment, or Pique againſt any Party or Sect, whoſe Actions he is going to ſcan; till by comparing different Accounts of the ſame Perſons, or Facts, his Reaſon directs him where to ſettle his good Opinion, or Reſentment. Moſt Parents, in Hiſtory, as well as Religion, are too apt, prematurely, to form Prejudices in the Minds of their Children, in Favour of their own Turn of Mind, by giving, in common Diſcourſe, invidious Names, and uſing opprobrious

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Diſtinctions.—Thus I have heard Perſons of Repute, upon being aſk'd ſome puerile Queſtions in relation to Hiſtory, tell their Children, that *Charles the Firſt* dy'd for the Church; that the *Second Charles* was a glorious Defender of the Faith; *William*, a Preſbyterian Schiſmatick; and *Anne*, a Saint. Prepar'd by theſe Diſtinctions, from the Veneration to fatherly Authority, a good and neceſſary Principle when rightly apply'd, they deſpiſe all Inquiſitions, and all their future Reading ſerves only to make them abſurd and ridiculous. What we imbibe in our tender Years, we are, generally, too tenacious of to part with, without Difficulty; 'tis like a prior Kind of Reaſoning, that gains, by Preſcription, a deep Root, and is ſeldom or ever totally eradicated. Prodiouſly to my Purpoſe was the melancholy ſaying of an old High-Church Beldame, upon the ſafe Landing of *George the Firſt*, who, with a rueful Face and Geſture, told her Neighbours, that, *alas! now ſhe perceiv'd, that G-d was a Preſbyterian.*

There is a Spirit, and a Manner, an Air of Freedom, that diſtinguiſhes the Hiſtorians of a free Country, from thoſe of abſolute Monarchies. How ſuperior are the Generality of our Hiſtorians to *Mezeray*, or *Daniel*, in this Reſpect; but happy, if, whilſt their ſlaviſh Principles were laid aſide, they had conſulted their Stile and Manner. In ſhort, in the latter Reſpect, I can hardly point out one Hiſtorian amongſt us that excels. They are either too narrative and flat, like *Burnet* and *Oldmixon*, or elſe, like *Laurence Echard*, exalt themſelves ſo high in the bombaſt Regions of Romance, that they make their Readers Heads quite giddy; whilſt their Heroes are painted like *Orondates*, or *Pharamond*, or ſome ſuch doughty Blades of Legend.

Were the calm Mildneſs of *Whitelock*, join'd to the inquiſitive, and generally honeſt, Turn of *Rapin*, the Flow of Lord *Clarendon*, and the Correctneſs of *Carte*, we ſhould no longer lament the Want of a Hiſtory of our own Country, that would do Honour to our Language: But, at preſent, I can't adviſe a *Tyro* to take up with any one Syſtem of Hiſtory; but, if he has Opportunity, to conſult and compare them all, for that is the only Road to come at Truth. As for thoſe who have no Time to ſpare, I ſhould adviſe 'em to *Rapin*; becauſe, tho' a Foreigner, and with many Faults, yet, I apprehend, his Principles better ſuited to the Conſtitution of a real Briton, than moſt other general Hiſtories, if not even excepting the *Compleat Hiſtory* itſelf. Or, if this be too voluminous, I congratulate 'em upon a compendious *Hiſtory* of England, juſt preſented to the World *, which anſwers to the Character the Writer aſſumes, and ſeems, really, to be the Work of an *impartial Hand*: No Attachment to Party appears throughout the whole Piece: The Language is nervous, ſound, and yet flowing; and the Reflections beautiful and honeſt; and it ſeems, unleſs People will renounce Reaſon itſelf, the firſt Work of the Kind, that can affront no Side of the Argument.

Great Caution ſhould be taken, to remember at what Time, and under what Adminiſtration the Hiſtorian wrote; for tho' you may be at a Loſs for the Meaning of ſome Turns in his Reaſoning, the Knowledge of this will preſent you, too generally, with an infallible Key to it.

It would not be amiſs, if the ſeveral *Biographical Writers* were conſulted, when upon the ſame Subject in the *Hiſtory*; tho', for the generality, they are a moſt wretched Fry, and ſet out with either a profeſs'd Deſign to excuſe all Faults in their Heroes, or to blacken Characters without Mercy.

I can't help thinking it quite proper, in reading the *Hiſtory of* England ſcientifically, and not merely for Diverſion and Amuſement, that a *Hiſtory* of *Scotland*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Germany*, ſhould be conſulted; for it is but giving fair Play to any one of 'em, where they are mention'd as at Variance with us, to conſult their own *Hiſtorians* upon the conteſted Point. This Method would increaſe the Knowledge of *Chronology*, and by knowing what Princes reign'd ſucceſſively, in other Countries, and the Tendency of their Conduct, our own Affairs would be very much enlighten'd; as we have ever preſerv'd one of the moſt conſiderable Figures in *Europe*.

The Principles of *Geography*, and the Uſe of *Maps*, ſhould be a conſtant Attendant upon one's Reading; or elſe 'tis much the ſame as conſulting an Hiſtory of a World in the Moon.

The Pleaſure and Entertainment of this Study, are equal to any Thing that can be expreſs'd. We ſeem to converſe with our Fathers, and to be in the very Scene of Action the Hiſtorian is deſcribing; we rejoice and exult, and then, alternately, we glow with Paſſion, we melt into Pity, we are fill'd with Indignation and Remorſe, we ſhudder with Horror; we are impatient to trace the Hand of Providence to the Cataſtrophe of Affairs, and, in a private Study, experience all the Joys and Tumults of Life.

The Knowledge of Hiſtory opens our Minds, informs us what we ſhould be, and what Paths to ſhun, renders us converſible Creatures, and fits us to be Members of Society.

Thus,

* *Printed for* T. Cox, *in one Volume, Octavo.*

Thus, Sir, you have a Heap of crude Reflections, haſtily thrown together; if you think proper to inſert 'em in your *Magazine*, you have the Leave of

Your Servant,
HISTORICUS.

Sir RICHARD HOARE's SPEECH *to the* LIVERYMEN *of* London, *on the Huſtings at* Guildhall, *upon the Election of a new* LORD MAYOR *to ſucceed him*, Sept. 29, 1746.

Gentlemen,

I TAKE this Opportunity, before I quit my preſent Station, to return you my hearty Thanks for having honoured me with ſo great a Truſt, and for your Indulgence to me in the Execution of it; in which I can preſume to claim no Merit to myſelf, any farther than that my Endeavours have been ſincere to diſcharge my Duty in ſuch a Manner, as might beſt entitle me to your Eſteem: Your Welfare, Gentlemen, has been my chief Concern; your Approbation will be my higheſt Honour.

At a Court of Common Council, held on *Wedneſday*, the 8th of *October*, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knt. Lord Mayor,

For his diligent Attendance to, and faithful Diſcharge of the Duties, belonging to that High Office:

For his ſteady Attachment to the true Intereſt of his Country, during a Time of moſt imminent Danger:

For giving the Common Council frequent Opportunities of meeting together: And,

For ſupporting, on all Occaſions, the Rights and Privileges of his Fellow-Citizens.

Alſo, at a Court of Lieutenancy, held at *Guildhall*, on *Thurſday* the 23d of *October*, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Rt. Hon. Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of *London*,

For his prudent, impartial, and ſatisfactory Adminiſtration of Juſtice, in the Government of it:

For the Zeal and Loyalty his Lordſhip has ſhewn to his Majeſty and his Family, by his conſtant Readineſs, on every Emergency, to call this Commiſſion together, by whoſe Advice and Aſſiſtance in the Diſpoſition of the Militia, the Peace and Quiet of the City was preſerved, uninterrupted, during the late unnatural Rebellion.

And in a moſt particular Manner, for the Honour his Lordſhip, during his Mayoralty, hath done this Court, by his ſo frequent Attendances to preſide in it.

The following LETTER, *printed in the* General Advertiſer, *of* Oct. 31, *being a fine Encomium upon this worthy Magiſtrate, we thought proper to inſert it here.*

To Sir RICHARD HOARE,

SIR,

THO' it may ſeem unprecedented this Time to addreſs you, and probably be condemned by thoſe who think themſelves the moſt knowing; yet, as have not any ſelf-intereſted Intentions, flatter myſelf I ſhall fully anſwer the neſt, artleſs End propoſed by it.

Ingratitude is the ſtrongeſt Weakn and every Appearance of it, muſt be the fore painful. To avoid this Reproa Sir, I take the Liberty to join the unive Voice of my Fellow-Citizens, in return you publick Thanks for your wiſe and cellent Adminiſtration of Juſtice; for Probity, Humanity and Affability, wh you have uninterruptedly diſplay'd in ev Part of your high Office; and which th only who are loſt to all Sentiments of V tue, can forbear to praiſe.

As it was your Happineſs, Sir, to ſcend, from a Family, who have acqui large Poſſeſſions with Integrity and In pendency; ſo it has been your Glory to joy them with Dignity and Decency: A all who know you will with Pleaſure o that Fortune has for once beſtow'd her vours on the moſt Deſerving, in ch ſuch a Guardian for her leſs happy C dren.

To theſe Gifts of Fortune every Ble of Nature has been added, a graceful P ſon, made yet more pleaſing by an Eaſ of Acceſs; and an excellent Underſtand adorn'd with the moſt benevolent Diſp tion.

Your Fellow-Citizens obſerv'd t Qualifications daily exercis'd in every ſta every private Virtue; they ſaw you w thy without Pride, good without Oſte tion, and liberal without Profuſion: H great then, how juſtly great, were t Expectations when you became their C Magiſtrate! But I muſt tell you, Sir, have for once deceived them,—by ſurpa even their fondeſt Hopes.

Our unhappy Diviſions have often der'd thoſe who fill'd the Chair, the lings only of one Set of Men: For y was reſerv'd, to unite all Parties in Praiſe. And tho' this Happineſs may to have flow'd partly from that Rebe which drove all loyal Subjects into a of involuntary Friendſhip, from their

f the common Danger; yet, I am ſure it ill be allow'd, that your Example has been reatly productive of that happy Coalition; om that excellent Medium which with a irtuous Pride you have ever maintain'd, in qually avoiding the Abjectneſs of Court ervility, and the Madneſs of Mock Patriiſm.

That your whole Life may continue one cene of uninterrupted Happineſs, as a eward for ſuch unequal'd Merit, is the incereſt Wiſh of, *SIR*,

Your oblig'd, unknown,
Humble Servant.

From the London Courant.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint Field Marſhal *Wade*, and the ieutenant-Generals Lord *Cadogan*, *Folliot*, uke of *Richmond*, and *Guiſe*, as a Board Oeneral Officers, to enquire into the onduct, Behaviour, and Proceedings of eutenant-General Sir *John Cope*, from the eaking out of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, l the Action of *Preſton*, near *Seton*, was ver; they order'd Sir *John* to attend them, ith his Anſwers to ſeveral Queſtions which ere given him in Writing, and with his idences to prove the Facts he offer'd in s Defence.

In Obedience thereto, all the Officers d Gentlemen, in and about *London* at e Time, who had been with him, either on his March Northward, or at the Batof *Preſton*, to the Number of between ty and fifty, were ſummoned to attend e Board.

The Enquiry laſted for five Days, and as carried on with Solemnity and Strictſs.—The Liſt of the Witneſſes ſummoned s read over publickly; and the Officers ſent of the ſeveral Regiments, who had n all along with Sir *John*, upon the Exdition, were aſked by the Board, If re were any other Officers belonging to ir Regiments in Town, or near it, beſides thoſe whoſe Names were now read to m; and they anſwered, There were none, their Knowledge.

The Board gave publick Notice, oftner n once, during the Courſe of the Enry, That if there was any Gentleman ſent, who either himſelf knew, or had n informed of any body who did know, y one Circumſtance contradictory to the tten Anſwers given in by Sir *John*, and w read in their hearing, or contradicy to any one Part of the Evidence ught by him in ſupport of it; or, if y knew, or had heard of any body who know any Miſbehaviour, or Miſconct, in Sir *John Cope*, during the Period er Examination, it was a Duty they owed to their King, and to their Country, to inform the Board thereof; that the Gentlemen who gave ſuch Information, might depend on the Board's Protection, and, that the Board would either receive ſuch Information, in the Room they were then ſitting in, or in private by themſelves.

After all Sir *John*'s Anſwers were read, and the Examinations of, at leaſt forty Evidences brought in Support of it, were taken down, Sir *John* made the ſame Requeſt to a very numerous Audience.—But as nobody appeared to give any ſuch Information, he concluded his Proof, with offering to the Board a Bundle of Letters from Officers in different Parts of the Iſland, upon their being informed of this Enquiry, acquainting him with what they had been Witneſſes to, of his Conduct and perſonal Behaviour in the Action, and offering to come to Town to make Oath to it upon the firſt Notice. There was not one jarring Note in the whole of the Evidence.

Sir *John*'s Anſwers, the Examination of the Evidences, and the Vouchers delivered in to ſupport them, took up about four Quires of Paper.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to order a Board of General Officers, conſiſting of one Field Marſhal and four Lieutenants General, to examine into the Conduct of Lieutenant General Sir *John Cope*, and Colonel *Laſcelles*, from the breaking out of the Rebellion in *North-Britain*, till the Action was over at *Preſton* near *Seaton*; and likewiſe into the Conduct of Brigadier General *Fowke*, from the Time he took the Command of the two Regiments of Dragoons, then in *Edinburgh*, till the ſaid Action was over; the ſaid Board, after having examined upwards of forty Witneſſes, made the following Report to his Majeſty.

THE ſeveral Examinations being finiſh'd, all Parties attending were diſmiſſed; whereupon we the ſaid Field Marſhal, and other General Officers before named, having duly weighed and conſidered the ſeveral Matters laid before us, upon our Examination into the Conduct, Behaviour, and Proceedings of Lieutenant General Sir *John Cope*, Colonel *Peregrine Laſcelles*, and Brigadier General *Thomas Fowke*, contain'd in the foregoing State thereof, do, in further Obedience to your Majeſty's ſaid Warrant, moſt humbly report, That having made all the Enquiry we could after proper Perſons, who were able to give us any Information relating to the Matters aforeſaid, and having examined all ſuch as could be brought

before

before us, (there being ſeveral others whoſe Duty on your Majeſty's Service in *Scotland* would not admit of their leaving it to come before us,) it doth appear to us, and we are unanimouſly of Opinion,

That Sir *John Cope* made all the proper and neceſſary Preparation for the Support of the Troops, with as much Diſpatch as he was able, both at *Edinburgh* and *Sterling*.

That he alſo made the proper Applications to the Chiefs of the Clans, that were reputed to be well-affected to your Majeſty and Government, for them to join your Majeſty's Troops.

That he uſed all poſſible Diligence and Expedition before, and on his March to *Dalwhinney*, conſidering the Difficulties and Diſappointments he met with.

That his attacking the Rebels on the *Corryarrick*, with any Proſpect of Succeſs, was impracticable.

That his March to *Inverneſs* is juſtified by the unanimous Opinion of the Council of War, and the repeated Aſſurances of being joined on the March, and at *Inverneſs*, by the Clans that were reputed to be well affected to your Majeſty and Government; of which he afterwards found himſelf diſappointed, except by 200 *Monroes*, who marched with him from *Inverneſs* to *Aberdeen*.

That his going to *Aberdeen*, and then by Sea to *Dunbar*, was the only proper Meaſure he had left to take.

That Sir *John Cope*'s Diſpoſition of his Body of Troops on the Field of Action was judicious, and the Ground on which they were engaged (according to the Plan and Deſcription of many Officers who were preſent) appears to have been well choſen.

That he did his Duty as an Officer, both before, at and after the Action; and his perſonal Behaviour was without Reproach; and that the Misfortune on the Day of Action was owing to the ſhameful Behaviour of the private Men, and not to any Miſconduct or Miſbehaviour of Sir *John Cope*, or any of the Officers under his Command *.

As to Colonel *Peregrine Laſcelles*, it does not appear to us, that any Miſconduct or Miſbehaviour can be laid to his Charge; he having plainly proved, that he was at his Poſt both before and at the Action.

As to Brigadier General *Thomas Fowke*, we are of Opinion, that his March from *Coltbridge* to *Dunbar* was right; and the Offers he made twice to the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh* to march into the City with the Dragoons for its Defence, (though refuſed) were commendable; and that his perſonal Behaviour in the Action was without Reproach; and that he did quit the Field of Action before the Troops were entirely broke and diſperſed.

Upon the Whole, we are unanimouſly of Opinion, That Sir *John Cope*'s Behaviour has been unblameable; and that there is no Ground for Accuſation againſt the ſaid Sir *John Cope*, Colonel *Peregrine Laſſelles*, and Brigadier General *Thomas Fowke*.

All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted to your Majeſty.

(Sign'd) *George Wade*,
Cadogan,
John Folliot,
Richmond, *Lenox* and *Aubigny*,
John Guiſe.

Having, in our laſt, given an Account of the young Pretender's Eſcape to France, *p.* 531; *and of his Wanderings in* Scotland *ſome Time before, in our* Magazine *for* Auguſt *laſt, p.* 407, 408; *we ſhall here give an Account of his Eſcape and ſome Adventures after the Battle of* Culloden.

THAT deciſive Engagement was fought on the 16th of *April*, 1746, in which the Pretender had his Horſe ſhot under him by one of the Troopers in the King's Service, as he was endeavouring to rally his People. After his Forces were entirely defeated, he retired to the Houſe of a Factor of Lo*rd* *L—v—t*, about ten Miles from *Inverneſs*, where, meeting with that Lord, he ſtaid Supper. After Supper was over he ſet out for *Fort Auguſtus*, and purſued his Journey next Day to *Invergarry*, where he propoſed to have din'd; but finding no Victuals, he ſet a Boy to fiſhing, who caught two Salmons, on which he made a Dinner, and continued waiting there for ſome of his Troops, who had promis'd to rendezvous at that Place; but being diſappointed, he reſolv'd to proceed to *Loch-Larcige*.

He arriv'd there on the 18th, at Two in the Morning, where he went to ſleep, which he had not done for five Days and Nights. He remain'd there till Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, in Hopes of obtaining ſome Intelligence; but gaining none, he ſet out from thence on Foot, and travell'd to the *Glen* of *Morar*, where he arriv'd on the 19th, at Four in the Morning. He ſet out about Noon the ſame Day for *Arroſaig*, where he arriv'd about Four in the Afternoon. He remain'd there ſeven Days waiting for Capt. *O'Neil*, who join'd him on the 27th, and inform'd him, that there were no Hopes of drawing his Troops together again in a Body; upon which, he reſolv'd

* *See a Compleat Journal of Sir* John Cope's *Expedition, in our* Magazine *for* 17

ſolv'd to go to *Stornway*, in order to hire Ship to go to *France*.

The Perſon employ'd for this Purpoſe, as one *Donald M'Leod*, who had an Intereſt there. On the 28th he went on board an eight-oar'd Boat, in Company with *Sullivan* and *O'Neil*, ordering the People who belong'd to the Boat, to make A the beſt Haſte they could to *Stornway*. The Night proving very tempeſtuous, they all begg'd of him to go back, which he would not do; but to keep up the Spirits of the People, he ſang them a Highland Song; but the Weather growing worſe and worſe, on the 29th, about Seven in the Morning, they were driven on Shore, on a Point of Land call'd *Ruſhneſs*, on the B Iſland of *Benbicula*, where, when they got on Shore, the Pretender help'd to make a Fire, to warm the Crew, who were almoſt ſtarv'd to Death with Cold. On the 30th, at Six in the Evening, they put Sail again for *Stornway*, but meeting with another Storm, were oblig'd to put into the Iſland of *Scalpa*, in the *Harris*, C where they all went on Shore to a Farmer's Houſe, paſſing for Merchants that were ſhipwreck'd in their Voyage to the *Orkneys*, the Pretender and *Sullivan* going by the Names of *Sinclair*; the latter paſſing for the Father, and the former his Son.

They thought proper to ſend from thence *Donald M'Leod*, at *Stornway*, with Inſtructions to freight a Ship for the *Orkneys*. On the 3d of *May* they receiv'd a Meſſage from him, that a Ship was ready. On the 4th they ſet out on Foot for that Place, where they arriv'd on the 5th, about Noon; and meeting with *Donald M'Leod*, they found that he had got into Company, where, growing drunk, he had told a Friend of his, for whom he had hir'd the Ship; upon which there were 200 People in Arms at *Stornway*, upon a Report that the Pretender was landed with 500 Men, and was coming to burn the Town; ſo that they were obliged to lie all Night on the Moor, with no other Refreſhment than Biſcuit and Brandy.

On the 6th they reſolv'd to go in the eight-oar'd Boat to the *Orkneys*, but the Crew refus'd to venture; ſo that they were oblig'd to ſteer South along the Coaſt Side, where they met with two *Engliſh* Ships, which this compell'd them to put into a deſert Iſland, where they remain'd till the 11th, without any Proviſion but ſome Salt Water they found upon the Iſland. About Two in the Morning of that Day, they embark'd for the *Harris*, and at Break of Day, on the 11th, they were chaſed by an *Engliſh* Ship, but made their Eſcape among the Rocks. About Four in the Afternoon they arriv'd at the Iſland of *Benbicula*, where they ſtaid till the 14th, and then ſet out for the Mountain of *Currada*, in *South Uiſt*, where they ſtaid till the Militia of the Iſle of *Sky* came to the Iſland of *Iraſky*, and then ſail'd for the Iſland of *Uia*, where they remain'd three Nights; till having Intelligence that the Militia were coming towards *Benbicula*, they immediately got into their Boat, and ſail'd for *Lochbuſdale*; but being met by ſome Ships of War, they were oblig'd to return to *Lochaguart*, where they remain'd all Day, and at Night ſail'd for *Lochbuſdale*, where they arriv'd, and ſtaid eight Days on a Rock, making a Tent of the Sail of the Boat.

They found themſelves there in a moſt B dreadful Situation; for having Intelligence that Capt. *Scot* had landed at *Kilbride*, the Company was obliged to ſeparate, and the Pretender and *O'Neil* went to the Mountains, where they remained all Night, and ſoon after were inform'd that General *Campbell* was at *Bernary*; ſo that now they had Forces very near, on both Sides of C them, and were abſolutely at a Loſs which Way to move. In their Road they met with a young Lady, one Miſs *M'Donald*, to whom Capt. *O'Neil* propos'd aſſiſting the Pretender to make his Eſcape, which at firſt ſhe refus'd; but upon his offering to put on Woman's Cloaths, ſhe conſented, and deſir'd them to go to the Mountain of *Currada*, till ſhe ſent for them, where they D accordingly ſtaid two Days; but hearing nothing from the young Lady, the Pretender concluded ſhe would not keep her Word, and therefore reſolv'd to ſend Capt. *O'Neil* to General *Campbell*, to let him know he was willing to ſurrender to him; but about Five in the Evening a Meſſage came from the young Lady, deſiring them to E meet her at *Ruſhneſs*. Being afraid to paſs by the Ford, becauſe of the Militia, they luckily found a Boat, which carried them to the other Side of *Uia*, where they remain'd Part of the Day, afraid of being ſeen by the Country People. In the Evening they ſet out for *Ruſhneſs*, and arriv'd there at Twelve at Night; but not finding the young Lady, and being alarm'd by a F Boat full of Militia, they were oblig'd to retire two Miles back, where the Pretender remain'd on a Moor till *O'Neil* went to the young Lady, and prevail'd upon her to come to the Place appointed at Night-fall of the next Day. About an Hour after they had an Account of General *Campbell*'s Arrival at *Benbicula*, which oblig'd them to G move to another Part of the Iſland, where, as the Day broke, they diſcover'd four Sail cloſe on the Shore, making directly up to the Place where they were; ſo that there was nothing left for them to do, but to throw themſelves among the Heath. When

the Wherries were gone, they reſolv'd to go to *Clanronald*'s Houſe; but when they were within a Mile of it, they heard General *Campbell* was there, which forced them to retreat again; and ſoon after *O'Neil* was taken, and we have no Account of the Pretender's Proceedings afterwards.

OBSERVATIONS *in ſeveral* VOYAGES *and* TRAVELS *in* America. *Continued from our* Magazine *of* July *laſt, p.* 330.

IN leaving theſe Lowlands of *Maryland*, and paſſing into *Virginia*, you find the Scene greatly alter'd; and Hills and Dales, with more frequent Plantations, ſeem, entirely, to take off the Rudeneſs of the Country's Aſpect. The Roads, alſo, thro' the two Counties of *Acomoco* and *Northampton*, ſave here and there, are equal to moſt in *England*; tho' not near ſo commodious, as in the Counties on the other Side of the *Bay*. You paſs over ſeveral conſiderable Rivers, and Branches, and find many lofty and commodious Bridges; whilſt the ſame Hoſpitality, Simplicity and Honeſty reigns amongſt the Inhabitants, as in the Part of *Maryland* I have juſt traced: Indeed, you find greater, and more conſiderable Marks of Opulency; and we begin to regale with excellent Wines, good Brandies and Rum, and, here and there, with *Engliſh* Porter, which is imported generally in Bottles. Trade, alſo, ſeems to flow in a briſker Channel, and the Stores of the Merchants to be better provided; nor are the Gentlemen a little vain, of their being a Part of the King's Government, and look down with an Air of Contempt, upon the neighbouring Patentee Colonies.

The Inhabitants on the *Weſtern Shore*, are ſupply'd with prodigious Quantities of Beef, Pork, and Grain from this *Eaſtern Shore*, as they call them, by Way of Diſtinction; to whom they give; alſo, ironically, the Epithet of *Buckſkins*, alluding to their Leather Breeches, and the Jackets of ſome of the common People; which is, all over *Virginia*, as great a Reproach, as in *England*, to call a Man *Oaf*, or *Clown*, or *Lubberkin*. This *Eaſtern Shore* is a Neck of Land, reſembling a *Peninſula*, having its Junction, in about 40° N. with the Main Land, ſomewhat above *Annapolis*, near *Baltimore* and *Elſinburgh*, upon the Frontiers of *Penſilvania*, where the *Delaware Bay*, and *River*, forms, to the Eaſt, and the Heads of *Cheſopeak Bay*, to the Weſtward, a Kind of *Iſthmus*; and thence, trending away *South-Eaſterly*, terminates at *Cape Charles*, nearly in Lat. 37°, and is one of the Arms, that confines the nobleſt Bay in the Univerſe; tho', with all Winds is not ſo convenient to ride in, as have a dangerous Plenty of Sands, Shoals, Reefs, that have prov'd very often of Diſtreſs. In this Bay, the whole N vies of *Great Britain*, *Holland* and *Fra* might ride at Anchor; it being, from *gidi Bay*, to the Entrance of *York* R more than 20 Miles over; and into wh a Number of the nobleſt navigable Riv diſembogue themſelves, which you may, far as Eyes can reach, ſee overſpread w waving Foreſts of *European* Veſſels, and leſſer Tribe, who trade from Shore to Sho and exchange their own Products for th of their Neighbours. The common H bour for the Men of War, in this Stat is *Sarah's Creek*, on the *Gloceſter* Side of *River*; which a late Commander, the thr renown'd Sir *Yel*, Peace be to his Aſhe render'd as ſhamefully famous, as ever T *Bay* was render'd by *P*—— or *E*——; *Hobcaw*, by ſome others. But to retur we made two Stages, from *Acomoco* Co Houſe; lying at *Pongoteag* the firſt Nig and at the Ferry Houſe at *Magidi* (where a *Chaloupe* attends to tranſport P ſengers and their Horſes to *York*, *Nor Gloceſter*, *James Town*, or other Parts, *Piſtole* a Horſe and Man) the ſecond Day, ing two Days and an half from the *Line*, Diſtance being more than 100 Miles fr *Snow Hill* in *Maryland*. There are no co ſiderable Towns on this Shore, only a ſcatter'd Hamlets, particularly, at the Co Houſes of the two Counties, which ren them far leſs polite, than the Inhabitants the other Side of the *Bay*, where large To abound, and, which are the Rendezvou the ſeveral *Tobacco Fleets* that ſail from *rope*; but to make Amends, it may, with gard to their Honeſty, and Kindneſs to another, and to Strangers, be juſtly ca the *Elyſian Fields* of *Virginia*. I ſhall ha again, Occaſion to mention this Part the Colony, I find, when I begin to e into the Nature of the *Tobacco* Trade.

No ſooner the Morning dawn'd, we rous'd from our Beds, and addre ourſelves to our Voyage, in one of t delicious Mornings, in which *Nature* ſe to take Pride, in diſplaying her whole fuſion of Charms; and when a Wr muſt be quite inanimate, not to re with the whole Creation, at the in Kindneſs and Benevolence of Provid All hail! Eternal Sovereign of the Uni Low, on this *ſandy Beach*, ſurrounded these venerable Shades, and whilſt Waves are laving at my Feet, let me a the great, the awful Diſpoſitions of creating Wiſdom! Alas! how my Im tance droops, and how inconſiderable pear; when, but now, I imagin'd myſe

of the Lords of this Globe, and raſhly ſuggeſted to myſelf, that all theſe mighty Stores of Bleſſings were intended to ſolace and delight Mankind alone! But if ſo, why are the moſt remote Regions ſo beſpangled with thy Goodneſs; Regions but lately known, and yet, ſcarce one ten thouſandth Part peopled? My Mind opens——; ſurely, thy wiſe Intention was to excite the Benevolence of thy more happy Creatures, and *to make thy ſaving Health known to all Nations*, by ſpreading the Knowledge of *true Religion and Virtue*, even amongſt the ſable Inhabitants of theſe lovely Deſarts.

After being victualled for our Voyage, which generally employs three or four Hours, and we had gotten our Baggage and Part of our Attendants on board, we ourſelves ſtep'd into a ſmall *Punt* *, and put off to the *Shallop*; which, by Reaſon of the Shallowneſs of the Water, lay at Anchor near a Mile from Shore, and beyond a very ugly Reef, on which the Waves broke with great Fury; attended by Scores of *Porpoiſes*, who were wantoning about us. We had very nearly gained the Veſſel, when two of theſe ſtupid Hogs came ſouſe againſt one Side of the *Punt*, and overturn'd us, juſt upon the Back of the *Shoal*.

[*To be continued.*]

N. B. The *Gentleman* who has appear'd in our *Collection*, under the Characters of *Americus*, *Cynicus*, *Cimber*, *Hiſtoricus*, is the Author of the *Itinerant Obſervations in America*.

Subſtance of an ESSAY *to ſhew the Cauſe of* ELECTRICITY. *By* J. FREKE, *Surgeon to* St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital, and* F. R. S. †

THE Opinion of this Writer is, that the electrical Fire and Force, ariſes not from any of the *Apparatus*; neither from the glaſs Ball, nor the Leather, nor from the Tube, or Hand that rubs it; but from the Air they are moved in. And he believes this Notion will not appear trifling, when it is conſider'd, that the greateſt Philoſophers have look'd upon the Animal and Vegetable World as actuated by Fire. If this be allow'd, then the Air, which is eſteem'd the *Pabulum Vitæ*, from its rubefying the Blood of all Animals in Reſpiration, ſeems to be univerſally impregnated with this Fire. And tho' there is not enough of it, ſo diſperſed, to hurt the Animals in Reſpiration, yet it may be ſuppoſed as univerſally diſperſed, as a ſmall Quantity of any Liquor dropp'd in Water, which, when diſperſed, does not hurt a Patient, tho' a few Drops of it by themſelves would have been certain Death. And yet, when ſo diſperſed, one cannot conſider one Particle of the Water without a Particle of the Medicine: Juſt ſo it may be with the Fire of this lower Region, or, what he chuſes rather to call it, this *Plasma Vitalis*.

He proceeds then to conſider, how this Fire, ſo diſperſed, may be collected, and have given to it, in electrical Experiments, a Force like that of Lightning. He ſuppoſes, the Nature of Fire is as ſimilar to its Parts, and they have as great a Propenſity to adhere to one another, as the different Arrangements in all natural Bodies have; as may be ſeen in Gems, in Water, and in the various *Stratums* of the Earth, *&c.* Do but force or invite theſe fiery Particles to a cloſer Contact than they have been ſuppoſed to be in, when uniformly diſperſed thro' all Nature, and they are Lightning, or a Fire of leſs Force, as more or leſs Parts of that Fire are got together.

In waxing a ſmall Thread, or ſliding a Rope ſwiftly thro' the Fingers, we are liable to burn them: Which, he thinks, ariſes from their grinding in, betwixt the Fingers and the Rope, ſo many more Particles of Fire than naturally come together when left to float in the Air. So he ſuppoſes that the Air, violently ground or rubb'd betwixt the Hand and a glaſs Tube, or betwixt a glaſs Ball whirl'd briſkly, and rubb'd with a Piece of Leather, as in electrical Experiments, may leave behind it that Quantity of agitated Fire which cauſes Electricity.

For, ſuppoſe the Ball or Tube inveloped with a Quantity of this Fire moving ſpirally round them, with the utmoſt Velocity; and it can no more depart from its Company than Sparks of Fire which fly from Steel on a Knife-grinder's Wheel, which adhere to the Wheel, and frequently purſue each other quite round it.

That electrical Experiments do not ſucceed ſo well in moiſt Weather, may be accounted for by the watry Particles in the Air hindering the lambent Flame, ſuppoſed to be univerſally ſcatter'd, from uniting by Friction.

As to Fire being caus'd by Friction, one may as well ſay, that Water is caus'd by Pumping. A Cart or Couch Wheel, for want of Greaſe, by Friction will be ſet on Fire; and Fire-Canes, rubbed together ſmartly, will take Fire; but neither of theſe,

* *A very ſmall and dangerous Sort of* Canoa, *liable to be overturn'd by the leaſt Motion of the Sitters in it. The* Negroes *manage them very dextrouſly, with a Paddle.* † *Printed for Mr.* Innys *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.

he believes, nor any Thing elſe, will generate the Element of Fire. They muſt either collect it out of the Air, or elſe it muſt be lodged within them, as we find it to be in Steel in an eminent Degree, probably from its being made out of Iron long impregnated with Fire: For, if you drop the Filings of Steel thro' the Flame of a Candle, it ſends out the moſt fierce Fire of any Thing in Nature.

Many other Bodies have actual Fire impacted in them, as Flints, *&c.* but whenever you produce Fire from Steel Filings, you find that Steel melted: So when Fire is produced from Stones, each Spark is Part of that Stone burnt to a *Calx*.

The natural Cohetion of Fire, and its Propenſity to unite, he proves from the Flame deſcending down the Smoke, and, at ſome Diſtance, lighting the Snuff of a Candle juſt blown out. And the Exiſtence of Fire in the Air, as well as its natural Propenſity to cohere, he thinks appears from the Flakes of Fire ſeen to be blown about in great Storms of Wind, particularly that in 1703, as alſo in Tempeſts at Sea. He ſuppoſes this to be the elementary Fire diſpers'd thro' the Air, and impell'd into thoſe Flakes, ſo as to become viſible, by the Violence of the Winds.

This elementary Fire, he ſuppoſes to paſs thro' all the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Creation, whilſt they ſtand in need of Life, or any Increaſe: And quotes an Author as ſaying, That all Life, whether it be vegetable, ſenſitive, or animal, is only a kindled Fire of Life in ſuch a Variety of States: And every dead inſenſitive Thing is only ſo becauſe its Fire is quenched.

This leads him to ſpeak of Non-electricks, and to ſhew why they are not electricable. He ſays, that the wonderful *Phænomenon* of Electricity had never been diſcover'd, if there had not been Things non-electrick. For, as faſt as this Fire had been driven on any Thing, its next Neighbour would have carried it farther: But, it was found out, that any Thing ſuſpended in a ſilk Cord, was obliged to retain the Fire, which by electrical Force was driven on it; and moreover, that any Perſon or Thing, placed on a Cake of Bees-wax, could no more part with its Fire, than when ſuſpended in a ſilk Cord.

Now from the Paſſage before quoted, he thinks it follows, that if Fire be the Cauſe of the Life and Increaſe in any Thing, then, whatever ceaſes to be in a State of Life or Increaſe, can no longer be ſuppoſed capable of them; and therefore muſt be conſider'd as a mere *Caput Mortuum*. Of this Sort are Bees-wax and Silk, both being Non-electricks, as being only the Excrements of Animals, and not deſign'd for any Increaſe. Of the ſame Nature are all reſinous Bodies, extracted by Art from Plants, where they exiſted in the natural State of unalter'd Juices, but are now out of Courſe of Nature, and not capable of Increaſe. He allows theſe Things to of a moſt inflammable Nature, but that the Flame it produced out of the only; the Wax or Reſin being a fatty phureous Matter, which, as Coals, may ſuppoſed to ſerve as a *Pabulum*, fitly ed only to let this Element paſs thro': For, if the Wax had any Fire inherent its Nature, why, if we turn a lighted Candle downwards, does the Wax extinguiſh the Flame? Why again does a Candle which is lighted, and let down into a Mine where there is a Damp, go out? In a Mine there is Space enough ſurely for Candle to burn in, if there had been enough of that *Pabulum Vitæ* left in the ſtagnant Air, which occupy'd that large Cavern.

Having thus prepar'd the Way, he proceeds to the Phænomena of Electricity, firſt ſhews why an electrify'd Body kindle Spirits of Wine, *&c.* The univerſally diſpers'd Fire, being collected rubb'd together in its Paſſage, between a Glaſs Ball and a Piece of Leather, it paſſes from thence to the Body electrify'd, in a converging and diverging State as a *Lens* converges and diverges the Rays of Light, that paſs thro' it: And he ſuppoſes that all Bodies electrify'd are ſhut in a *Capſula* or Covering of this electrick Matter, or lambent Flame, which not only paſſes over it about half an Inch thick, but pervades alſo every Part and Particle of Matter which conſtitutes that Body; ſo that the electrify'd Body is intirely ſealed up at each Extremity.

When a Gun-barrel, or any long Bar of Iron, (for it is all one) is to be electrify'd, and is ſuſpended on non-electrick Cords, the Fire iſſues from a Piece of Iron Wire coming from the glaſs Ball, in a long bent Flame, which converges or draws to a Point, and then diverges, and drives off on, till the Gun-barrel, or Bar, is electrify'd. And were a Perſon ſo ſuſpended, he held in his Hand a naked Sword, ſuch lambent Flame would paſs from it, in ſame converging and diverging State.

Alſo, if an Iron Ball be ſuſpended a large Piece of Wire, deſcending from a Bar of Iron electrify'd, and ſome ſmall round Bubbles of Glaſs, be held under it, a Saucer, near enough to be in Contact with the electrical *Vortex*, the glaſs Balls will follow each other round in the Saucer, and each of them, if the Experiment be made in the Dark, will appear to have a Spot of blue Flame at each End of the

Now, as, by human Contrivance, there is more of this Fire crouded together,

in its natural State, it is no Wonder, in this Confinement, if that, which, as Water unconfin'd, would be gentle and beneficent, ſhould, with all the Power that belongs to it, break out at the firſt Door which is opened for its Paſſage from this tortur'd State. Accordingly, if a Perſon ſtands on the Ground, and touches but the electrical Covering before he touches the Body, the electrick Fire ſtarts thro' him into the Ground, as ſwift as Lightning, and thence into the univerſal Iambent Flame, from whence it was taken. Lightning, which is produc'd by a great Quantity of the elementary Fire driven together, is of the ſame Nature with Electricity, (which is no other than a factitious Lightning;) for it will kill without a Wound, and paſs thro' every Thing, as this ſeems to do.

Now, as a Flame iſſues at the Finger's End of a Perſon electrify'd, or at the End of a Sword, as above, it is no Wonder, that, in this Paſſage from its confin'd State, an inflammable Spirit ſhould take Fire from it.

As to the alternate Attraction and Repulſion of Leaf-Gold, Feathers, and other light Bodies, in electrical Experiments, he ſuppoſes it to ariſe from the natural Attraction of fiery Particles one to another; and that the Reaſon why theſe light Materials (which he ſuppoſes to have Fire in them) are attracted, is, the Invitation they receive from the curling *Effluvia* (or Emanations, which extend beyond the electrical *Vortex* or *Capſula*, as is the Caſe in the Flame of a Candle) to a cloſer Contact: And when it has received as much as the former can give it, its Invitation ceaſes, till it has parted with what it had to its Neighbour; and then it is again invited as before.

As to the electrical Power's ſending out a Spark, it has been already conſidered: And as to the Crack it gives when this Fire paſſes away, as all Sounds are occaſioned only by the Air's being put into a different Modification, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that as the Smack of a Whip is cauſed by the ſmart Stroke at the Point of it on the Air, ſo, in this Caſe, the Air is agitated in the ſame Manner, by breaking the Continuity of it, whereby the like Sound is perceiv'd.

And, laſtly, as to a Company of unelectrify'd Perſons, tho' ever ſo many, who are joined together by their holding each a Piece of iron Wire betwixt them, all receiving a violent Blow or Concuſſion on their Bodies, when one of them touches a Piece of electrify'd Iron; he thinks this Experiment may be carried ſo far, by increaſing the Operation, and electrifying many Ton of Iron, which may be as eaſily done as a ſmall Piece, that, as it has been found already ſufficient to kill Birds, and hurt many Perſons grievouſly, it may have Force given to it to kill a Man, as effectually as the Darting of Lightning can do. For when this electrical Quality departs into a Perſon, all the Power given to it, not only on its Surface, but intimately thro' every Pore and Particle of it, darts like Lightning from the Point only it was touch'd in. And what may not follow from this Repercuſſion, or infinite Recoil?

The Author concludes with ſome curious Obſervations, and firſt, as to the Senſitive Plant. As the *Anima Mundi* of the Ancients by theſe electrical Experiments ſeems to be Fire, it is manifeſt that ſome Plants are diſpoſed to abound with it more than others, and the Senſitive Plant moſt of all; and therefore when any Thing touches it, it imparts a great deal of its Fire to that Thing by which it was touch'd, which had leſs Fire in it. Therefore, till the Senſitive Plant has had Time to recover its Vigour, by receiving from the Air more of this Fire, its Leaves and Branches hang in a languid State, from the great Loſs of its Spirit and Fire. He illuſtrates this by the Experiment of a ſmall Tree in a Pot, plac'd on a Cake of Reſin, and electrify'd; whoſe Leaves then grow extremely turgid, and erect themſelves; and the Moment you touch even but one of its Leaves, the whole Tree becomes as languid as the Senſitive Plant does, when touched by any Body or Thing.

He next obſerves, that the Direction of the *Farina fœcundans* in Plants and Flowers, to the *Matrix* of that, or of a neighbouring Plant or Flower, may be accounted for, by ſuppoſing, that both the *Matrix* and *Farina* abound with more of this Fire than is in any other Part of the Plant, or Flower; for by the natural Attraction there might be in each, by Means of this Fire, they would fly together, and be cloſely connected, as they are conſtantly found to be in their proper Seaſon. And, that the *Farina* of one Plant may impregnate the *Matrix* of another as well as its own, appears from his having obſerv'd in the late Mr. *Fairchild*'s Garden at *Hoxton*, a Male Flower, begotten betwixt a Pink and a Sweet-William.

And further: If Life in Animals, and in all Nature, be owing to the ſame Fire that cauſes Electricity, then, from thence may proceed the Danger of lodging young Children with old People; who, by long Experience, have been found to draw from them their natural Strength; having a leſs Proportion of this Fire in them, than young ones ſeem to have.

He, moreover, obſerves, that Blaſts in Mankind, Agues, putrid Fevers and Rheumatiſms, may proceed from the Air being loaded with poiſonous *Effluvia* from the Steams of various Minerals, and the Salts of

of dead Inſects and Animals, and theſe demanding Entrance at the Pores by the Force of the electrical Fire which is diffus'd thro' the Atmoſphere, and carries theſe Vapours along with it. And, laſtly, that Blights in Trees may ariſe from the ſame Cauſe, as the ſhrivell'd Leaves ſeem plainly to be burnt; but whether the Inſects found in them, repair to them afterwards, as to their proper *Nidus*, or whether they are brought in the Fire, is uncertain.

THE following is as remarkable and intereſting a Caſe, as any that has happen'd of late, and has been the Subject of much Converſation: A moſt worthy and upright Judge, who has always ſhewn the moſt ſacred Regard to the Laws of his Country, groſly and publickly reflected upon by the Court Martial ſitting at *Deptford* for the Trial of Admiral *Leſtock*, &c. And the Members of the ſaid Court Martial making their Recantation and Submiſſion, which was recorded in the *Remembrance Office*, and publiſh'd in the *London Gazette*. The Occaſion of this Conteſt was as follows: Lieut. *Frye*, who, in *Feb.* laſt, recover'd 1000*l.* Damages againſt Sir *Chaloner Ogle* for the Sentence paſs'd againſt him in the *Weſt-Indies*, by a Court Martial, whereof Sir *Chaloner* was Preſident, was at Liberty to bring his Action againſt every Member of the ſaid Court Martial. (See p. 100, 124.) Accordingly, in *May* laſt, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Willes* iſſued his Writ for arreſting *Perry Mayne*, Eſq; and Capt. *Rentone*, two of the Members of the ſame Court Martial, the former being then Preſident, and the latter a Member of the Court Martial at *Deptford*, before mention'd: In Purſuance of which Writ, Rear-Admiral *Mayne* was arreſted, on *May* 15, after the Court Martial was up. On which the ſaid Court Martial, the next Day, came to the following Reſolutions:

1, That it appears the higheſt Indignity offer'd to the Court, and thro' this Court to every other Court of Judicature, that is or may hereafter be form'd in this Kingdom; and the higheſt Infraction of the Prerogative of the Lord High Admiral, and of the Statute Law of this Realm, to arreſt or ſerve any Writ of *Capias* upon the Preſident, or any Member of this Court now ſitting, or of any other Court Martial; and therefore the Court unanimouſly reſolve to deſiſt farther Proceeding on this Trial till Satisfaction be made for this high Inſult.

2. That this Court make Repreſentation by Letter to the Lord High Admiral, of the high Infringement made on his Prerogative, by arreſting the Preſident of this Court, duly aſſembled, by Virtue of his Authority; and that the Court do adjourn till *Thurſday* Morning 9 o' Clock, to give Time for every Member to deliberate upon proper Methods for obtaining Satisfaction for the high Inſult on their Preſident, from all Perſons, *how high ſoever in Rank or Office*, who have *ſet on Foot* this Arreſt, or in *any Degree promoted* or *adviſed* it.

Theſe Reſolutions were incloſ'd in a Letter, and deliver'd by the Judge Advocate to the Lords of the Admiralty, who laid them before his Majeſty: And a Letter from Mr. *Corbet*, Secretary to the Admiralty, and one from his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, to the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, ſo pacify'd the Court Martial, that they thought fit to proceed on the Trials, but not before they had ſent the following Anſwer to Mr. *Corbet*'s Letter, which Anſwer was ſign'd by the Preſident and Members of the Court Martial, and, with the above Reſolutions, occaſion'd the mortifying Submiſſion, hereafter inſerted.

SIR,

WE deſire you would be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that, having heard their Lordſhips Letter read to us, as well as the authentick Copy of the Letter to their Lordſhips from his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, ſignifying his Majeſty's Royal Aſſurance of his moſt gracious Protection for procuring to us a ſufficient Satisfaction for the late Indignity offer'd to us, and that proper Methods will be taken for preventing any Thing of the like Nature for the future, according to their Lordſhips Deſire, we are unanimouſly agreed to proceed upon the Buſineſs of the Trials; but think it incumbent upon us to give their Lordſhips our Reaſons for the Steps we have already taken, ſubmitting them to their Lordſhips farther Conſideration, as this Attack appears to us of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the Security of the Nation, the Authority of the Lord High Admiral, the Privilege of the Honourable Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled, and the Prerogative of the Crown.

Firſt, It appears to us, that Sir *John Willes*, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, having no Regard to the Honour and Safety of his Majeſty, the Security of the Liberties and Properties of his Subjects, the Support of the Conſtiutiton, the Defence of his Dominions, in Time of actual War with two powerful Nations, favour'd, aided and abetted by Rebellion at home, (contrary to his Duty and Truſt, and in Violation of the Statute Laws of the Realm, as well as thoſe eſtabliſhed by Uſe and Cuſtom, Time immemorial, by which his Majeſty's Arms by Sea have been prudently, wiſely and effectually governed, to the great Glory of his Majeſty, and Pro-

tect-

tection of his Subjects; as well as in open Defiance of his Majesty's Commands, in Conſequence of an Addreſs from the Honourable Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled) the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtice *Willes* did iſſue his Writ, on the 12th Day of *May*, in the 19th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, to arreſt, ſeize, and ſecure the Perſons of *Perry Mayne*, Eſq; and *James Rentone*, Eſq; Members conſtituent, and Judges of the Court Martial then ſitting, by Orders of the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, and by Virtue of the Power to them given by the Stat. of 13 K. *Cha.* II. the ſaid Judges being duly qualify'd as the Act requires; and did cauſe the ſaid Writ to be ſerved on the ſaid *Perry Mayne*, Eſq; by which Craft and ſubtle Device, as far as in him layeth, he did let, reſpite, and diſturb the Laws of the Land, and, by forcibly taking away the Judges, prevent the Execution of Juſtice, and elude the Commands of his Majeſty, grounded upon the Addreſs of the Honourable Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled; and tho', in a Clauſe ſubjoined to the ſaid Writ, it was artfully added, that the Preſident is ſerved with this Proceſs, to the Intent that he may, by his Attorney, appear in his Majeſty's Court of *Common Pleas*, it appears to us that this Evaſion is only provided to the Intent that we might poſſibly, thro' Overſight, proceed in our judicial Capacity; and that, by ſome reſerved Device, as well our general Proceedings, as our final Determination and Sentence, might be interpreted and declared invalid, void, and of none Effect, to the entire Defeating of this ſolemn, grand and national Enquiry.

Secondly, That the Grounds for this Writ was an Action recommended by the ſaid *Lord Chief Juſtice* in open Court, for Damages againſt the ſaid *Perry Mayne*, Eſq; and *James Rentone*, Eſq; for the Sentence of a Court Martial legally held, by Virtue of the Statute Laws of this Realm at *Jamaica*, of which Court the ſaid *Perry Mayne*, Eſq; and *James Rentone*, Eſq; were Members, Conſtituents or Judges, properly qualified as ſuch by the known Laws of the Realm, as well Statutes as Uſe and Cuſtom.

Thirdly, That, in Conſequence of the ſaid Breach and Violation of the Laws of the Kingdom, as well as Inſult to a Supreme Court of Judicature, ſitting to determine in the derniere Reſort, which, by its Conſtitution, never acknowledged any Superior Court, nor any Appeal from its Sentence, but to his Majeſty's Prerogative, as far as in him layeth, the whole Order, Diſcipline and Government of his Majeſty's Armies by Sea is entirely and abſolutely diſſolved, and the Statute of 13 King Charles II. made null and void; by which moſt wicked Device the Honour of his Majeſty is betray'd, the Security of his Subjects is expoſed, and the fundamental Laws of the Conſtitution ſubverted.

From the London Gazette, *Nov.* 15.

The following Paper, ſign'd by Admiral Mayne, *Admiral* Byng, *and the ſeveral Commanders whoſe Names are ſubſcribed thereto, hath been ſent by them to the Right Hon. Sir* John Willes, *Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of* Common Pleas.

AS nothing is more becoming a Gentleman, than to acknowledge himſelf to be in the Wrong, as ſoon as he is ſenſible that he is ſo, and to be ready to make Satisfaction to any Perſon he has injur'd: We therefore, whoſe Names are underwritten, being thoroughly convinc'd, That we were intirely miſtaken in the Opinion we had conceiv'd of the Lord Chief Juſtice *Willes*, think ourſelves oblig'd in Honour as well as Juſtice, to make him Satisfaction, as far as it is in our Power. And as the Injury we did him was of a publick Nature, we do in this publick Manner declare, That we are now ſatisfy'd the Reflections caſt upon him in our Reſolutions of the 16th and 21ſt of *May* laſt, were unjuſt, unwarrantable, and without any Foundation whatſoever; and do aſk Pardon of his Lordſhip, and the Court of *Common Pleas*, for the Indignity offer'd both to him and the Court.

Nov. 10, 1746.

P. Mayne,	*C. Molley*,
J. Byng,	*Smith Callis*,
E. Legge,	*R. Erſkine*,
Ja. Rentone,	*J. Pittman*,
Tho. Frankland,	*Char. Catford*,
Cha Colby,	*Thomas Hanway*,
J. Hamilton,	*E. Spragge*,
Sheldrake Laton,	*John Orme.*
Joſ. Hamar,	

When this Recantation was preſented to the Lord Chief Juſtice, he ſpoke to the following Effect.

ALTHOUGH the Injury I have received might have required a private Satisfaction, yet as the Offence was of a publick Nature, and offered to the whole Court of *Common Pleas*, as well as myſelf, I thought it more conſiſtent with my Character, and the Dignity of the Poſt I have the Honour to fill, to have Satisfaction in this publick Manner; and deſire, with the Concurrence of my Brothers, that it may be regiſtered in the Remembrance Office, as a Memorial to the preſent and future Ages, that whoever ſet themſelves above the Law, will in the End find themſelves miſtaken; for we may with Propriety ſay of the Law, as of Truth, *Magna eſt Veritas, & prævalebit.*

LIST

(Continued from p. 407.)

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

THE N. S. de Montſerrat, from Cadiz for Vera Cruz, carried to Jamaica.

The N. S. de Carnia, from St. Sebaſtian's for Cadiz, 26 Guns, and 170 Men.

Three Spaniſh Barks, taken by the Saltaſh Privateer, Capt. Powell, and burnt, after taking out the Proviſions, &c.

The St. Dominique, from Bayonne for Martinico.

A French Privateer of Bayonne, with 57 Men.

A French Sloop, laden with Fiſh, Oil, &c. from Newfoundland, taken, and ranſom'd for 9000 Livres.

Two Privateers of Hiſpaniola, taken by three Privateers fitted out by the Weſt-India Planters.

The James and Louis, from Bourdeaux for the Weſt-Indies, taken by the Squadron under Commodore Boſcawen.

A French Snow, from Guardaloupe for St. Malo's, taken by the Wilmington Privateer, and carried to Philadelphia.

The St. George, from St. Malo's, taken by a Privateer of Rhode Iſland, and another of New York, after an Engagement of five Glaſſes, in which the Captain of the former, and Maſter of the latter, with two private Men, were killed. Her Cargoe coſt 8 or 10,000

The La Ville de Roan, from Roan to Stockholm, taken by the Carliſle Privateer, and carried into Dover.

A Bayonne Privateer of 30 Guns, and 200 Men, ſunk by an Engliſh Privateer, and all the Crew drown'd but five.

The Orange Tree, of Amſterdam, Magnuis, from Rochelle for Boulogne, laden with Brandy and Sugar, taken by the Carliſle Privateer, and carried into Dover.

A ſmall French Prize, taken by the Diamond Galley, from Leghorn.

The Le Bon, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, taken by the Blandford Privateer, and carried to Briſtol

Nine Prizes, 3 of them under Genoeſe Colours, taken by two Engliſh Men of War, on a Cruize in the Levant.

A French Sloop, with Sugar, Coffee, &c. and a large Quantity of Dollars, taken by one of our Sloops of War, near the Bermuda Iſlands.

A rich French Ship from Angola, with Slaves, Elephants Teeth, &c. taken by the Betty Brigantine Privateer, to the Windward of Martinico.

A rich Schooner, taken by the Molly Privateer, belonging to the American Colonies.

A French Man of War of 50 Guns, laden with Furrs from Canada, taken by two Engliſh Men of War, in the Bay of St. Laurence.

A French Brigantine, laden chiefly with Cocoa, taken on the Coaſt of the Caracaas, by the Falcon Privateer, of St. Kit's.

A French Brigantine, with 13 Officers on board, taken by the Glaſgow Man of War on the Weſtern Coaſt of Scotland.

The St. Criſpin Prjvateer, a large Spaniſh Sloop, taken by the Mercury Privateer of Charles Town, and the Cruizer Snow of Philadelphia.

A ſmall Sloop taken, and another ſunk, by an Engliſh Privateer, Capt. Lampree.

The Francis, a French Privateer of 20 Guns and 144 Men, taken off Uſhant, by his Majeſty's Ship the Inverneſs, and brought into Plymouth.

A French Ship of 22 Guns ſix Pounders, taken by the Prince Charles Privateer, of New York; ſhe had on board a French Commiſſary, and a Judge of the Admiralty.

A French Ship from Marſeilles for Cape Francois, very richly laden, taken by a Privateer of Philadelphia.

La Fortune, Le Fevre, from Cape Francois for Nantz, taken by the Vulture Sloop of War and Fox Privateer of Briſtol.

A French Ship of 22 Guns, with a rich Cargo, from Nantz to the Coaſt of Guinea, taken by the Shoreham Man of War, Capt. Oſborne, and carried into Liſbon.

A large rich French Ship, laden with Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, Coffee, &c. taken after three Hours Fight, by his Majeſty's Ship the Wager, and brought into Jamaica.

A French Privateer of 18 Guns, taken by one of his Majeſty's Sloops of War, on the Banks of Newfoundland.

The Heureux, of 600 Tons, 18 Guns, snd 100 Men, laden with Cotton, from Surat; the Chardanagor, 650 Tons, 18 Guns and 100 Men, from Baſſora, laden with Salt, Copper and ſome Bale Goods; the Dupleix, 380 Tons, 12 Guns and 70 Men, from Mocha

den with Coffee and Salt; and the Expedition, 14 Guns and 58 Men; all taken by some Commodore Barnet's Squadron, in the East Indies; who also took 6 more, (see p. 424.)

The Exchange Snow, from the Canaries to Port Louis, with Wines; and the Jupiter rigantine, from Plymouth to the Canaries, with Pilchards, brought into Lisbon, by his Majesty's Ship Prince Edward, Hon. Capt. William Montague, and the Grand Turk.

A Swedish Ship, from Marseilles to Hamburgh, brought into Pool by the Swift Privateer.

A French Ship of 24 Guns from Martinico for France; and another from Nantz to Cape rancois, with Wine, Brandy, &c. taken by a North American Privateer.

A French Ship from Bourdeaux, taken by an outward-bound Ship.

The Anna Elizabeth, Dauw, from Hamburgh for Marseilles and Cadiz, laden with Tobacco, taken by the Carlisle Privateer, Capt. Owen, and brought into Dover.

[*To be continued.*]

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE Benson, Rawlinson, from Liverpool to the Leeward Islands, taken by the French.

The Prince Charles, Taylor; and the Yarmouth, Montgomery, from Boston for ntigua, carried into Martinico.

Several Vessels taken by the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras.

The Youug Nathan, with Stores from New-England for North-Carolina, carried into ispaniola.

Several Prizes belonging to the American Colonies, taken by 3 Spanish Gallies, in their assage from Cadiz to the Havanna.

A Snow from Barbadoes for South Carolina; and the Henry and Lydia, Carman, for e Bermuda Islands, carried into Porto Rico.

The Resolutien, Davidson, from South Carolina for Lisbon, taken by a French Privateer.

The James, Fergus, from London for Montserrat, taken by three French Privateers, nd carried into Martinico.

The Christian, Lee, from Virginia to London, carried into Bergen.

The William and Betty, Read, from Milford for Topsham, carried into Morlaix.

The Mary, Goldsmith, from Lynn for Rotterdam, carried into Dunkirk.

A Collier carried into ditto.

The Humble, Westcomb, from Tinmouth, taken by a French Cutter.

The Resolution, Taylor, from New England for Rotterdam, carried into Bergen.

The Young Theodore, Decker, from London for Embden, carried into Ostend.

The Anna Maria, Fontaine, from the Mediterranean for Ireland, carried into Brest.

The Kinnersley, Symson, from Ireland to Madeira and the West-Indies, carried to Bayonne.

The Loyal Jane, Raines, from Riga to Plymouth, caried into Cherburg.

The Lyon, Woodward, from Cork for Antigua, taken off that Island, by a French rivateer.

The Snow Lilly's Prize, from Glasgow to Charles-Town, South Carolina, taken by eight panish Privateers.

An English Privateer, Clymer, taken by two Spanish Xebecs in the West-Indies.

The Anguilla, Brown, for Antigua, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Vestervick's Arms, Horner, from London to Leghorn, carried into Algueras.

A Vessel of Saltcoates, with Tobacco, taken by two French Privateers, cruising between rgen and the Orkneys.

A North Country Vessel, with Plank, taken off Seaford by a French Fishing-boat.

The Good Intent, Bouden, from Carolina, taken by a French Privateer, and carried to Bilboa.

The Humming Bird, Ainger, from Boston to Jamaica, carried into Porto Rico.

A Collier, taken by a French Privateer, off Broad-Staves.

The Margaret, Beartie, from Montrose to Riga, taken off the Naze of Norway, by a alais Privateer, and ransom'd for 100l.

The Nancy, Parkin, from Memmel to Lancaster, taken by the same, and ransom'd for ool.

The Samuel, Moor, and 6 Colliers, taken off the Humber, by a French Dogger.

The Aldborough Frigate, Wilson, from Antigua to Piscataque, taken by a small Privateer of Cape Francois.

The Figueira, from Lisbon to Dublin, taken by the French, and carried into Bilboa.

The Arabella, Codd, from St. Kit's for London, taken by a Spanish Privateer.

The Mary, Bird, and the Mary Galley, both taken by the Count de Maurepas, a French rivateer.

[*To be continued.*]

The ſo much talk'd of Expedition to the Coaſt of Britany *being now at an End, the whole Fleet and Tranſports, with the Troops, being return'd home; to the Accounts given in our laſt, p.* 509, 535, *we ſhall add the following.*

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majeſty's Ship the Princeſſa, *at* Spithead, Oct. 26.

OCTOBER the 1ſt, the whole Fleet unmoored, in order to ſail to *Quiberon*. On the 2d, our Men of War gave Chace to, and drove on Shore, a very fine *French* Ship of 64 Guns. On the 3d we came to an Anchor in *Quiberon* Bay. On the 4th the Admiral ſummoned the Place to ſurrender, but inſtead of ſubmitting, the People fled and drove away their Cattle. *Oct.* 5, 6, and 7, our Forces being debarked on a Kind of Iſland (the Iſthmus being overflowed at High Water) the Seamen plundered all the Coaſts, and by ſome Accident the *French* Ship before-mentioned took Fire, and tho' the Admiral ſent a Party of his own Seamen out of his Ship, it was with ſome Difficulty they ſaved ten Pieces of fine Braſs Cannon and ſome ſmall Arms. *Oct.* 8, the Boats from the Fleet attacked and made themſelves Maſters of a ſmall Iſland, and took a Captain and 35 Men Priſoners of War. The 9th and 10th the Forces embarked again, and the Seamen burned ſeveral Places on Shore, and all their Veſſels and ſmall Craft. The 11th, we got eight more Pieces of Braſs Cannon (24 Pounders) out of the Prize. Next Day the Fleet unmoored, and came to an Anchor under the little Iſland before-mentioned. The 13th, our Boats, covered by the light Veſſels, made themſelves Maſters of another ſmall Iſland, in which there was a Caſtle, the Gariſon of which, with an Officer who commanded there 40 Years, ſurrendered Priſoners of War. The 14th and 15th were ſpent in mining and blowing up the Places we had taken.

Oct. 15, the whole Fleet unmoored, and got under Sail: And on the 26th, by the Bleſſing of God, we arrived ſafely here.

It is impoſſible for me to deſcribe the Terror of the *French*, the Panick ſtruck by our Appearance, and the Miſchief we have done them.

The following is the French *Account of the late Deſcent on the Coaſt of* Britany, *publiſhed at* Paris.

ON *Sept.* 29. *(N. S.)* a Fleet of 56 Ships, one third of which ſeem'd to be of great Force, were perceived from *Port Louis*. They came by the Weſt Point of the Iſle of *Groumis*, and towards Evening caſt Anchor in the Bay of *Poldac*. The Appearance ſo numerous a Fleet of the Enemy, Troops on board, did not fail of cauſi great Fright in thoſe Parts, eſpecially the Guard-Coaſt Militia had been unti diſcharged the 15th of the ſame Mon If the *Engliſh* had landed the follow Night, nothing could have hinder'd th from marching directly to *L'Orient*, ſurpriſing that City, which ſeems to h been the Object of their Expedition: they did not make their Deſcent till the of *October*, about 4 in the Afternoon, w they landed 7000 Men.

Advantage was taken of this Interv as much as the Time would permit, to in a better State of Defence. Two Tho ſand of the Guard-Coaſt Militia were i mediately aſſembled, and ſupported by of the Regiments of *L'Hopital* and E *court*. Theſe Troops not being ſufficient oppoſe the Deſcent of the *Engliſh*, the l ter landed without Oppoſition, and with much the more Facility as they had erec ſome Batteries on the Shore, which kep continual and briſk Fire; without do much Damage however, one Man only b ing kill'd on our Side.

The Enemy ſpent the following Night the ſmall Pariſh *Guides*. They carried all the Cattle they could find there, fired ſeveral Cottages. The 2d they ca to *Plemur*, which is but half a League diſt from *L'Orient*, and there eſtabliſhed th General Quarters.

During this March, the neceſſary Me ſures were taken for rendering the Pl more defenſible. The Nobility and Gen mounted on Horſeback; the Town Mili took Arms; and ſuch a Number of Volu tiers threw themſelves into *L'Orient*, t the greateſt Part of them were obliged be ſent back, after the moſt uſeful had be ſelected. The Enemy intended to ha ventured a Paſſage with their Ships und the Cannon of *Port Louis*, in order to a tack *L'Orient* by Sea and Land at the ſa Time: But they could not execute th Scheme, on Account of the Precaution th had been taken, during this Time, to hind them.

The 3d, General *Sinclair* cauſed the C to be ſummoned to ſurrender, and pay hi two Millions Contribution; adding, th the Guard-Coaſts and Regular Troops m be Priſoners of War, aud that the Ci ſhould be pillaged for the Space of fo Hours. Theſe Propoſals having been re jected, the Enemy began on the 4th to fi upon the Place, which they continued t 5th and 6th; but the Fire of the Gari was the laſt Day much ſuperior to thei by the ſeveral Batteries that had been erected.

On the 7th towards Evening, the *Engli*

re having ceaſed all at once, the Gariſon olved to ſally out in Order of Battle, to connoitre the Enemy's Camp, and attack em: But they had abandon'd it. Our ople found 4 Pieces of Cannon, 11 Pound-, a Mortar of 9 Inches Diameter, a rnace for red-hot Balls, a Bombardier, th ſeveral Balls and Fire-pots.

The 8th and 9th the *Engliſh* reimbark'd thout any Obſtacle: The 10th they itted the Height of *L'Orient*, and the t Day 52 of their Ships coaſted along m *St. Gildas de Rhuis* to *Quiberon*, where y made a freſh Deſcent: But the 28th y again reimbarked, and ſince the 29th *Engliſh* Ship has been ſeen on the Coaſt *Britany*. As the Fleet ſail'd towards the th, it's ſuppos'd they have a Deſign attempt ſomething upon the Coaſt of *ou*, *Xaintonge*, or elſewhere: But we every where upon the Guard.

During this Expedition the *Engliſh* can-aded the Iſland of *Grounis*; but without ceſs. They ſucceeded better at *Hedic Houat*, two ſmall barren Iſlands, inha-d only by Fiſhermen. They got Poſſeſ-of two Forts, guarded by 25 Men each, o were made Priſoners of War; but *Engliſh* afterwards put them on Shore. The Loſs of the Enemy in this Expedi-conſiſts of 2 or 300 Men, who were in Pieces by the Peaſants as they went aroding. They alſo loſt ſome Men before *Orient*; but the Number is not known.

Letter from on board his Majeſty's hip Lenox, *Captain* Lawrence, *at* Port-Royal *in* Jamaica, Auguſt 19, 1746.

WE arrived here Yeſterday, after two Months Cruize under the Com-d of Capt. *Cornelius M——l*; our Squa-n conſiſted of five Sail, *viz. Strafford*, *outh*, and *Worceſter*, 60 Guns; *Lenox*, Guns; *Milford*, 44 Guns; and *Drake*. We had Intelligence of a *French* Fleet g arrived in *Port Louis*: We were ordered tercept them in their Way to *Leogan*, before we got up to Windward, they n ſafe; but, as we knew the greateſt of the Convoy were bound to *Cape coix*, we kept cruizing off *Cape Nichola*: 3d of *Auguſt*, between two and three *M.* ſpied 40 Sail to Leeward; ditto e a Signal to the Commodore; he made ier to the *Plymouth* to chace; ſoon after he whole Fleet, conſiſting of four Ships ar of 74, 64, 50, and 44 Guns, with ail of Merchantmen; the *Plymouth* was d in at 7 *P. M.* the Body of the Ene-bore from us S. by E. four Miles; the modore made a Signal to ſpeak with ur Ships; we got cloſe to him, and every Captain was aſked his Opinion, Whether it was better to engage that Evening, or defer it till the Morning? Which laſt Sentiment prevailed, but to keep in Sight all Night, and to Windward, and be ready to engage at Day-Light. Tacking ſo often the latter Part of the Night, we loſt Sight of them till 5 *A. M.* ſaw them under *Cape Nichola*, bearing S. E. half E. four Leagues; ditto the Commodore made a Signal for the Line, the Enemy being in one, and ſtanding towards us, with little Wind, till 9 *A.M.* when the Breeze freſhned, and continued till 4 *P.M.* we under an eaſy Sail ſtanding from them, and they crouding after us; but they finding their Convoy a long Way a-ſtern, hauled their Wind, and tack'd, the Commodore hauled in the Signal for the Line and tack'd, haled Capt. *Lawrence* to ſpeak with him, as he did to all the reſt, who all went on board. At Seven the Enemy bore S. by W. three Leagues, freſh Breezes all Night; tacking ſo often, we loſt them, till *Thurſday* the Fifth of *Auguſt*, 7. *A. M.* they were about two Leagues from us. At Ten the Commodore made a Signal for the Line; then the Enemy tack'd to the Southward and drew into a Line. At Eleven the *Worceſter*'s Signal was made, to lead and bear down to the Enemy, the *Lenox* following, *Strafford* in the Center, *Plymouth* next, and the *Milford* to bring up the Rear; little Wind till Four in the Afternoon; the Breeze freſhing gave us Spirits, expecting to be up with the Enemy in four Glaſſes; to the Surprize of every Body the *Milford* was order'd to chace. About a Quarter after Four the Commodore made a Signal for us and the *Worceſter* to ſhorten Sail, and to haul in a Wind. Ditto made a Signal for all Cruiſers. The Enemy about three Miles off, who, no doubt, were ſurpriſed at our Proceedings, chaſed us at Seven; they fired ſeveral Shot at the *Drake*: The *Worceſter* haled us, and ſaid it was the Commodore's Orders we ſhould lay in the Rear, upon which we ſhortned Sail, and fell into our Station. Before Eight two large Ships of the Enemy were cloſe under our Lee-Quarter, and gave us their Broadſide, which we returned, and engaged for an Hour and an half; the other two came up and fired, but at too great a Diſtance. The *Worceſter* and *Strafford* fired ſome Shot at the Enemy; ſome of our Ships were ſo confuſed, that they fired into us and left us; the Enemy ſoon after bore away, and joined their Fleet. The Damage we received was a Shot thro' our Fore and Main Maſt, and our Rigging much damaged; as ſoon as we repaired, we made Sail after our Fleet. At Eleven came up with the Commodore, who made a Signal for all Lieutenants; we immediately brought to, and ſent our Boat,

but before ſhe got on board, the Commodore made ſail, and as he paſſed by us, haled us in the following Words, *Capt.* Lawrence, *haul your Lights down*, &c. *make ſail after me, the Enemy are following us*; before our Boat returned on board, our Fleet was out of Sight till the ſixth of *Auguſt*; about 2. *A.M.* ſaw two Sail, which proved the *Plymouth* and ———. At Eight joined the Commodore, and had a Survey on our Maſts. *Auguſt* 7, the *Drake* joined the Squadron, and gave Account, that ſhe had been chaſed by two *French* Men of War that Morning, and that the whole Fleet lay under *Cape Nichola*. On the Eighth ſhe was ſent in Shore to obſerve their Motions, and ſeeing them to Windward under the Land, returned in the Evening; we kept out of Sight of Land for two or three Days, a Chance to work in ſmooth Water, and reap the Benefit of a Land Wind to carry them to Windward. Whilſt we were in a great Sea, with a Freſh of Wind *P. M.* we made ſail in Shore, and *Saturday* Morning at Day-break ſaw the Enemy four or five Leagues to the Windward; we continued chaſing Night and Day, till *Wedneſday* Morning, when we had the Mortification to ſee them all get ſafe into Cape *Francois*, and hear them ſalute; at Night ſaw great Illuminations in the Town. *I am*, &c.

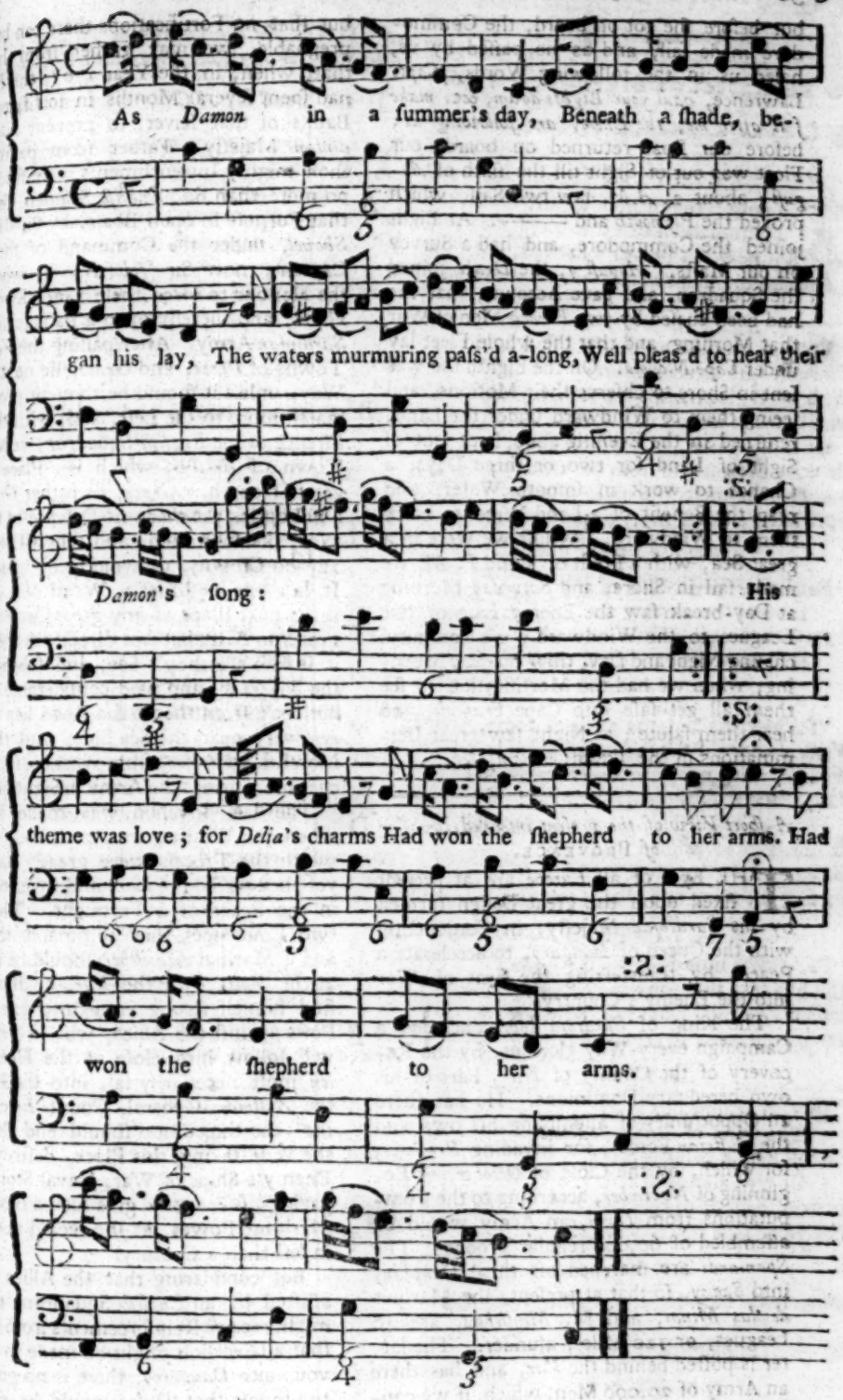
A ſhort View of the preſent intended Invaſion of PROVENCE.

THE Eyes of all *Europe* are at preſent fixed upon the great Deſign formed by his *Sardinian* Majeſty, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Hungary*, to accelerate a Peace, by transferring the Seat of War into the Enemy's Country.

The King of *Sardinia* has concluded a Campaign every Way glorious, by the Recovery of the County of *Nice*, Part of his own hereditary Dominions. He has there an Opportunity of aſſembling his own and the *Auſtrian* Forces, for invading *Provence*, for which, by the Cloſe of *October*, or Beginning of *November*, according to the Computations from *Turin*, an Army would be aſſembled of 60,000 regular Troops. The *Spaniards* are marched off thro' *Dauphiny* into *Savoy*, ſo that at preſent, the Marquis *de las Minas*, and M. *Maillebois*, are 40 Leagues, or 120 Miles, aſunder. The latter is poſted behind the *Var*, and has there an Army of 20,000 Men, which, if we conſider the Hardſhips they went thro' in *Italy*, are not likely to maintain themſelves long againſt three Times their Number, of victorious Troops, commanded by as good Officers as any in *Europe*.

The *Var* is a ſmall River, which falls into the Sea between *Nice* and *Antibes*, and the Banks of it may be very ſtrongly fortified; but that no Fortifications there can be impregnable, we may gather from that, when, in the Year 1707, the Fr had ſpent ſeveral Months in fortifying Banks of that River, to prevent his *dinian* Majeſty's Father from paſſing thoſe mighty Intrenchments were forced no more than 600 *Engliſh* Seamen, ſent that Purpoſe in open Boats, by Sir *Sbovel*, under the Command of the Captain, now Sir *John Norris*, who the Honour to force theſe Lines Sword Hand, and thereby open a Paſſage for *Sardinian* Army. After paſſing the *Var*, Towns of *Vence*, and *Grace*, lie next in Way, unleſs it ſhould be thought proper march more to the Left, and, with the aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh* Squadron, reduce Town of *Antibes*, which is a Place of great Strength. *Grace*, or rather *Graſſe* a Biſhoprick; it made no Defence in the War, but ſubmitted, and ſent a Preſent 12,000 Crowns, to avoid being plunde It lies but 15 Miles S. W. of *Nice*. is the next Place of any great Conſequ nearer to *Nice*, but not directly in the it is alſo a Biſhop's See, and ſubmitte the laſt War, and paid conſiderable Co butions; from thence the Road lies to *nes*, very near the Sea Side, and the March is to *Frejus*, from whence, four ches more brings the Army in Sight of

The laſt Invaſion was made in when the Weather was exceſſively hot which the Troops were greatly fatig yet they paſſed the *Var*, and inveſted in the Space of a Fortnight. There two Eminences that command the and if Marſhal *Maillebois* ſhould be defe at the Paſſage of the *Var*, or ſhould find himſelf ſtrong enough to defend Poſts againſt the Allies, who in this will follow him cloſe at the Heels, *lon* muſt neceſſarily fall into the Han the *Auſtrian* General, Count *Brown* tho' the Expedition ſhould end there the very taking this Place, deſtroying Enemy's Ships of War, Naval Stores, gazines, *&c.* would give ſuch a Blow Maritime Power, as ſhe would not re in leſs than a Century.

But conſidering that the Allies are aſſiſted by an *Engliſh* Squadron, that might receive Reinforcements from *Ita* that a Diverſion might be made in the vour into *Dauphiny*, there is no great to ſuppoſe that *Toulon* would be eith laſt, or the moſt conſiderable of their queſts. At all Events, this ſeems to moſt certain and probable Method of ing at a good Peace, and putting it the Power of *France* to break it, Time at leaſt, with any Proſpect vantage to herſelf, or Loſs to her Neigh

2.

How bleſt am I, who only know,
The joys of love, that ever flow?
Dear ſcenes of pleaſure now appear,
And love is all a *Damon*'s care:
Hear then ye warbling birds and groves,
That *Delia*'s kind, and *Damon* loves.

3.

Delia, as morn, is true and fair,
Sweet as the roſe and violet are;
Our hearts in mutual bliſs ſhall live,
(No more can bounteous nature give:)
And every tree our paſſion tell,
That ſhepherds liv'd, and lov'd ſo well.

ODE,

ODE,

For his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1746.

By COLLEY CIBBER, *Esq*; *Poet-Laureat.*

RECITATIVE.

'TIS done! the turmoil's paſt,
The northern ſtorm is o'er!
Rebellion now has breath'd her laſt,
And hoſtile ſounds are heard no more.

AIR.

From arms diſcharg'd, the liſted ſwain
To rural Life returns again:
With uſual glee he tills the ſoil,
And whiſtles jocund to the toil.
Or in the green, in dance or ſong,
He wins the garland from the throng;
And now he melts the maiden heart,
Now never, never more to part.

RECITATIVE.

But hark! what burſt of joy
Intones the echoing air!
As if ſome angel from on high
Had now diſcharg'd his care.

AIR.

'Tis he! 'tis he! the pride of fame,
William return'd the ſhouts proclaim!
William, with northern laurels crown'd!
William the hills and vales reſound!
What numbers fled, what numbers fell,
Culloden's glorious field ſhall tell!
Culloden's field the Muſe ſhall fire
To ſing the Son, and charm the Sire.

RECITATIVE.

Fair *Albion* now reſumes her ſmile,
And bluſhes, that ſhe felt the broil;
But now reliev'd from martial waſte,
Her plenty has a ſweeter taſte.

AIR.

In vain againſt our laws
The wiles of *France* or *Rome*
Shall help a helpleſs cauſe,
Or give alarms at home.
In vain ſhall there rebellion toil,
The viper here but gnaws the file.

TRIO.

Long, long may *Cæſar* live, may glorious peace
His glorious natal days untold increaſe.

CHORUS.

That fame to future times may tell
No prince approv'd,
Or more belov'd
In happier ſtate,
Has liv'd ſo great,
Or reign'd ſo well.

A SONG *for the* Fourth *or* Fifth *of* November, *or any other* Proteſtant Holiday.

To the Tune of, *A Cobler there was*, &c.

YE *Britons*, ye freemen, ye proteſtants come, [*Rome*;
And ponder a-while, on the kindneſs of
So bent on converting this heretick nation,
No arts are neglected, may ſerve the occaſion. *Derry down*, &c.
In the days of *Eliza*, you know 'twas their ſcope,
With *armada invincible* dubb'd by the pope;
With gibbets, prieſts, relicks, chains, faggots, and bulls, [ſkulls.
To ſhackle our hands, and enlighten our *Derry down*, &c.
They fancy'd her ſucceſſor ſlack in their cauſe, [laws;
Tho' ſome think he valu'd it more than his
Yet to ſhew they for none, but ſtaunch catholicks care, [*the air.*
They plot, *king*, and *peers*, *to blow up in Derry down*, &c.
In a ſeries of monarchs, that follow'd, 'tis known, [and the throne,
How they ſtrove to new-model the church,
How zealous was *James*, and how fierce his career, [*chair.*
Who ventur'd his *crown*, to ſet up *Peter*'s *Derry down*, &c.
From thence a new *proteſtant æra* takes place,
The rubbiſh remov'd, *a tyrannical race*;
Our freedom both corp'ral, and mental begins, [thoſe ſins.
And *Britons*, 'tis thought, will now die in *Derry down*, &c.
'Twas *William*, a ſtandard for liberty rais'd,
With annual delight, be his memory prais'd:
And now popiſh champions have nothing to hope, [or a *rope.*
But their projects to crown with an *axe*, *Derry down*, &c.
For proof turn your thoughts back to—*Anno fifteen*, [the ſcene;
When *Perkin* muſt needs be for changing
But ſoon diſappointed, from *Scotland* he gang'd, [or *hang'd.*
And the tools left behind, were *beheaded*
Derry down, &c.
The recent exploits of his *Charley* make known, [*crown*;
Who vow'd to atchieve, or a *coffin*, or
But balk'd of the *laſt*, from the *firſt* ſee him flee; [*fold*, and *tree.*
That he leaves to his friends, with the *ſcaf-*
Derry down, &c.
Now you who court tyrants, and *Rome*'s triple crown,
For God's ſake, let obſtinate *Britons* alone;

Yours.

Your pains to convert, and inſlave, you may ſpare,
For we count ourſelves much better off as we are.
Derry down, &c.

SYLVIUS.

On a SPARK *of a* CANDLE *falling on a* LADY'S BREAST.

Tantaque ſimplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis,
Hæc quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem.

PRONE to thy breaſt th' ambitious ſpark we ey'd,
Which aim'd to warm, what warm'd whole crouds beſide;
Like rays that ſeek the fleecy plains below,
And wave and gliſſen o'er the recent ſnow;
Soon thro' the deepeſt bed the ſun-beams ſtray,
And all the frozen viſion melts away:
But here, alas! in theſe more frozen plains,
One undiſſolv'd, eternal winter reigns;
What magick power thus congeal'd that frame,
Which, cold itſelf, ſet ev'ry eye on flame?
Meduſa's ſhield with fatal witchcraft ſhone,
But, kindly, chang'd each gazer into ſtone.
Thy breaſt more fatal, as more cruel proves,
For ah! how tortur'd he, who hopeleſs loves!
Our fervent ſighs, how apt to ſpeak our pain?
Thy heart to move, how impotent and vain?
Well may thoſe ſighs no yielding thought inſpire,
Where flame itſelf can boaſt no melting fire:
That envied flame was, ſure, ſupremely bleſt,
Which lay expiring on that lovely breaſt;
Exempt from death, it ſhould have ſparkled there,
For ever ſhone in ſo divine a ſphere;
Yet ah! but once on that fair heav'n to lie,
Who'd heſitate the choice, tho' ſure to die!
Fate ought, in juſtice, to have wounded thee,
As all are wounded, who thy beauties ſee;
In us *love*'s waſting fevers ever prey,
For knows our anguiſh one indulg'd delay;
Thy balmy breaſt, tho' ſlightly raz'd, indeed,
And rudely forc'd unwillingly to bleed,
Soon from the ſweet diſgrace will freſh appear,
As firm, as ſmooth, as ſwelling, and as fair:
Forbid then, nymph, thy breath to waſte in ſighs,
Nor buſy tears t'obſcure thy radiant eyes:
Venus, e're long, will chuſe a fiercer brand,
And throw the miſchief with a ſurer hand:
Some graceful youth will ſoon be victor found,
And mutual warmth, alone, aſſuage the wound.

J. B.

On BEAUTY. *To* LAURA.

BEAUTY! thou ſecret, hidden grace,
Thou'rt not the ſplendor of a face;
Tho' haſt ten thouſand charms beſide,
That dazle in the blooming bride;
To' harmony of ſhape be giv'n,
Yet thou muſt give an air of heav'n:
In vain proportion, features meet,
Thy magick makes all nature ſweet.
All own thy glories where they ſhine,
Yet none thoſe glories can define.
What art thou? loſt in endleſs thought,
Sages no certain rules have taught,
To know thy nature. Reaſon, ſenſe
Acknowledge thy kind influence,
Not comprehend thy excellence.
Oh! tell me then, for ſure you can,
You, who muſt charm each worthy man,
What raviſhes the mind and eyes?
'Tis, beauty, you, my heart replies.

J. DINSDALE.

The Supplicating SOLDIER *to his compaſſionate Commanding* OFFICER.

Written Extempore.

Caſh being very low, and at an Alehouſe.

THREE weeks are expir'd,
Since firſt, ſir, I tir'd
Your patience, by borrowing ſome pelf;
And ſince, ſundry times,
In proſe, and in rhimes,
Moſt lowly I've humbled myſelf.

And of this I'm quite ſure,
Had it been in your power,
I never had begged in vain,
The relief of my want,
The laſt time that, when ſcant,
Of denial, you gave me the pain.

In about three weeks more,
Or I came of a whore,
I'll return, ſir, each doit of the caſh;
Or my conſcience would ſmart,
Make uneaſy my heart,
And reflection each moment would laſh.

I had ne'er had the front,
Think what you will on't,
To have troubled you, ſir, for one ſhilling,
If I'd not thought, that hour,
What was lent, to reſtore
I ſhould then be as able as willing.

So thus much for preface,
And now, ſir, to the caſe,
That urges, at preſent, to writing;
You muſt know, your laſt bounty,
In *Middleſex* county,
Was paid to a creditor biting.

And may I be d——
If my heart, ſir, was ſcann'd,
If then I once thought of another,
Who, about pieces four,
Looks curſedly ſour,
And makes a moſt terrible pother.

I'm fearful to ſtrive,
Till the three weeks arrive,
To ſtem, ſir, his torrent of fury;
For fear he ſhould knap me,
In ſpunging-houſe clap me,
And ſend me to limbo in hurry.

This,

This, by G—, ſir, is all
That my ſoul does enthral,
And makes me uneaſy and vapr'iſh;
And this, ſir, once paid,
I'd no more be afraid,
But become, ſoon, quite ſkittiſh and capriſh.

The favour I crave,
Granted, makes me your ſlave,
As, indeed, I was always, you'll ſay;
For a ſhort time the loan,
Then, again, is your own,
For that time my whole debt I'll repay.

Believe me, dear *T*——
I'd not aſk it from ye,
If I'd any other reſource;
But as things are ſtated,
As oft I've related,
At preſent I've no other courſe.

And ah! may this find
You in ſentiment kind;
Full ever my God will I pray,
To afford you your health,
And a great ſtock of wealth,
And long to put off your laſt day.

In wond'rous diſtreſs,
Sans your ſpeedy redreſs,
At the ſign of the *Swan*, ſir, you'll find me,
Bread and cheeſe, and ſtrong beer,
Before me appear,
And a great wooden dial behind me. *M.R.*

WINTER'S GARLAND. A SONG.

To the Tune of, Collin *and* Phœbe.

NOW ſummer decaying, abates of its heats,
The ſun later riſes, and ſooner he ſets,
The miſts in the morning, they damp, and they chill,
And frown in black clouds, on the brow of the hill.

The leaves on the trees, once ſo lively and green,
Now turn'd to a ruſſet, quite deaden the ſcene,
And dying, they fall to the ground and conſume;
The earth, that once foſter'd, now finds them a tomb.

And with the gay ſeaſons, gay pleaſures expire,
Now mute at *Vaux-Hall*, are the voice, and the lyre;
No more with the fair, in the freſco we rove,
Whoſe eyes far outſhine all the lamps in the grove.

To hive in the town, the rude ſeaſon compels,
And e'en the campaign too, concludes at the *Wells*;
Thee, *Cuper*'s, and *Marybone*, too we deplore,
And *Ruckholt*, and *Ranelagh*, now are no more.

Yet let not deſpondency wholly prevail,
Our pleaſures with ſummer, won't totally fail;
Tho' from her lov'd regions here melody dies,
The goddeſs will ſoon on the theatres riſe.

What tho' the ſoft notes no more float in the gale,
And rocks ceaſe repeating each amorous tale,
Our raptures, ſweet *Handel*, and *Arne* ſhall revive,
And our ſpirits dance chearful, to *Beard*, *Lowe*, and *Clive*,

Farewel then freſh air, and the murmuring rill,
And welcome old *London*, picquet and quadrille,
Where plays, balls, and op'ras, and deep maſquerades,
Excel the whole ſummer, its ſun-ſhine, and ſhades.

SYLVIUS.

TENCIN's REFLECTION,

On the Right Hon. the Earl of CHESTERFIELD *being appointed Principal Secretary of State.*

SEE with what pride *Britannia* rears her head!
Her hopes are anſwer'd! and her fears are fled!
Intrepid now ſhe'll bid her thunder roar,
And on our coaſts her direſt vengeance pour.
The ſtorm muſt be appeas'd: But how? much!
Allure the *Dutch*!
In vain, I fear. Our friends have felt too
Awak'd by *Cheſterfield*, they'll ſleep no more.
But force us all our conqueſts to reſtore.
What's to be done? *Richlieu* could rise to fame.
And juſtly is rever'd great *Maz'rin*'s name.
They ſtood!—But if I fall, no glory's loſt,
Since all my ſchemes by *Cheſterfield* are croſs'd.

Occaſion'd by VERSES, *injurious to the Right Honourable the Earl of* HARRINGTON, *on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.

DEGENERATE times! when *ſlander* lifts her head,
And unreſtrain'd may cruel falſhoods ſpread!
Through her black vizor ſputter venom round,
And characters, tho' e'er ſo ſacred, wound
By *innuendos* ſafe, but loſt to ſhame,
Stab virtuous men, ſhe ſcarcely knows by name;
And fir'd by malice, countleſs vices ſeize
All ſhapeleſs monſters of her teeming brain.
Thus patriot *Churchill*, whilſt in victor's car,
Was charg'd with lengthning an illuſtrious war.
Thus *Stanhope*, by no ſordid views controul'd,
Is tax'd with vanity, and thirſt of gold.
But oft ſuch ſcandals, which like atoms flow,
Rais'd in an inſtant, in an inſtant die:
The *fiend* who fram'd them, will to corners run,
There ſquat a toad, nor dare to face the ſun.

The Conteſt, *the* Peaſant, *the Verſes from* Edinburgh, *&c. in our next.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

ON *October* 31, the Court ſat again at *St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark*, for the Trial of the Rebels, (ſee p. 533.) when *James Rattray* of *Cangullion*, in *Perthſhire*, and Brother-in-Law to Sir *...as Kinloch*, Bart. was tried: He was ...l'd Major *Rattray* in the Rebel Army, ...d when he was examined by one of the ...g's Officers ſometime in *May* laſt, after ... being taken Priſoner by ſome of the ...g's Huſſars, he gave in his Name as a ...luntier in Lord *Ogilvie*'s ſecond Batta..., and own'd that he had been 5 Months ... the *Highland* Army. The Trial laſted ...Hours, and there being ſome Contra...ions between the Evidence for the Crown ... the Witneſſes for the Priſoner, the Jury ...thdrew for about three Quarters of an ...ur, and brought in the Priſoner Not ...lty.

SATURDAY, *Nov.* 1.

...Allan Cameron, a Captain in *Lochiel*'s Re...ent, was tried: The Evidence on the ...oner's Defence depoſed, that he was ...ed from his Family, a Wife and ten ...ldren, by this *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, (to ...om he was a Tenant) one of the *High...d* Chiefs, who made his Eſcape after the ...tle of *Culloden*: But it having been ...y prov'd by the Evidence for the Crown, ... he march'd in that Regiment as a ...tain from *Scotland* to *Carliſle*, from thence ...*Derby*, and back again into *Scotland*, ...hout being under any Reſtraint or Con...ment, and was at the Battle of *Cul...*, where he was wounded, the Jury ...d him Guilty. It appeared by the Evi...ce for the Crown, that he behav'd with ...reat deal of Humanity and Candour, ... that at *Edinburgh*, he prevented one of ...King's Officers from being murdered by ...Rebels. Then Sir *John Wedderburn* was ...ught to the Bar, and the Pannel of the ... was call'd over, but there being a ...t many abſent, there was not a ſuffi...t Number to make a Jury, the Priſoner ...ng challenged thirty, and ten were ...n. The Court fined ſeveral of thoſe ...nt 10*l.* each, and three of the Sheriff's ...ers 5*l.* each, for Non-Attendance.

TUESDAY, 4.

...r John Wedderburn was again brought ...e Bar, and the Facts laid in the Indict...ts againſt him for High-Treaſon were ...ed by the Evidence for the King. The Priſoner in his Defence produced Witneſſes to prove, that at the Time he was proved by them to be among the Rebels, he had been four Times taken by Force from his own Houſe by them; and that the greateſt Part of the Time he was at his own Houſe. But, unluckily for the Priſoner, the Council for the Crown produced 12 Receipts, ſigned *John Wedderburn*, for Exciſe, which he had collected at *Perth*, *Dundee*, &c. and prov'd to be his Hand-Writing; and ſome of the Witneſſes themſelves prov'd the paying of Exciſe to him. It was alſo prov'd by one of the Witneſſes for the Crown, that he own'd himſelf a Voluntier in Lord *Ogilvie*'s ſecond Battalion; and by another Officer, who ſaid he was in the ſaid Battalion. Upon the whole the Jury found him Guilty without going out of Court.

THURSDAY, 6.

Henry Kerr, a Colonel in the Rebel Army, and Aid de Camp to Lord *George Murray*, was found Guilty of High Treaſon: The Council for the Priſoner alledged, that he was an Officer in the Service of the King of *Spain*, but they ſoon gave up that Point: It appear'd he was very active in the Rebellion, and at the Battle of *Culloden*, after the Rebels were broke, endeavour'd to rally them. Then *Alexander Mac Lauchlan*, a Major in Lord *Tullibardin*'s Regiment, was tried, and found Guilty; but ſome favourable Circumſtances appearing, the Jury deſired the Court to recommend him to his Majeſty's Mercy.

FRIDAY, 7.

Thomas Watſon, late a Tobacconiſt in *Perth*, and a Lieutenant in one of Lord *Ogilvie*'s Battalions, and taken at the Battle of *Culloden*, was after a ſhort Trial found Guilty of High Treaſon. *Hector M'Kenzie*, of the Pariſh of *Lochbrom*, in the Shire of *Roſs*, a Tenant of the Earl of *Cromertie*, and an Enſign in his Regiment, who was taken Priſoner at the Caſtle of *Dunrobin*, the Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, (which the Rebels had taken Poſſeſſion of) by the *Argyllſhire* Militia, after a Trial of near five Hours, and the Jury withdrawing half an Hour, was likewiſe found Guilty. The Rev. Mr *James Robertſon*, Miniſter of the Pariſh of *Lochbrom*, gave him the Character of a Perſon well-affected to the Government.

SATURDAY, 8.

John Farquharſon, a Captain in Col. *Francis Farquharſon*'s Regiment, withdrew his

his former Plea and pleaded Guilty. *Colin M'Kenzie*, of *Ballone*, (a Lad about 19 Years of Age) a Captain, and *Roderick M'Kenzie*, Enſign, a Tenant to the Earl of *Cromertie*, and both in his Regiment, were acquitted. The above Mr. *James Robertſon* gave them the Character of Perſons well-affected to his Majeſty. They were taken in the Caſtle of *Dunrobin*, in the Shire of *Sutherland*, by the *Sutherland* Militia.

MONDAY, 10.

Nicholas Glaſcoe, a Major in Lord *Ogilvie*'s ſecond Battalion in the Rebel Army, was tried. It appear'd by the Evidence in Defence of the Priſoner, four of whom were Officers in the Service of the *French* King, that he was a Lieutenant in *Dillon*'s Regiment in the ſame Service; and that he was a Native of *France*, and born at *St. Germain's-en-lay*; and thereupon he was acquitted and ordered to be detained as a *French* Priſoner.

In the Courſe of the Trial the Council for the Priſoner offer'd the Cartel ſign'd at *Franckfort*, in Evidence for him; and upon the Jury's bringing him in *Not Guilty*, the Court immediately order'd his Bolts to be ſtruck off.

That Part of the Cartel which related to Major *Glaſcoe* is in the two following Articles, *viz.*

Art. I. All the Priſoners of War, of what Nation or Condition ſoever they may be, without any Exception, who have been taken on either Side by the Armies at War, and their Auxiliaries, ſince the 15th of *June*, of this preſent Year, about the *Mayne* and *Rhine*, or who may hereafter be taken in any other Country, whereſoever the ſaid Armies ſhall happen to go, ſhall be exchanged or ranſomed within the Space of a Month, to begin from the Day of the Signing this preſent Cartel, as ſhall be explained more at large in the 39th Article. And the reſpective Generals of the Armies at War, and their Auxiliaries, ſhall agree amongſt themſelves upon the Place for the firſt reciprocal Exchange and Ranſom of the Priſoners to be return'd on each Side.

Art. II. All Priſoners of War, of whatever Nation and Condition they may be, without any Exception, who ſhall happen to be taken on either Side, after the firſt Exchange or Ranſom, by the Armies or Gariſons of the Parties at War, and their Auxiliaries, whether in Battles, Combats, taking of Places, Parties, or any other Ways, ſhall be returned, *bona fide*, in 15 Days after their being made Priſoners, or as ſoon as may be, by Exchange of Priſoners of the ſame Rank or Equivalent, or of others, by making a due and proper Allowance, or elſe ſhall pay their Ranſoms at the Rate hereafter ſet down, *viz.* in *German* Florins, both Sides reckoning at 60 Kreutzers the Florin, or two Livres ten Sols *French* Money.

TUESDAY, 11.

This Day his Majeſty, his Royal Highneſs the Duke, and the reſt of the Royal Family, came from *Kenſington* to *St. James's*, to reſide there during the Winter.

About Seven in the Evening, Dr. *Barry*, who ſome Time ſince was committed to *Newgate*, on Suſpicion of High Treaſon, was, by Order of his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, carry'd from thence to the Cock-pit, and was under Examination till Midnight, and afterwards was carry'd back to *Newgate*, and from thence remov'd to the *Tower* under cloſe Confinement.

The ſame Night, about Ten, *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, was brought from the *Tower* under a ſtrong Guard to the *Cockpit*, *Whitehall*, and examin'd before his Majeſty's Secretaries of State: As were alſo the Earl of *Traquair*, Sir *John Douglas*, and Secretary *Murray*. They return'd to their ſeveral Apartments in the *Tower* about two o'Clock the next Morning.

THURSDAY, 13.

This being the Day appointed for the Obſervance of his Majeſty's Birth-Day, (See p. 533.) the Morning was uſhered in with Ringing of Bells, at Noon the *Tower* and *Park* Guns were fired, and there was a numerous and ſplendid Appearance at Court, when his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, Judges, *&c.* on the Occaſion, at *St. James's Palace*: and the Evening was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Fire-works, and all other Demonſtrations of Joy.

It was ſaid, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to order a General Pardon to be prepared for paſſing the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, whereby his Majeſty extends his Mercy, on Conſideration of Tranſportation for Life, to all thoſe common Men among the Rebels, amounting to 19 in 20, who by drawing Lots were preſerved from Trial.

SATURDAY, 15.

This Morning, between 5 and 6 o'Clock her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Heſſe* ſet out from *St. James's* for *Harwich*, in order to embark on board the *Caroline Yacht*, Sir *Charles Molloy*, Commander, for *Holland*.

The Court ſat again at *St. Margaret's Hill*, when 7 Judges were preſent, *viz.* the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee*, Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice *Wiles*, Hon. Mr. Juſtice *Wright*, Hon. Mr. Baron *Reynolds*, Hon. Mr. Juſtice *Abney*, Hon. Mr. Juſtice *Foſter*, and the Hon. Mr. Baron *Clive*. *Alexander Buchanan*, a Lad about 19 Years of Age, and a Captain in the Duke of *Perth*'s Regiment, was tried and acquitted; it appearing that he was forced into the Rebellion by the Duke of *Perth*, to whom

whom his Father was a Tenant. Then the Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee* paſſed Sentence of Death upon the following 22 Perſons for High Treaſon, *viz.* Sir *James Kinloch*, Bart. *Rory M'Culloch*, *John Hamilton*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Carliſle*, *George Abernathy*, *John Burnett*, *Charles Gordon*, *James Gordon*, *Alexander Leith*, *Walter Mitchell*, *George Ramſay*, *Francis Farquharſon*, *James Stuart*, *James Bradſhaw*, *James Lindſay*, *Andrew Wood*, *Allan Cameron*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, Bart. *Henry Kerr*, *Alexander M'Lauchlan*, *Tho. Watſon*, *Hector M'Kenzie*, and *John Farquharſon*.

The Council for *Alexander Kinloch*, and *Charles Kinloch*, (Brothers of Sir *James Kinloch*) who likewiſe ſtand convicted of High Treaſon, made a Motion in Arreſt of Judgment, the arguing of which is put off to *Monday*, *Dec.* 15, to which Time the Court adjourned.

The following Rebels were executed at *Carliſle*, *viz.* Sir *Archibald Primroſe*, Bart. *Molineaux Eaton*, *Patrick Murray*, *Patrick Keir*, *Charles Gordon*, of *Dalpe'rſey*, *James Mitchell*, *John Wallace*, *Robert Reid*, *Barnabas Matthews*, *Alexander Stephenſon*, and *Thomas Hays*.

Admiralty Office, *Nov.* 15. Capt. *Boſcawen*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Namur*, being on a Cruize with a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships, on the 26th of laſt Month, took the *Intepride*, a Privateer of *St. Malo*'s, of 20 Guns Six pounders, and 200 Men, which had been at Sea 8 Days, and taken nothing. He alſo took a Snow returning to *France* with ſome Diſpatches from the *French* Squadron at *Acadia*, late under the Command of the Duke *d'Anville*, but the publick Letters were thrown overboard. By ſeveral Letters from the ſaid Squadron to particular Perſons in *France*, it appears, that Duke *d'Anville* died of an Apoplexy at *Chibocton*, a Port of *Acadia*, the Day the Squadron arrived there, which was the 16th of *September*, *O. S.* and that M. *d'Eſtourville*, who ſucceeded in the Command, had made away with himſelf in a Delirium of a Fever, and that the Command fell to M. *Jonquiere*, *Chef D'Eſcadre*. All the ſaid Letters agree that the Fleet was very ſickly, near 1000 Men being ſick on Shore in Huts and Tents, of whom many were dead, and dying every Day: Four Ships of the Line, a Frigate, and a Fireſhip, beſides ſeveral Tranſports with Soldiers and Proviſions, left Company of the above Fleet in their Paſſage out: And the *Parfait*, of 60 Guns, was likewiſe condemned at *Chibocton*, her Old Rigging and Stores being on board the aforeſaid Prize.

By Accounts from *Cape Breton* of the 21ſt *Sept.* we learn, that Commodore *Knowles* with the *Shirley* and a Tender, with a Captain, Enſign, and forty Soldiers, to a ſmall Iſland at the Back of that Place. Theſe carried Propoſals to the *French* Inhabitants, promiſing them Protection if they would part with half their Cattle, which the *Engliſh* at *Cape Breton* wanted for Stock at a Market Price. The People pretended to like the Terms very well, but as ſoon as the Men landed they treacherouſly ſent for a Party of *Indians*, who committed ſeveral Cruelties and killed all the People, except the Captain of the *Shirley*'s Son, the Enſign and a Corporal. The firſt of whom ſaved his Life by ſwimming; and the Corporal, after having kill'd many with his own Hand, and been an Eye-witneſs of his Wife's Murder by theſe Barbarians, ſeeing his Enſign in Danger, took him up in his Arms, threw him into the Sea, jmped in himſelf, and carried him ſafe on board the *Shirley*, the *Indians* firing at them all the While, and the Ship at the *Indians*.

TUESDAY, 18.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State, and open'd the Seſſion of Parliament with a moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; which ſee, p. 541, 542.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers waited on the King at *St. James's* with their Addreſs, in Anſwer to his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech. (See the Addreſs, p. 542.)

THURSDAY, 20.

The Addreſs of the Hon. Houſe of Commons was this Day preſented to his Majeſty. (See p. 543.)

FRIDAY, 21.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal-Aſſent to *An Act for the further continuing an Act, made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intitled, An Act to impower his Majeſty to ſecure, and detain, ſuch Perſons, as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government*. By which the *Habeas Corpus* Act was ſuſpended for three Months longer.

MONDAY, 24.

The State Lottery began drawing at *Guildhall*.

TUESDAY, 25.

At a Court of Aldermen held at *Guildhall*, Mr. Alderman *Perry* reſign'd his Gown, by an Inſtrument drawn up for that Purpoſe, with which the Court was pleaſed to acquieſce.

FRIDAY, 28.

Of the 22 Rebels condemn'd on the 15th at *St. Margaret's Hill*, the five following were this Day executed on *Kennington Common*, viz. Sir *John Wedderburn*, Col. *Hamilton*, *Alex. Leith*, *James Bradſhaw*, and *Andrew Wood*. The other 17 were reſpited,

Henry Kerr, who ſays he is a *Spaniſh* Officer, for 2 Months, and the reſt for 6 Weeks.

A Fleet of Merchantmen from *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Iſlands*, under Convoy of the *Severn* and *Woolwich* Men of War, fell in with the *Terrible* and *Neptune*, two *French* Men of War; which took three or four of them, and chacing the *Severn* and *Woolwich*, took the former, but the latter eſcaped, and got into *Liſbon*. The following Extract of a Letter from the Mate of the *Benſon* Brigantine, from *Barbadoes*, one of this Fleet, is ſo remarkable, that we ſhall inſert it here.

Caſtlehaven, Nov. 11.

On *Saturday*, *October* 18, being in the Fleet of above 50 Sail, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Severn*, we were ſurprized by ſome *French* Men of War; upon which our Convoy quitted the Fleet, and were chaſed by the *French*; and in the Evening we heard a long Repetition of Guns, and ſuppoſed them engaged. On *Tueſday* the 21ſt. in Lat. 47, we were taken by a *French* Privateer, called the *Temerara*, belonging to *Bayonne*, which had been there upon her Station 15 Days, and had taken two Veſſels, and we were the third. Upon boarding us, they took out Capt. *Rawlinſon*, and ſeven more of the Crew, and returned us ſix *French*, to conduct us to *Bayonne*; and we continued our Courſe till *Saturday* the 25th, at Ten in the Morning, when our *French* Captain judg'd himſelf to be within 12 Leagues of *Cape Ortugal*. I being unwilling to go into a *French* Priſon, made an Attempt upon the ſix *Frenchman*, with the Aſſiſtance of one Man and a ſmall Boy, as follows:—— My Man I arm'd with the Carpenter's Ax, the Boy with an Adze, and myſelf with the Captain's Sword and an old ruſty Piſtol that would not go off without a Firebrand; they being all upon the Deck, except the Captain who was in the Cabin, armed in the Manner above-mentioned, I led my Crew upon Deck, hoping an honourable Conqueſt; I appointed a Centinel at the Hatch, for the Captain's Approach, and immediately clear'd the Quarter Deck, by daringly flouriſhing my Sword, and preſenting my Piſtol; on hearing the Noiſe the Captain came up, ſaying, *Priſoner, Priſoner, no Force*, and deliver'd me his Arms. I immediately made them hoiſt out the Long-Boat, and ordered the Captain, Boatſwain and two more to get into her, and veer'd them a-ſtern, till I had provided Neceſſaries for them: I then gave them the Captain's Cheſt and Cloaths, and Bedding for the Men, a Sea Draught, a Compaſs and Quadrant, a large Keg of Water, a Keg of Rum, ſix Pieces of Beef, half a Bag of Bread, [illegible] Oars, Maſt and Sail, and Rudder and Tiller for the Boat; and laſt of all my Prayers to God for their ſafe Arrival on Shore, and at 10 in the Morning turn'd them off, with the Wind at N. W. On *Tueſday* the [illegible] of *Nov.* the *Benſon* arrived ſafe here, after being 11 Weeks and two Days from *Barbadoes*. *I am*, &c.

ROGER BROWN, the Mate.

The following are ſome farther Particulars of the Trial of *George Abernethy*, an Officer in *Glenbucket*'s Regiment, and Commiſſary of Stores at *Carliſle*, who was found Guilty of High Treaſon at the Court at *St. Margaret's-Hill*, on the 22d of laſt Month, but recommended by the Jury for his Majeſty's Mercy. (See p. 522.)

The Council for the Crown produced Witneſſes to prove *Abernethy*'s acting as a Captain in *Carliſle*: One ſwore him Preſident of a Court Martial held there, at which two Officers were broke: Another ſwore he ſaw him ſet Fire to a Cannon planted on the Walls of *Carliſle*, which was pointed at the Duke's Army: And other ſwore he acted as Commiſſary of Stores there, and produced Bills and Receipts with his Name as ſuch. In his Defence he pleaded, He had been of ſingular Service to his Majeſty upon the preſent Occaſion in various Shapes; and the firſt Witneſs call'd was General *Cope*, who being aſked by the Priſoner's Council if he knew him, he replied, No, but deſired that might not prejudice the Priſoner, as his Stay was ſo ſhort, and he ſaw ſo many People, that he could not poſſibly remember different Faces. He was aſked if he remember'd being at *Bamff*, and what Aſſiſtance he met with there: He ſaid he remember'd being there, and that he was furniſhed with a Number of Carriages and Horſes by the Magiſtrates, and that poſſibly the Priſoner might be the Man that was active in that Service. *Abernethy*'s Council then produced Witneſſes to prove him the only acting Magiſtrate at that Time, the others (*viz.* the Provoſt and the Bailiffs) being ſick or abſent. Another Witneſs prov'd, that one Capt. *Rogers*, ſent (a few Days before the General came there) upon extraordinary Buſineſs, wanting Horſes, was furniſhed by the Priſoner, and directed by him to go a different Road to what he was order'd, to prevent his falling into the Hands of the Rebels. As to his Conduct at *Carliſle*, the Priſoner called a Shop-keeper, who had received conſiderable Damage from ſome of the Rebel Army; but upon his making Application to him, he granted him a Guard which prevented him from receiving further Miſchief. Before this Witneſs, he pro-

duced

duced two or three to prove, that upon the Rebels coming into *Bamff*, and having received Intelligence how active he had been in the Service of his Majesty, they plundered the House, took him Prisoner, and kept him so while they staid in Town, and then let him out as a Prisoner, upon a Horse without any Saddle. The next Witness called upon was a Captain of Foot, who was taken Prisoner by the Rebels at *Carlisle*, who swore, that, during his Imprisonment, the Prisoner took frequent Opportunities of conversing with him alone, and always acquainted him with the Result of the Councils of War, and frequently wish'd the Town delivered to the Duke, for that most of the *Scotch* were for it, but the *English* oppos'd it. Upon which, this Witness advised the Prisoner to get as many Names as he could to an Instrument for delivering up the Town, and to send it to the Duke; and that the Prisoner was one of the Persons who went to the Duke about delivering up the Town.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

JOHN *Hope*, Esq; an eminent Brewer at *Norton-Falgate*, to Mrs. *Cole*.

Roger Altham, Esq; Procurator of the Court of Arches in *Doctors Commons*, to Miss *Mary Isaacson*.

Capt. *Harvey*, of the Guards, to Miss *Peggy Taylor*.

Mr. *Hare*, an eminent Brewer in *Ratcliff-Highway*, to Miss *Sheffield*, of *Queen's-Square, Holbourn*.

Right Hon. the Lord *Malpas*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, to Miss *Edwards*.

John Jervis White, Esq; to Mrs. *Fletcode*.

Mr. *William Willis*, an eminent Banker in *Lombard-Street*, to Miss *Wansburrough*, of *Hexworth*.

Sir *Richard Hylton*, of *Hylton Castle*, Bart. to Miss *Hedworth*, eldest Daughter of *John Hedworth*, Esq; one of the Representatives for the County of *Durham*.

Mr. *Baker*, one of the Surgeons of *St. Thomas's* Hospital, to Miss *Sally Mount*, Niece to *William Mount*, Esq; of *Tower-Hill*.

The Lady of *Nicholas Herbert*, Esq; delivered of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

JOHN *Emmott*, of *Emmott*, Esq; in the 82d Year of her Age.

James Allen, Esq; one of the Assistants to the Principal of the Corporation of Curfis in Chancery, and Master of *Dulwich* College in *Surrey*, founded by *Edward Allen*, a celebrated Player in the Reign of *James* I.

John Penn, Esq; the eldest of the surviving Sons of *William Penn*, Esq; late Proprietary of the Province of *Pensilvania*.

Hon. *George Berkeley*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Heydon* in *Yorkshire*.

Sir *Robert Clarke*, of *Snailwell* in *Cambridgeshire*, Bart. He is succeeded by his eldest surviving Son, now Sir *Samuel Clarke*, Bart.

Mark Pourroy, Esq; at *Edmonton*, formerly a Commander in the Royal Navy.

Sir *John Locke*, who formerly resided many Years at *Ispahan* in *Persia*, an eminent *Turky* Merchant of this City.

Capt. *Jenkinson*, aged 80, an old experienced Officer in the Army.

Mr. *Graham*, of *Airth*, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in *Scotland*.

Edward Ford, Esq; an eminent Brewer at *Chertsey* in *Surry*.

Nathaniel Geary, Esq; who was Captain of a Company in the Life Guards, and was in all Q. *Anne's* Wars.

Dr. *Banks*, Physician to *Christ's-Hospital*.

Rev. Mr. *Lombe*, at *Meton* in *Norfolk*, worth above 100,000 *l.*

Rev. Mr. *Hughes*, Rector of *St. Paul's, Covent-Garden*.

Benjamin Collyer, Esq; who had been many Years an eminent Merchant in the *India* Trade, and formerly Memb. of Parliament for *Gromsby* in *Lincolnshire*.

James Cook, of *Ashed*, near *Epsom*, Esq; an eminent and wealthy *Turky* Merchant, and one of the Directors of the *Royal Exchange* Assurance. He resided many Years in *Turky* and *Sweden*, and had the Honour to be well acquainted with *Charles* XII.

John Ruggles, of *Bocking* in *Essex*, Esq;

Dr. *Henry Plumptre*, a very eminent and learned Physician, and many Years President of the College of Physicians.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *James Ingram*, to the Rectory of *Siddlescombe* in *Sussex*.

Mr. *Lally*, to the Rectory of *Clopton cum Crowden* in *Cambridgeshire*.

Robert Kinaston, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Weykey* in *Somersetshire*.

Mr. *Emmett*, to the Living of *Settlebridge* in *Hampshire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

MR. *Thomas Felton*, late a Non-commission Officer in the Duke of *Kingston's* Light-Horse, appointed by the Duke of *Cumberland*, a Cornet in his Royal Highness's Regiment of Dragoons, as a Reward for his Bravery during the Troubles in the *North*.

Alexander Legrand, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Customs for *Scotland*.

Right Hon. the Earl of *Harrington*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the Room of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Chesterfield*,

terfield, now one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. (See p. 534.)

Peter Cookson, Esq; late a Lieutenant in *Handasyd*'s Regiment, made a Captain in the said Regiment.

Counsellor *Lamb*, made one of his Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

John Willes, Esq; Son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, made one of the Tellers of the *Exchequer*.

Mr. *James Allen*, chosen Warden of *Dulwich College*. The Warden is always to be of the Name of *Allen* (however spelt) and there were now 10 Candidates of the Name, five of whom had not one Vote, two others had one each, and another 4. This Mr. *James Allen* had 7, and Mr. *John Allen* 9; and so they drew Lots, pursuant to the Will of the Founder, and the former drawing the Lot, called *God's Gift*, was accordingly declar'd Warden.

Hon. Mr. *John West*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Delawar*, made an Ensign in the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards.

Earl of *Sandwich*, made Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General of the *United Provinces*.

John Potter, Esq; appointed by the Earl of *Chesterfield*, one of the Under Secretaries to his Lordship, as Secretary of State.

Henry Flitcroft, Esq; made Master Carpenter to his Majesty.

Lord Viscount *Dupplin* and *Francis Fane*, Esq; made Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Robert Trevor, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*.

Dr. *Joseph Scotchmer*, chosen Professor of Anatomy in the University of *Cambridge*.

Dr. *Bedford*, chosen Physician to *Christ's Hospital*.

James Heywood, Esq; of *Fish-street*, chosen Alderman of *Aldgate* Ward, in the Room of *Micajah Perry*, Esq; who resign'd.

New Members.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, for *Rochester*.
John Willes, Esq; for *Banbury*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM *Lowth*, of *Fore-street*, *London*, Linendraper.—*John Aberdeen* of *Gracechurch-street*, Mercer.—*Andrew Johannot*, now or late of *Eynsford* in *Kent*, Paper-maker.—*Edw. Becher*, of *Wandsworth* in *Surrey*, Scarlet-Dyer.—*Ri. Gudgin*, late of *Wedon-Beck* in *Northamptonshire*, Shoemaker and Dealer.—*Tho. Bingham* the Younger, now or late of *Glocester*, Maltster.—*Tho. Rowlatt*, of *Elton*, in *Huntingdonshire*, Tallow-Chandler.—*Tho. Patfull*, of *St. Giles's* without *Chipplegate*, Baker.—*George Loyd*, of *Glastenbury* in *Somersetshire*, Chapman.—*Dryden Leach*, of *St. Dunstan's in the West*, Printer, Dealer and Chapman.—*Wm. Smith*, of *Bath*, Distiller.—*Wm. Baddily*, of *Woodstreet*, Haberdasher.—*Wm. Smith*, late of *Preston* in *Lancashire*, Stationer.—*John Griffith*, late of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Dealer in Wine.—*John Settle*, of *Shelf*, in the Parish of *Halifax*, *Yorkshire*, Cordwainer.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 102 ½	*African*
— *Ann.* 99 ¾	*Royal Ass.* 78
Bank 126 ¼	*Lon. ditto.* 10 ¾
—*Circ.* 2*l* 10*s*	3 *p.C. Ann.* 82 ¾
M. Bank 104	*Salt Tallies*
India nothing	*Emp. Loan* nothing
—*Bonds* 2*l* 6*d*	*Equiv.* nothing

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 8	*Bilboa* 38
D. Sight 35 5	*Leghorn* 48 ½
Rotter. 35 10	*Genoa* nothing
Hamb. 35 5 2 a 2 ½	*Venice* 49 ½ a ⅝
Paris 30 ¼	*Lisbon* 5*s* 4*d* ⅞ a 5*d*
Bourdx. 30 ⅜	*Porto* 5*s* 4*d* ¾
Cadiz 38 ¼	*Antw.* 37
Madrid 38 ¼	*Dublin* 7 ⅛

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	27	30	*Peafe*	15	17
Rye	14	16	*H. Peafe*	14	16
Barley	11	13	*H. Beans*	14	15
Oats	8	11	*B. Malt*	16	18
Tares	14	15	*P. Malt*	15	17

Abstract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Oct.* 28. to *Nov.* 25.

Christned	Males 590	Females 569	1159
Buried	Males 1024	Females 1171	2195
Died under 2 Years old			657
Between 2 and 5			181
5	10		71
10	20		76
20	30		232
30	40		224
40	50		218
50	60		181
60	70		151
70	80		121
80	90		58
90 and upwards			2
			2110

Hay 30 to 33*s*. a Load.

NOtwithſtanding the Proclamation publiſhed by the Biſhop of *Liege*, a Part of the Allied Army have taken their Winter Quarters in the Villages of that Biſhoprick, but none of the Troops of either Side have deſired to have Quarters in the City of *Liege* itſelf. Towards the End of laſt Month, Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* left the Army, and ſet out for *Vienna*; and the laſt Day of the ſame Month, the Marſhal Count *Saxe* ſet out from *Bruſſels* for *Paris*; ſo that nothing but ſome ſlight Skirmiſhes have happened in *Flanders* ſince our laſt; but it is ſurmiſed, that the *French* are preparing for the Execution of ſome grand Project on that Side during the Winter. The *French* are now buſy raiſing Money in their new Conqueſts, and are like to raiſe a pretty large Sum, the States of *Flanders* having granted them 1,600,000 *Florins*, and the States of *Brabant* 1,500,000, beſides what they may expect from *Namur* and *Hainault*.

When the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army repaſſed over the *Var* into *Provence*, they left ſmall Gariſons in the Caſtles of *Montalban* and *Villafranca*, both which were beſieged by Detachments from the King of *Sardinia*'s Army, as ſoon as it arrived upon the left Bank of the *Var*. On the 24th ult. N. S. the Caſtle of *Ventimiglia*, mentioned in our laſt, was ſurrendered to his *Sardinian* Majeſty, and the Gariſon, conſiſting of 250 Men, made Priſoners of War; and by our laſt Accounts it was ſaid, that both the Caſtles of *Montalban* and *Villafranca* had ſurrendered upon the ſame Terms; ſo that the King of *Sardinia* is now again in Poſſeſſion of all that belonged to him on that Side, together with *Final*, granted to him by the Treaty of *Worms*, and he has, beſides, a Detachment of his Troops beſieging the Caſtle of *Savona*; but whether or not the Emperor will agree to his keeping that Place likewiſe, after he has taken it, is yet a Queſtion. In the mean Time he has gone himſelf to *Turin*, and the *Auſtrian* Troops that are to make an Irruption into *Provence*, in Conjunction with an auxiliary Body of *Piedmonteſe* Troops, are daily arriving in the County of *Nice*, ſome of them having already paſſed the *Var*, and Count *Brown*, who is to command on that Expedition in Chief, embarked at *Genoa*, the 11th inſt. N. S. on board an *Engliſh* Man of War in order to go by Sea to *Nice*.

When the *French* and *Spaniards* firſt paſſed the *Var*, they buſied themſelves for ſome Time in raiſing Redoubts and Intrenchments on the Right of that River, as they intended to diſpute the Paſſage with the *Auſtrians*; but upon the 8th Inſt. N. S. a grand Council of War, it was reſolved to abandon the Banks of the *Var*, on account of the Difficulty both of guarding that River, and of ſubſiſting in that Country. Whereupon they razed the Redoubts and Intrenchments they had made, and retired farther into the Country. Upon this, the Nobility and People of that Province have all taken Arms for their own Defence, and they ſeem to have great Need ſo to do; for moſt of the *Spaniſh* Troops have either embarked for *Naples*, or retired to *Savoy*, and the *French* Army, by itſelf alone, is not as yet in any Condition to ſtand againſt the *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteſe*.

The King of *France* has made a Preſent of 800,000 *Livres* to the Pretender's eldeſt Son, and has ſettled on him a Penſion of 600,000 *Livres* a Year; and farther, ſaluted him with the Title of Royal Highneſs. The Earl of *Morton*, one of the ſixteen Peers for *Scotland*, who has been ſome Time in *France* for his Health, has been ſent to the *Baſtille*; and is ſtill detained, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Application made for his Diſcharge by M. *Van Hoey*, the *Dutch* Miniſter at *Paris*. Soon after the *Britiſh* Fleet retired from the Coaſt of *Britany*, we had the following Remark upon that Expedition from *Vannes* in that Province. "The *Engliſh* might have done us irreparable Damage, if the General, who commanded the Debarkation, had known what a bad State of Defence we were in. This Viſit is an Alarm, which has awakened us out of the too great Security we before lived in. They will not catch us again ſo unprovided. All the Places will be furniſhed with Proviſions and Ammunition, and ſufficiently gariſoned to protect them from any future Inſults."——The Miniſters of *France* are at preſent buſy in diſpatching Orders to Troops to march from all Parts into *Provence*, where they boaſt, they ſhall ſoon have an Army of 70,000 Men, the Command of which has been given to Marſhal *Belliſle*, the Marſhal *Maillebois* being recalled. They are likewiſe buſy in contriving how to make a great Augmentation of their Army againſt next Summer, and how to raiſe Money for that Purpoſe. Amongſt others, a Tax has been laid upon Plate, and another upon Jewels, both which have been remonſtrated againſt by the Parliament of *Paris*.

There has been for ſome Time a Talk as if a Treaty of Peace was in Agitation between the Courts of *London* and *Madrid*; but now it appears, that it was only a Treaty between the *South Sea* Company and the *Spaniſh* Chamber of Commerce, for furniſhing the *Spaniſh America* with Negoes, even during the War, which, it ſeems, was concluded the 4th of *September* laſt.

On the 15 Inſt. N. S. her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange*, was ſafely deliver'd of a Princeſs, at *Leeuwarden*.

DIVI-

DIVINITY.

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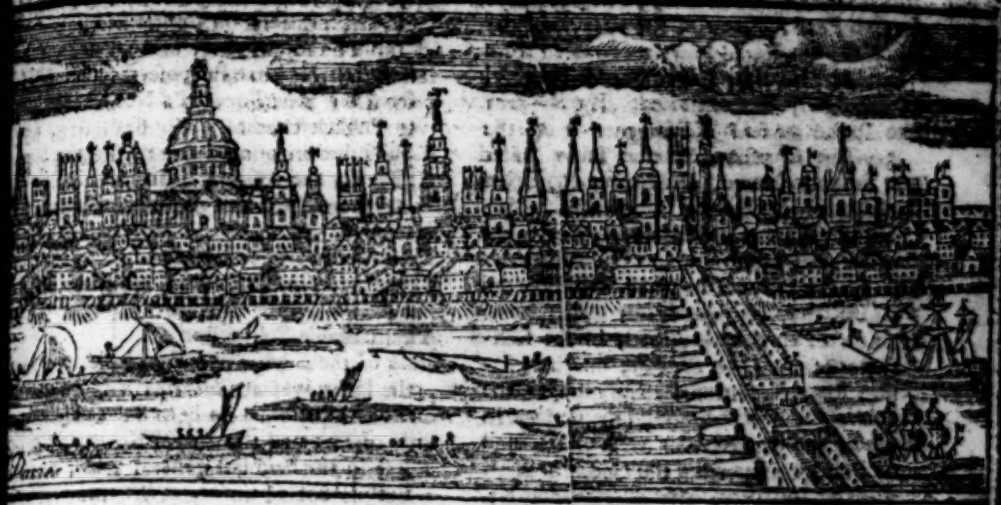

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AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1746, with a General Title, compleat Indexes, and several other Things, necessary to compleat the Volume.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1746.

The SPEECH *of Major* S——W—N, *the first Day of the* SESSION.

Mr. S——r,

HAVE given all the Attention I am Master of, to what hath been offered in Support of the Motion now before you, Sir, for this Addreſs; and I could wiſh I had heard any Thing yet to convince me, that we are ripe for a Motion of this Sort, notwithſtanding the Weight of modern Complaiſance to reconcile it; becauſe, when I reflect upon the Length of the laſt Seſſion, I cannot help thinking we might have done ſomething for the better Preſervation of a Conſtitution not only ſick, but almoſt rotten at Heart, as ours is, that wants all the Help and Reſtoratives that can be thought of for its Relief.

Sir, nothing is or ought to be permanent, that is not perfect; but thoſe, who, under a falſe Notion of Innovations, will admit of no Change in your Conſtitution, muſt render Errors perpetual, and deprive Mankind of the Benefits and true Uſe of their Reaſon. For are we not but juſt recover'd out of ſuch a Situation, as proves, that the Reaſon of Man is not always ſufficient for the Government of Man? She often gives up her Empire to the Paſſions, and renders it difficult to foreſee the Effects that may proceed from an infinite Variety of Accidents, which, according to Emergencies, neceſſarily require Alterations, at leaſt ſufficient to prevent or cure future Miſchiefs, or to advance a Good, that, perhaps, at firſt was not thought of. Doubtleſs, Sir, there is no State upon Earth ſo compleat in all its Parts, in every Syſtem of Government, but in Proceſs of Time muſt need ſome Sort of Reformation; and, unhappily for us, ours is defective in many Branches of it, but more eſpecially with reſpect to its Political Oeconomy, as well as its Natural Defence, &c. But that State hath the leaſt to fear from the Inſults of an Invader, whoſe People fight merely for the Sake of their Religion and Liberties; as thoſe who have a diſciplin'd Militia always did, ſo much beyond every other State; whoſe Safety depends merely upon Mercenaries; Mercenaries, to whom the Principles of Popularity and publick Spirit were ever odious.

The Laws and Liberties we now enjoy, were procured for us by ſuch of our Anceſtors, as were utter Strangers to every Syſtem, but what conduced to Honour and Virtue; a Government ſupported upon any other Baſis ought not to ſubſiſt a Moment longer, nor is ſuch a one worth contending for; no, not even by thoſe whoſe depraved Minds are not to be gratified by the corrupteſt Government, becauſe thoſe who fight or act for Hire only, are always looking out for the beſt Market. So that I hope we ſhall not let this Seſſion paſs without a good Militia Bill; for a ſtanding Army, even in Time of War, was never yet an Object that ſuited the Genius of this Nation, ſuppoſing it kept up with the ſtricteſt Oeconomy, becauſe it is not our natural Defence; and I can aver, there hath nothing happen'd within theſe twelve Months and upwards to render it more acceptable: For, be it ever ſo formidable, it cannot be every where, much leſs can it prevent Invaſions or Inſurrections, when, to our late memorable Shame, we were twice

twice baffled by a Banditti Rabble; and, in all Probability, we had been ſerv'd ſo a third Time, but for the Preſence of his Royal Highneſs the DUKE: Whereas a well-arm'd and well-diſciplin'd Militia, diſpers'd over the Face of this Kingdom, muſt ſuppreſs all Riſings in the firſt Inſtance; beſides the great Benefit we ſhould have of 'em in every Maritime Country, to put a Stop to that abominable Trade of Smuggling, without having Recourſe to a much more abominable Practice, of putting your Laws in Execution by a Military Force; a Precedent, give me Leave to tell you, Sir, that muſt be fatal to the Liberties of this Kingdom, if not timely prevented.

Sir, the Conduct of our late and preſent Patriots, as they preſume to call themſelves, proves the Neceſſity there is for ſome Alterations in your Conſtitution; becauſe, how inhumane is it for that Eloquence, which was given by Nature for its Defence and Preſervation, to be employ'd in its Ruin and Deſtruction! Puniſhments there are for the Thief, the Murderer, and the bare-faced Traitor; but alas! to the Grief of all well-diſpos'd Minds, there is none for *the ſordid Orator*; I ſay, Sir, there is none for *the ſordid Orator*, who ſhall one Day diſplay his Eloquence in the Cauſe of his Country, to ſhow his Parts and gain Attention; and the next ſhall convince his injured Countrymen, that he is a Proſtitute to Venality, and the purchas'd Slave of a corrupt Miniſtry. What Pity is it, that ſuch Wretches cannot be brought to condign Puniſhment, without doing Violence to the Laws of the Land! who one Day fling out Sarcaſms againſt the Meaſures of an Adminiſtration, as ruinous and deſtructive, for no other Cauſe but to be admitted Principals in it; and the next Day purſue the very ſame Meaſures which they had ſo emphatically exploded, without the leaſt Jot or Tittle of Alteration in the whole Miniſterial Syſtem. Surely, Sir, if there is one of that abject Stile yet in being, how can he ſtand clear of that *Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?* Or why ſhould he not expect every Moment to be hurl'd down into that execrable, that moſt deteſtable *Pit*, where the Worm never dies, and the Fire is not quenched?

Sir, I ſhould have no Objection to the Motion upon your Table, could I perceive the leaſt Tendency to reſtore the Conſtitution to its antient Purity. The Royal Family upon the Throne, under whom we enjoy ſo many Bleſſings, found us in Poſſeſſion of the Triennial Act; and altho' it might be proper to repeal it upon an extraordinary Occaſion, yet to continue Parliaments to their preſent Length, hath, I fear, been productive of many Political Misfortunes, ſubſequent to that Alteration. Yet, if ever the good People of South *Britain* deſerv'd a Triennial Holy-day, it is for that ſteady Loyalty they have ſo lately ſhewn, in Oppoſition to thoſe of the Northern Parts of this Kingdom, who have alſo diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, but not at all to their Honour or Credit. The Repealing of the Septennial Act would bring us a little nearer to that happy Situation of Independency, which Annual Parliaments would undoubtedly compleat.

Thus, ſuch as now think it ill Policy to be unattach'd, or unfaſhionable to be diſengaged, may then come to have nobler Views, than to proſtitute their Legiſlative Truſt, conferred upon 'em by their Conſtituents, who, in all Probability, could be no otherwiſe influenced in their Choice (for ſo ſhort a Period) but merely from a perſonal Regard. As I am one of thoſe that ſhall be ever proud of being ſo unfaſhionably *degagée*, as to deteſt nothing ſo much as an Attachment to any Side or Set of Men whatſoe'er; ſo, according to that laudable Practice of our Anceſtors, I ſhall wait to ſee ſome of the many Grievances we labour under firſt redreſs'd, before I can give my Aſſent to the Propoſition moved and ſeconded.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS nothing is more inſtructive or entertaining than the Writings of *eminent Men*, whoſe honeſt *Pens* are devoted to the Cauſe of *Religion* and *Liberty*, the following * Extract will, I doubt not, find the *Place* it ſo well deſerves in your next *Magazine*. Whatever *Shocks* this Nation has hitherto *felt*—All thoſe *Evils* we have yet to *feel*, ſhould the mercileſs *Spirit* and diabolical *Intrigues* of the *Church* of *Rome* prevail againſt us—are, in the Diſcourſe at large, ſet before our *Eyes* in ſo ſtrong a *Light*, and traced from their *Source* with ſo much *Accuracy*, *Perſpicuity* and *Conciſeneſs*, that to enlarge further in its *Commendation*, would ſerve only to anticipate the *Pleaſure* the *Reader* muſt derive from the *Specimen* here offer'd to his Conſideration, by, *SIR*,

Dec. 1746. *Yours*, &c. &c. &c.

THE learned *Author*, in order to trace the Riſe and Progreſs of *Papal Power*, with its Influence and Effects, proceeds thus:—"The Biſhop of *Rome*, who thought

* *See* Sermon *preached at the Cathedral Church of* Worceſter, November 5, 1746. *By* Richard Meadowcourt, *M. A.* Canon *of* Worceſter, *ſold by* J. Rivington.

to appropriate the Title of *Pope*, that
e was common to every *Biſhop*, had
rce any Thing worldly about him at his
ſt Appearance in the World. His *Office*
nſiſted in preaching the *Goſpel*, in admi-
ring the *Sacraments*, in relieving the *Poor*,
viſiting the *Sick*, and in *feeding the Flock*
Chriſt. As he *waited at the Altar*, ſo he
d of the Sacrifice; of the voluntary Of-
ings of the Gifts of the People, who
ſted him into his Office, on the Recom-
ndation of a modeſt and humble Beha-
our, of an innocent and exemplary Life.
t being inveſted with temporal Juriſ-
ction, by *Princes* profeſſing the *Chriſtian*
ith, and having drawn together immenſe
ches, from the Bounty and Superſtition
other *Lay Benefactors*, he no longer be-
ved as *a Miniſter and Steward*, but as *Lord*
r God's Heritage, as claiming *Dominion*
r the Faith and Conſciences of Men. Not
ntented with ruling his own *Dioceſe*, he
umed *Pre-eminence* above the whole *Epiſ-*
al Order, and uſurped ſupreme *Authority*
all *Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*. Tho' he affected
much *Humility* as to ſtile himſelf *Servant*
the Servants of God, when the Biſhop of
ſtantinople arrogated the Title of *Univer-*
Biſhop, which Pope *Gregory* calls *a pro-*
e and blaſphemous Name, yet the Biſhop
Rome, not many Years afterwards, was
lty of the ſame Arrogance, and with
ch Importunity obtained a *Grant* of the
e *Title* from *Phocas*, the Murderer of
preceding *Emperor*, and Uſurper of his
rone.

The *Pope* having made himſelf *Sovereign*
the Clergy, endeavour'd to extend his
reignty to the *Laity*, and to govern as
ependent on the *Civil Power*, and even
ſuperior to *Emperors* and *Kings*. His En-
vours to ſhake off Subjection to the Im-
ial Power, ſucceeded with leſs Difficulty,
the *Emperor* had transferred his Reſidence
m *Rome* to *Conſtantinople*, and was alto-
her detained in the Eaſtern Provinces,
ere he was ſeldom diſengaged from fo-
gn or inteſtine War. An *Edict* having
n publiſhed by the Emperor *Leo*, forbid-
g *the Worſhip of Images*, and ordering
Ejection of them out of all Churches in the
pire, which was now overſpread with
latry, the *Pope* took Occaſion from hence
ſoment ſuch rebellious Commotions, that
Romans and other *Italian* States revolt-
from the Imperial Government, the
ateſt Part of *Italy* was diſmembred from
Empire of the *Eaſt*. As reaſonable and
gious as the *Edict* here mention'd muſt
n, the *Pope* condemned it as *impious and*
tical, and not only excommunicated the
peror's *Deputy*, who loſt his Life in at-
pting to execute his Maſter's *Edict*;
at length proceeded ſo far as to paſs
Sentence of Excommunication and Depo-
ſition on *Leo* himſelf. The *Biſhop of Rome*
having thus *maſtered* the *Emperor of Rome*,
deſpoiled him of his *Weſtern Dominions*, di-
vided the Spoil with the *Lombards*, and hereby
gained no ſmall Acceſſion of *Patrimony* to
the *Church*.

Tho' he no longer ſtood in Awe of the
Emperor, yet the King of *Lombardy* was be-
come ſo formidable a Neighbour, and had
commenced ſuch alarming Hoſtilities, that
the *Pope* could no longer enjoy the Fruits
of *Rebellion* and *Rapine* in Peace. Under
this Diſtreſs and *Danger of the Church*, he
receives that Aſſiſtance which he earneſtly
ſolicits from the King of *France*. After a
long and ſucceſsful War carried on by *Pepin*,
and by his Succeſſor *Charles the Great*, the
Lombards were utterly defeated and diſ-
pers'd; a large Share of their Country was
annexed to the *Papal Dominions*, and a Pe-
riod was put to the Kingdom of *Lombardy*,
which had laſted more than two hundred
Years. In return for ſuch ſignal Services,
Charles was conducted in *Triumph* to *Rome*;
was there proclaimed *Emperor of the Weſt*,
and received the Imperial Crown from the
Hands of the *Pope*. During the Reigns of
the *French* Emperors, the *Pope*, who was
under the Protection of *France*, was re-
ſtrain'd both by his Intereſt and Safety from
making Invaſions on the Imperial Rights.
But the Family of *Charles the Great* being
extinct, and the Empire devolved on *Ger-
man* Princes, the Necks of thoſe Princes
were ſoon made ſubject to the *Papal Yoke*.

Henry IV. endeavouring to retain a Right
inherent in his Crown, the Right of con-
ferring Biſhopricks, or of giving *Inveſtitures*
to Biſhops, incurred the Sentence of *Ex-
communication*, and was forced to take a
Journey into *Italy* in the Midſt of Winter;
to wait for three Days, bare-footed and
meanly cloathed, at the *Pope*'s Gate; and
to undergo the ſevereſt Hardſhips and In-
dignities, in order to procure *Abſolution* at
Rome. But falling again under the ſame
Sentence, and his *Son*, as well as *Subjects*,
rebelling againſt him at the Inſtigation of
the *Pope*, the poor, depoſed, and impri-
ſoned *Emperor* was at length overwhelmed
with Afflictions, which *brought down his
grey Hairs with Sorrow to the Grave*. His
Succeſſor *Henry* V. wearied with unavailing
Struggles for the Right of *Inveſtiture*, and
over-awed by the Spiritual Thunder of
Rome, choſe to recede from his juſt Claims,
and to acquieſce under the Incroachments
of *Papal Power*. As the ſucceeding Empe-
rors were ſwayed by the ſame paſſive Diſpo-
ſitions, ſo the *Pope* was not afraid, when
his Hands had placed the Imperial Crown
on the Head of *Henry* VI. *to kick it off with
his Foot*; intimating, by this expreſſive Ac-
tion,

tion, that *Kings* and their *Crowns* were dependent on his *Will*, on the Will of an inſolent, daring, rebellious Prieſt.

The *Pope*, who had now ſubdued Empires on the Continent, was tempted by *Avarice*, as well as *Ambition*, to add ſo wealthy an Iſland as *Britain*, to the *conquered Provinces* of the *Roman See*. In order A to wreſt from the Kings of *England* ſo eſſential a Branch of the Royal Supremacy as the Right of *Inveſtiture*, *Anſelm*, a turbulent and haughty *Monk*, advanced to the See of *Canterbury* by *William* II. was ſpirited up and employed by the *Pope* as a proper Perſon, to oppoſe the King in exerciſing the above-mention'd Right. The Oppoſition of *Anſelm* was carried on with B ſo much Violence, and at the ſame Time with ſo much Succeſs, that *Henry* I. having no other Way to extricate himſelf out of his preſent Difficulties, thought fit to ſurrender the Right of *Inveſtiture*, and to ſacrifice his own juſt Prerogatives to the *Pope*'s unrighteous Claims.

The *Papal* Power, that had been thus encreaſed by making *Biſhops* independent on C *Kings*, was ſtill further encreaſed by making *Abbots* independent on *Biſhops*, and by encouraging the *Regular Clergy* to throw off Obedience to their proper *Dioceſans*, and to put themſelves under the ſole Direction of the *Pope*. Tho' this muſt ſeem an enormous Stretch of Power, yet it cannot be D thought ſtrange, that a numerous Body of Men, ſo much devoted to the *Pope*, and ſo well qualified to do him Service in publick, as *Preachers*, and in private, as *Confeſſors*, were liſted into his Service; ſince he could not but foreſee, that ſuch Men would prove, what they really proved, a ſtanding *Militia*, always prepared to fight the *Pope's Battles*; to draw the Sword, or the *Dagger* in his E Quarrels; and to rid him of his Adverſaries by ſecret *Treachery*, or by open *Force*.

To prevent the Riches of the Clergy from reverting to the Laity, and to deprive the Civil Magiſtrate of the ſtrongeſt Pledges of Fealty which Subjects can give, *Celibacy* was bound as an indiſpenſable Duty both on the Secular and Regular Clergy, and the F State of *Marriage*, which the Scriptures recommend as *honourable in all Men*, was prohibited by the *Papal* Canons, as a moſt impure and criminal State. The *Clergy* being no longer connected with the *Laity*, by any Ties of Intereſt or Affection, no longer behaved as Fellow-Subjects, but as Members of a different Body, under a different Head. A Behaviour ſo licentious and diſſolute as G theirs, in the Reign of *Henry* II. when Robberies and Murders were frequently committed by *Eccleſiaſticks*, called for a ſtrict and ſpeedy Execution of the Laws. But a general *Exemption* from the Laws was claimed by Eccleſiaſtical Offenders, and was aſſert in a furious and frantick Manner, by T *Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, a pro unruly, domineering Prelate, whoſe Hea was ſet upon depreſſing the *Royal Autho* and upon carrying the *Papal Power* beyo all Bounds. The publick Affairs at hom and abroad, were ſo much embarraſſed b the traiterous Practices of *Becket*, aſſiſt by the King of *France*, as well as the Po that *Henry* deſpairing of Succeſs againſt ſtrong a Confederacy, agreed to a Recon ciliation with the *Archbiſhop*, on the ha Conditions impoſed by the *Pope*. The Cro was not only deſpoiled of all Juriſdict with reſpect to the Perſons and Poſſeſſio of the Clergy, but *Becket* having been kil on ſome freſh Provocations, the King w forced to atone for the Guilt of an Act that could not juſtly be laid to his Charg by ſubmitting to a moſt ignominious P nance, and by ſuffering the Diſcipline the *Whip*, inflicted by the vileſt Hand by the Hands of cruel and contempti *Monks*.

The Misfortunes of *Henry* II. heavy they were, ſeem almoſt light in Compariſ with thoſe of his Son *John*. As this u happy Prince had ventured to *kick agai the Pricks* of *Papal Power*, ſo the *Pope* pr ceeded to ſuch exceſſive Preſumption, as lay the whole Kingdom under an *Interdi* to excommunicate the King; to diſcha his Subjects from their Oaths of Allegian to declare the Crown forfeited; to offe as a *Preſent* to the King of *France*; and excite the *French*, our moſt inveterate Fo to invade *England*, and to lay waſte o Country by Fire and the Sword. The K imagining that no other Way was left preſerve his Crown, and ſecure him from Ruin, but to make Peace with t *Pope*, reſolved to act a moſt unkingly Pa and to make Peace with him on the m infamous Terms. By virtue of the Ter here mentioned, *John* was obliged to f render the Kingdoms of *England* and *I land*;—to hold them for the Time to co as *Fees* of the Papacy;—to do Homage, to pay a yearly Tribute to the *Pope*;—to b himſelf by Oath, as a Subject and Vaſ *to be faithful to his Lord, Pope* Innocent, *his Catholick Succeſſors*;——and, what is more inſolent and more ſhocking, to ſwe that all this was done, *not by Conſtrain Fear, but of his own free Will, and by Inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt*.

Whe we here reflect upon paſt Events on a free and independent People redu under Servitude, by the Arms of pious Fr and ſpiritual *Craft*;—on a powerful M narch diveſted of ſovereign Dignity by arrogant and audacious Prieſt;—on Chair of a foreign Biſhop exalted to a St

f Pre-eminence over the *Engliſh* Throne;—n Royalty thus uſurped;—on Majeſty thus iſhonoured;—muſt not ſuch Reflexions in-ire us with the utmoſt Indignation againſt puſillanimous *Prince*, and againſt a moſt ty-rannical *Prelate*; with Abhorrence of the olicy and Principles of *Papiſts*; and with rm Reſolutions to oppoſe every Approach nd every Appearance of *Papal Power?*

But though *the Myſtery of Popiſh Iniquity* d hitherto worked with aſtoniſhing Suc-eſs; yet it ſoon ceaſed to *work*, having ached thoſe *Bounds which it could not paſs*, he Hand of the *Almighty* was at length retched out for our Reſcue, and *Henry* III. was made the Deliverer of our Fore-thers from worſe than *Egyptian Bondage*, om the *Papal* Yoke. As this magna-mous Prince was not to be terrified by *nathema's* or *Interdicts*, by the *Curſes* or *mminations* of an angry Prieſt; ſo the *ge* could no longer maintain his Uſurpa-ons againſt ſuperior Strength, the Strength Right, and the Strength of Laws, which oliſhed all foreign Juriſdictions, and re-ted the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Supre-acy in the Crown.

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e Reflections of a FOREIGNER *upon the* REVOLUTION *in* England, 1688. *Written at that Time.*

HAD a Prince of leſs Secrecy, Prudence, Courage and Intereſt than the Prince *Orange*, undertaken this Buſineſs, it might obably have miſcarried; but as his Cauſe s better, ſo his Reputation, Conduct and ience, infinitely exceeded that of King ws. He would not ſtir till he ſaw the *nch* Forces ſit down before *Philipſburgh*, d that he was ſure *France* and *Germany* re irrevocably engag'd in a War; and nſequently, that he ſhould have no other poſition, than what the *Iriſh* and *Engliſh man Catholicks* could make againſt him. no *Engliſh* Proteſtant would fight his untry into Vaſſalage and Slavery, to *Po-* Prieſts and *Italian* Women, when a liament ſooner or later muſt have de-min'd every Thing in Controverſy, ex-t they were reſolv'd, once for all, to e given up their Religion, Laws, Liber-and Eſtates, to the Will of their Arbi-y King, and ſubmitted for ever to a *nch* Government.

nd indeed, a Nation of leſs Senſe than *Engliſh*, might have been impos'd upon; leſs Bravery and Valour, might have n frighted; of a more ſervile Temper, ht have neglected their Liberties, till it been too late to have recover'd 'em n. But none but a Parcel of Jeſuits, quainted with the Temper and Conſti-n of that Nation, would ever have 'd to have carried two ſuch Things, as Popery and Arbitrary Power, both at once, upon a People ſo jealous as the *Engliſh* are, and who hate Idolatry and Tyranny above any Nation in the World.

As for *James* II. had he undertook any Thing but the ſubduing *England* to Popery, and the Exerciſe of an Arbitrary Power to that End; his vaſt Revenue, his *repaired* perſonal Valour, and the Fame he had gain'd both abroad and at home, by the Defeat of *Monmouth's* Invaſion, would have gone near to have effected it; and after all this, if he had, in the Beginning of *October*, frankly granted all the Propoſals made by the Biſhops, and ſuffer'd a Parliament to have met, and given up his evil Miniſters to Juſtice, and permitted the *pretended* Prince of *Wales's* Birth to have been freely debated and determin'd in Parliament, it would, in all Probability, have prevented, or defeated, the intended Enterprize of the Prince. But while he thought to preſerve the intended Succeſſion, the diſpenſing and ſuſpending Power, and the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, to carry on his farther Deſigns, when he had once baffled the Prince of *Orange*, the Nation ſaw thro' the Project, and he loſt all.

As for the *Engliſh* in general, their Intereſt centers in the maintaining the Rights and Franchiſes of their Kingdom, which renders 'em at this Day, the freeſt Nation in *Europe*. A Character ſo far from ſuppoſing them to be like other Nations, (a People headſtrong and inconſtant) that it ſhews 'em to be the moſt conſiderate and underſtanding People in the World. In ſhort, tho' the Example of a neighbouring Prince had ſerv'd for a Platform for other crowned Heads to enlarge their Power beyond the Limits preſcrib'd by the Conſtitutions of the Kingdom, we ſee, that at the very Moment that the King of *England* began to act like his Neighbour, they preſently put a Stop to his Deſigns, without the leaſt Reſpect to his Dignity. They ſaw how Sovereign Authority reign'd in *France* as independent from the Laws as in *Turky*. They beheld the Face of the Kingdoms of *Swedeland* and *Denmark*, chang'd, by introducing hereditary Succeſſion, whereas they were elective before. They viewed the Face of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, heretofore the Seat of Liberty, diſfigur'd by the ſame Innovation: And *Poland*, that boaſts to have preſerv'd her antient Laws entire, has ſuffer'd injurious Alterations. In ſhort, which Way ſoever we caſt our Eyes, we ſhall find Attempts of the ſame Nature proſper; only in *England* they have fail'd. Whence I conclude, that, maugre all that has been ſaid of the *Engliſh* Nation, they are the wiſeſt and moſt prudent People that we know of under the Sun.

Some

Some Account of a Treatiſe in French, *lately handed about at the* Hague, *and writ with great Strength and Spirit, entitled,* Political Reflections addreſſed to the Diet of *Sweden.*

THIS Tract is calculated to perſuade the Members of the Diet, that all the Misfortunes which for many Years have befallen the Kingdom, even from the Beginning of the Reign of *Charles* XII. have been owing to the Prevalence of a Faction amongſt the Members of the Diet, which evidently, for private Views, and their own ſordid Intereſt, have all along purſued Projects form'd by the Enemies to *Ruſſia* and the Maritime Powers; in this *France* ſeems to be particularly aim'd at: The Author ſhews the Abſurdity of engaging in the late War with *Ruſſia*, and the fatal Conſequence it had, by the Loſs of the greateſt Part of *Finland*, a fine Army, ſome Men of War, and the military Cheſt; and that it was entered into, contrary, not only to the Judgment of his *Swediſh* Majeſty, but to that of all true Patriots: That entering into an Alliance with *Pruſſia*, will infallibly raiſe Jealouſy in the Court of *Ruſſia*, and may poſſibly, one Time or other, be the Occaſion of renewing the War with that Power: If we could, ſays he, have contented ourſelves with the Territories we were poſſeſs'd of at the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, without vainly undertaking foreign Wars, in order to extend our Dominions, we ſhould not have drawn upon us the Reſentment of almoſt all *Germany*, and particularly the Princes who united againſt us under the Reign of our late glorious Monarch *Charles* XII. and who divided amongſt them the Provinces which we were in Poſſeſſion of in *Germany*; but who would otherwiſe have declared themſelves in Favour of that Prince, and would not have permitted him to make ſo ſhameful a Peace with *Ruſſia*, as that which he was at length under a Neceſſity of concluding: If there is then, as Experience has ſhewn us, ſo little Probability of making Conqueſts upon *Ruſſia*, and ſo great an one of being injur'd by contending with ſo powerful a Monarchy, would it not be much prudenter, and tend more towards our Security, to eſtabliſh a perfect good Underſtanding, and a ſincere Friendſhip with that Crown, which could ſcarce fail of being follow'd by a ſtrict Union with the Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Hanover*, ſome other *German* Princes, and the Maritime Powers, our antient and natural Allies? But in order to eſtabliſh this good Intelligence with *Ruſſia*, all Cauſes of Suſpicion ought to have been remov'd, which muſt certainly be increas'd by our entering into Alliance with *Pruſſia*; we ought always, on the contrary, to diſtruſt that Court: Our great Chancellor, Count *Oxenſteirn*, propheſy'd, in a Letter to *Charles* XII. of the 5th of *March* 17[illegible] that the Court of *Pruſſia* would in Time endeavour to extend the Frontiers of their then new Kingdom, which we have ſeen but too truly fulfill'd. He concludes, by earneſtly recommending, that vacant Employments may be fill'd up by experienced and intelligent Perſons, Lovers of the Peace and Happineſs of their Country; that the utmoſt Efforts be uſed for re-eſtabliſhing the only two remaining Senators of the Party that had been ſacrificed to the Faction, in Spite of all the Proofs they had given of their Fidelity: On the other Hand, he prays the Senators to examine, whether thoſe ought not to be brought before the Tribunal, who adviſed, and had the Conduct of the late War againſt *Ruſſia*? He finiſhes the Whole, with adviſing the Members of the Diet to deliberate with Prudence, and not be mere Machines, or incapable of ſaying Yes or No.

The HIGHLAND REBEL OFFICERS *of exerciſing their Men.*

TAKE Head, *Sawney.*

Join your Spoon Hand to your muckle Gun, Sir.

Haud her out before your Face, Sir.

Your Cogue Hand to your muckle Gun, Sir.

Bring her down to your Kee, Sir.

Pow back the Lug o'her, Sir.

Preſent at the Gelly Welfoots, Sir.

Fire, Sir.

Haud her out before your Face again, Sir.

Pow up the Lug o'her, Sir.

Handle your Kail-Seed, Sir.

Caſt it into the Lug o'her, Sir.

Steak the Lug o'her, Sir.

Haud her out before your Face again, Sir.

Caſt about your muckle Gun, Sir.

Pow her into your Wame, Sir.

Handle your Kail Seed, Sir.

Bite off the Head o'it, Sir.

Caſt it into the Wame o'her, Sir.

Lug out your wolly Wand, Sir.

Shorten it againſt your Wame, Sir.

Put it into the Wame o'her, Sir.

Ram down your Kail-Seed, Sir.

Lug it out again, Sir.

Shorten it againſt your Wame, Sir.

Put it into the Place o'it again, Sir.

Caſt off your muckle Gun, Sir.

Your Spoon-Hand under the Lug o' Sir.

Haud her out before your Face again, Sir.

Whack her o'er your Rigin, Sir.

Your Arſe to me, and your Face to *verneſs*, Sir.

Blaw up the muckle Pipes, M'Carty.

Now gae your Gates, Sir.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 502.

The last Speech I ſhall give you in the Debate upon the Addreſs, continued in your laſt, was made by C. Popilius Lænas, *in the Character of the* L—d Str—ge, *and was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I HOPE no one doubts of my being as much an Enemy to Corruption, and as great a Friend to the Bills mentioned in this Debate, as any Gentleman in this Aſſembly; and yet I cannot think the Amendment now propoſed, either neceſſary or proper upon the preſent Occaſion. I am, Sir, an Enemy to Corruption; I am equally an Enemy to the preſent Rebellion. The Succeſs of either will, I think, annihilate our Conſtitution; but of theſe two Dangers the laſt is by far the greateſt and the moſt immediate, therefore it deſerves our chiefeſt, our moſt immediate Attention. Till we have got rid of this Danger, we ought, I think, to drop all Thoughts of the other; and I have the Satisfaction to find, that the People of *England*, and, I believe, moſt of thoſe in *Scotland* too, are of my Opinion. Even many of thoſe who have always before been reputed *Jacobites*, are, we find, afraid of the Succeſs of the preſent Rebellion; and they are certainly very much in the right. However ſanguine they may be for the reſtoration of what they have been taught to call the Royal Family, they do not deſire, that the Event ſhould be brought about at the Expence of our Religion and Liberties; and both, they moſt juſtly think, would be in the utmoſt Danger, ſhould this Rebellion meet with Succeſs; becauſe it was fomented, and is now abetted by none but profeſſed *Papiſts*, or ſuch whoſe Paſſive-Obedience Principles are abſolutely inconſiſtent with a free Government.

It has been often ſaid, Sir, and I think juſtly, that the People of *England* have naturally good Senſe, and generally judge rightly of their true Intereſt, if not miſled by the Artifices of ſelf-intereſted Demagogues. In my Opinion, this Obſervation was never more confirmed than by the Judgment they have made upon the preſent Emergency. From their late Silence we are not to ſuppoſe, they have forgot the Danger their Liberties are expoſed to by Means of Corruption; but they think their Liberties in much greater and more immediate Danger from the Succeſs of the Rebellion, therefore they think themſelves obliged to ſuſpend their Fears of that Danger which may accrue from Corruption, and to attend to nothing but the moſt proper Methods for defeating the preſent Rebellion. As in this I approve of their Judgment, I think, we ought to follow their Example. A contrary Courſe might be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence: Should we take up the Subject of Corruption, and reſolve to provide againſt that Danger, before we have made the leaſt Step towards providing againſt the other, the People would begin to think themſelves wrong in the Judgment they have made; they might perhaps ſuppoſe, that ſome leading Men amongſt us had got ſuch Aſſurances as they could depend on, for the Preſervation of our Liberties and Religion; and that this made them divert the Attention of the Houſe from its proper Object. As I am perſonally acquainted with moſt Gentlemen in this Houſe, I know it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe any ſuch

ſuch Thing, becauſe, I am ſure, no Gentleman in this Houſe would enter into any Correſpondence with Rebels; but the People without Doors cannot come at ſuch a Knowledge, therefore, from the Amendment propoſed, ſhould it be agreed to, they might make ſuch a Suppoſition, and this would of Courſe cool the preſent Zeal of moſt of them, and might prevail with many to join in the Rebellion.

However fatal the Effects of Corruption, if not prevented, may be to our Conſtitution, I am of Opinion, Sir, that it is the Buſineſs and the Duty of every Gentleman in this Aſſembly, and indeed of every Gentleman that has a Regard either for the Conſtitution, or the Religion of his Country, to let thoſe Fears lie huſh, till we are deliver'd from the Danger of the Rebellion's being ſucceſsful. Till then we ſhould not awaken thoſe Fears among the People, leſt it ſhould throw a Damp upon their Zeal for the Support of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment. Should the People conceive an Opinion, that, let what will happen, our Conſtitution muſt be undone; and that even under our preſent Eſtabliſhment, we muſt hereafter become the Subjects, or rather Slaves, of a Government rendered abſolute by Means of a corrupt Parliament and mercenary Army: I ſay, ſhould ſuch an Opinion prevail generally among the People, I am afraid, their Religion alone would not prompt them to act with Spirit and Zeal againſt the Rebels: Nay, I am afraid, their Reſentment againſt thoſe who had brought them into ſuch a Dilemma, would prompt moſt of them to join with the Rebels, and truſt to Providence for the Preſervation of their Religion, as well as the Re-eſtabliſhment of their Liberties.

If the Hon. Gentlemen who have appeared as Advocates for this Amendment, had conſider'd this Conſequence, I am perſuaded, Sir, they would not have inſiſted ſo ſtrongly upon the Danger of our neglecting to lay hold of this Opportunity, for ſecuring our Conſtitution againſt the Effects of Corruption. They would not have ſo much as hinted, that, if we neglect this Opportunity, we can never expect another. If I thought ſo, I ſhould be as zealous as they for the Amendment now propoſed; but I am ſo far from thinking ſo, that in my Opinion, we ſhall have a better Opportunity after this Rebellion is extinguiſhed, than ever we had before. I have the Charity to believe, that the Oppoſition thoſe Bills have hitherto met with, which were propoſed for guarding againſt the Danger of Corruption, proceeded from Gentlemens being of Opinion that the Danger was not ſo great or ſo apparent, as to ſtand in Need of ſuch extraordinary Preventives; therefore, I am of Opinion, that the more apparent this Danger becomes, the better Opportunity we ſhall have for ſecuring our Conſtitution againſt it, becauſe many of thoſe, who upon former Occaſions oppoſed, will then agree to the Preventives that have been propoſed, or, perhaps, to much ſtronger than have hitherto been thought of; and I am perſuaded that the Rebellion, as well as ſeveral other Incidents that have lately occurred, will make this Danger appear greater and more evident to many Gentlemen, than it ever appeared before.

Another Reaſon, Sir, for my ſuppoſing, that the Rebellion may be the Cauſe of many Gentlemens altering their Sentiments with Regard to the Bills, that have been propoſed for preventing Corruption, is this: The Rebellion will convince them that it is at all Times neceſſary to give ſome Sort of Satisfaction to the People, with Reſpect to the Dangers they generally apprehend, or the Grievances they generally complain of. That the Diſaffected are ſo numerous, both in *England* and *Scotland*, I ſhall admit; but I believe, no one ſuppoſes them ſo numerous,

think, that they would ever riſe in Rebellion againſt the Government, unleſs they expected to be joined by great Numbers of thoſe, who are not properly diſaffected, but diſcontented. If great Diſcontents had not appeared both in *England* and *Scotland*, if great Clamours had not been raiſed through the whole united Kingdom againſt Corruption, or if any Thing effectual had been done laſt Seſſion towards allaying thoſe Diſcontents and Clamours, I am convinced, no Man in *Scotland*, at leaſt not any conſiderable Number of Men, would have been ſo mad as to have joined the *Young Pretender* upon his Landing: I doubt much, notwithſtanding the Raſhneſs of his Youth, and the Promiſes he might have from the Court of *France*, if he would have ventured to have landed in any Part of the Iſland, without a Number of Troops, at leaſt ſufficient for protecting him againſt the Militia of the Country where he was to land. But from the general Clamours that had been raiſed, and from the Diſappointments the People had met with, both he and thoſe who firſt took Arms in his Favour, expected to be joined by moſt of thoſe who had appeared diſcontented in both Kingdoms; and if this had been the Caſe, I doubt much if we ſhould this Day have been ſitting here to deliberate upon Methods for defeating the Rebellion.

Thank God! Sir, the People, from their natural good Senſe, have judged better than was expected by the *Young Pretender* and his Adherents. Tho' they thought themſelves in Danger of being devoured by *Scylla*, they were too wiſe to think of throwing themſelves in the Way of being ſwallowed up by *Charybdis*. This indeed is a Proof of the Wiſdom of the People, but at the ſame Time it is a Proof of the Danger we expoſe ourſelves to, by leaving the People without Redreſs, in Reſpect to any Grievance they generally and loudly complain of. Even thoſe who think the People's Complaints and Apprehenſions groundleſs, will, from our preſent Danger ſee, that it is better to remove a groundleſs popular Complaint, than to riſk a new Rebellion by turning a deaf Ear to it, and obſtinately refuſing to give the People any Satisfaction. Therefore I muſt conclude, that after this Rebellion is extinguiſhed, we ſhall have a better Opportunity than ever we had before, of getting ſuch Bills paſſed, as will effectually put an End to Corruption, and ſecure the Independency of Parliament; for, I hope, Gentlemen will then conſider, that ſhould the People once begin to think, that under this Government they can expect no Relief againſt Corruption, the ſame Wiſdom that, upon this Occaſion, prevented their approaching the Whirlpool, may hereafter make them run headlong into it, as a Man of common Senſe would chuſe to be drowned rather than devoured.

I ſhall agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that Miniſters always have oppoſed, and I fear always will oppoſe, any Bill that has a Tendency towards preventing Corruption. I ſhall likewiſe admit, that Miniſters have for a long Time had a great, perhaps too great an Influence in this Houſe as well as the other; but I cannot admit as any indubitable Poſition, that they will always have ſo much Influence, as to prevent any ſuch Bills being brought into this Houſe, or to get it rejected by the other. When a Queſtion is brought into either Houſe, which in its own Nature admits of Diſpute, and where it is a little difficult to determine which Side is moſt for the publick Good, it may be in the Power of Miniſters to ſway thoſe who are doubtful in their Opinion; but when the Miniſters are on one Side, and the publick Good evidently and plainly on the other, I do not think it ever was, I hope, it never will be, in the Power of Miniſters, to bring a Majority of either Houſe to vote for their Side of the

Queſtion. If they have hitherto got a Majority, in this or the other Houſe, to vote againſt the bringing in or paſſing of ſuch Bills as were propoſed for preventing Corruption, this, I have the Charity to believe, proceeded from Gentlemens not being at that Time fully ſenſible of the Danger we are in from Corruption; but when this Danger becomes apparent, as it every Day does more and more, I am of Opinion, it will then be impoſſible for Miniſters, with all their Influence, to prevent ſuch Bills being paſſed by both Houſes of Parliament; and if ſuch a Bill ſhould paſs both Houſes, I believe, no Miniſter will venture adviſing the King to refuſe his Aſſent.

I have already ſaid, Sir, that this Rebellion will make it more evident than ever it was before, that it is neceſſary to have ſome Bills paſſed for preventing a corrupt Dependency in Parliament; and whoever conſiders ſeriouſly the original Cauſe of the War we are engaged in againſt *Spain*, as well as that we are now engaged in for ſupporting the Queen of *Hungary*, muſt conclude, that it is abſolutely neceſſary to have ſome new Law for leſſening the Influence of Miniſters in Parliament. The War with *Spain* was evidently owing to the puſillanimous Conduct of our Miniſters for ſeveral Years before, and the little Regard they ſhewed to the Freedom of our Trade and Navigation in the *American* Seas. The Pretence ſet up by *Spain*, of ſearching our Ships at Sea for what they called Contraband Goods, and ſeizing and confiſcating them and their whole Cargoes, if any Goods were found on board, which might be ſaid to be the Produce of *Spaniſh America*, was directly contrary to all the Treaties ſubſiſting between the two Nations, and abſolutely inconſiſtent with the Freedom of our Navigation in thoſe Seas; therefore this Pretence ſhould have been nipt in the Bud, by ſending Ships of War to make Repriſals, for the very firſt of our Merchant Ships that was ſeized and confiſcated upon ſuch a groundleſs Pretence. If our Miniſters had done this at firſt, *Spain* would have given up her pretended Right, and would have made A full Satisfaction rather than enter into a new War with us. But inſtead of ſending Ships of War to make Repriſals, we ſent Miniſters to negotiate, and *Spain* continued to exerciſe this Right by making Depredations upon our Merchants, till our juſt Demands B amounted to ſuch a large Sum, that the Court of *Spain* thought it worth their while rather to venture a War with us, than to give up a Right they found ſo profitable, or to make us any tolerable Satisfaction for our large Demand.

This, Sir, was the original Cauſe C of our preſent War with *Spain*; and as to the War we are now engaged in for ſupporting the Queen of *Hungary*, it is likewiſe evidently owing to the bad Conduct of our Miniſters. If it were neceſſary, Sir, I could D ſhew, that almoſt every Step of our Conduct, with reſpect to foreign Affairs, ever ſince the Acceſſion of his late Majeſty, tended to produce the War we are now engaged in; but I ſhall paſs over all the reſt, and take Notice only of our Guaranty of E the *Pragmatick Sanction* in the Year 1731, and of our Conduct ſince that precipitate Guaranty. I know, that by our Treaties of *Hanover* and *Seville*, we had in ſome Meaſure laid ourſelves under a Neceſſity of agreeing to that Guaranty at any Rate; F but a firſt or ſecond Miſtake can never be an Excuſe for a third, or more fatal Conſequence than either of the former. At that Time we could not but ſee the Probability of the Emperor's dying without Male Heirs, and we perfectly knew, that G if he did, Pretenſions would be ſet up by ſeveral Princes of *Germany* to the Whole, or a Part of his Dominions. Theſe Pretenſions, every one foreſaw, would be ſupported by

France, in order to raiſe a Civil War in *Germany*, which it was our Buſineſs to prevent, if poſſible. Therefore, before we agreed to guaranty the *Pragmatick Sanction*, we ſhould have ſtipulated ſome Satisfaction for every one of thoſe Princes, who might lay Claim to the Emperor's Succeſſion, or to any Part of his Dominions, upon the Event of his dying without Male Heirs. If they had been by Treaty to receive any Satisfaction, tho' not near equal to their Pretenſions, upon the Event's happening, it would have been very difficult for *France* to perſuade any one of them to throw up the Advantage ſtipulated in his Favour, and truſt to the doubtful Event of a dangerous War for his receiving a more ample Satisfaction.

But inſtead of this, Sir, we at once agreed to a general and abſolute Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, by which we engaged to defend the Emperor's Female Heir againſt all ſuch as ſhould, upon his Death, lay Claim to any Part of his Dominions; and by the ſame Treaty we entered into a defenſive Alliance with his Imperial Majeſty, promiſing to defend him in the Poſſeſſion of all the Territories then belonging to him. This ſet the Houſe of *Auſtria*, haughty enough in its own Nature, above thinking of offering the leaſt Satisfaction to any of the Princes of *Germany*, that upon the Emperor's Death might ſet up any Claims againſt his Succeſſor; and ſince we had entered into ſuch an Engagement, we ought, certainly, to have reſolved to perform it to the utmoſt of our Power; but thoſe that are bold in undertaking, are not always bold in performing, as in a very ſhort Time became manifeſt from the Conduct of our Miniſters. In leſs than three Years after they had entered into this bold Engagement, the Emperor was without any juſt Cauſe attacked by *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*. Did we think of performing our Engagement? No, not in the leaſt. Was it out of our Power to do ſo? Not at all; for as the Emperor was then ſure of the utmoſt Aſſiſtance that could be given him by the Empire of *Ruſſia*, the Kingdom of *Poland*, and Electorate of *Saxony*, if we had joined heartily in the War, we might have made *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*, ſuffer ſeverely for the unjuſt Attack they had made; and with reſpect to *Spain*, as her *Guarda Coſta's* were then daily committing Depredations upon our Merchants, both our Honour and Intereſt obliged us to take that Opportunity of declaring War againſt her. But our Miniſters, who had ſo boldly undertaken, thought of nothing but negotiating, by which Means the Emperor was forced to give up *Naples* and *Sicily* to *Spain*, a Part of the *Milaneſe* to *Sardinia*, and the Dutchy of *Lorrain* to *France*.

From our Conduct at this Time, the Court of *Vienna* might have ſeen, that they could not truſt much to our Guaranty of their *Pragmatick Sanction*; but having by their new Treaty obtained the Guaranty of *France*, they thought, they had nothing to fear from the Princes of *Germany*, tho' they might have perceived, that the Guaranty of *France* was deſign'd as a Snare, in order to prevent their giving or promiſing any Satisfaction to the Princes who might ſet up Claims to the Emperor's Dominions, in Caſe of his dying without Male Heirs. This might likewiſe have been ſeen through by our Miniſters, and if they had given that Attention to the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and to the Preſervation of the Balance of Power, which they pretended, they ought to have adviſed the Court of *Vienna* not to truſt to this *French* Guaranty, but to engage the Princes of *Germany*, by promiſing them ſome Satisfaction, for the Claims they might ſet up after the Death of the Emperor. But ſo far were our Miniſters from giving ſuch

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Advice, that when the expected Event happened, when the Emperor died without Male Heirs, and the King of *Prussia* had not only set up his Claim to a Part of *Silesia*, but had actually entered that Dutchy with his Army, they encouraged the Queen of *Hungary* to reject the advantageous Offers made by that Prince, and not only promised their utmost Assistance, but prepared for giving it, and got 300,000*l.* voted by this House for her Service, long before she was attacked by any other Potentate whatever.

Thus, Sir, instead of endeavouring to prevent, they fomented the Civil War in *Germany*, and thereby encouraged the *French* to begin the War which *Europe* is now involved in, and which would have ended before now in the total Overthrow of that System, which had been established by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, if the Queen of *Hungary* had not exerted herself with surprizing Vigour, and with more Success than could, in all human Probability, have been expected. When the Emperor died, at such a critical Conjuncture, was it not to be supposed, Sir, that the *French* would endeavour to lay hold of that Opportunity for reducing the Power of the House of *Austria*? Was it not then absolutely necessary to gain *Prussia* to the Common Cause, by granting him a Part of *Silesia*, upon the advantageous Terms he offered? Should not we have made this the express Condition of our promising the Queen of *Hungary* our Assistance? What did it signify to talk of our Engagements, if she, by her unseasonable Obstinacy, made it impossible for us to perform them? If we had done this, I am convinced, she would have complied, and in that Case, I believe, neither *France* nor *Bavaria*, would have ventured to attack her; for as to the *Spaniards*, they could not have attacked her without our Leave, nor did they, I am apt to believe, send a Man to *Italy*, till they had some private Intimation, that our Squadron, in the *Mediterranean*, was to let them pass unmolested.

When we thus neglected to advise the Queen of *Hungary*, to accept of the Terms offered by *Prussia*: When we so expressly promised, and so openly prepared for assisting her against that Prince, one would think, we should have assisted her with our utmost Force, when she was attacked by the *French*, *Bavarians*, and *Saxons*, as well as *Prussians*; but here again, Sir, our bold Undertakers failed in the Performance, for our Troops, that had been prepared for her Assistance, remained inactive, and the Subsidy we had promised her, against the King of *Prussia*, was continued without any Addition, till the Success of her Arms gave us Courage to alter again our Resolutions; and from that Time many Gentlemen think, that we have been too forward both in promising and giving her our Assistance.

I hope, Gentlemen will pardon this Recapitulation of the Measures which evidently appear to have been the Cause of our present War against *Spain*, as well as of that we are now engaged in, for supporting the Queen of *Hungary*; and as these Measures must now appear to have been wrong, even to most of those who approved of them, at the respective Times they were laid before Parliament, such Gentlemen must conclude, that they were then under some Bias, otherwise they could not have approved of such imprudent Measures. I am far from supposing, that, in this Approbation, any Gentleman voted against his Conscience. No, Sir, it is a Failing incident to human Nature, to be biassed in our Judgment in all Cases where our Interest is concern'd. When a Gentleman is in Possession or Expectation of a lucrative Employment depending upon the good Will of a Minister, his Interest is concerned

every Queſtion, relating to the Meaſures purſued by that Miniſter: His Intereſt leads him to approve of them, and this is ſuch a Bias upon his Judgment, that he eaſily perſuades himſelf of their being prudent and right. Now that Experience has ſhewn thoſe Meaſures to be wrong, every Gentleman that formerly approved of them, muſt be convinced of its being abſolutely neceſſary to baniſh Self-Intereſt as much as poſſible, out of this Aſſembly; therefore, I muſt conclude, that after this Rebellion is extinguiſhed, we ſhall more probably have an Opportunity to get ſuch Laws paſſed, as may ſecure the Independency of Parliament, than ever we had before; and for this Reaſon, I muſt think it quite unneceſſary for us to think of guarding ourſelves againſt the Danger of Corruption, till we have ſufficiently ſecured ourſelves againſt the Danger, that may reſult from the Succeſs of the preſent Rebellion, which every one will allow to be more immediate, if not more dreadful. Corruption is a ſlow Poiſon, for which we may find an Antidote, before it has produced its fatal Effect: The Rebellion is a Dagger, now pointed at our Breaſt, which, if not inſtantly parried, will ſtab our Conſtitution to the Heart.

As to the Arguments drawn from his Majeſty's Speech, in favour of his Motion, they have, I think, Sir, more of Ingenuity in them, than of ſolid Reaſon. I never heard that the preparing or bringing in of any Bill, could be called an Advice to the Crown; nor can we pretend to give his Majeſty any Advice relating to the Rebellion, till we have inquired into its Cauſes, and the Methods hitherto taken for putting an End to it, whence alone we can diſcover, if any, or what new or more proper Methods may be taken for that Purpoſe. And as to the Peo-ple, no Bills we can frame, can, in my Opinion, induce them to aſſiſt his Majeſty more heartily than they ſeem at preſent inclined to do. On the contrary, our bringing in, or paſſing any new and extraordinary Bills at this Time, may divert the Attention of the People from the chief impending Danger, and render them leſs careful, perhaps leſs zealous, in providing againſt it.

Then, Sir, as to the Strength our Conſtitution may receive from a happy End's being put to this Rebellion, I hope, his Majeſty's Prophecy will be fulfilled: I hope, the Danger we are now in will convince every Gentleman, that it is neceſſary for us to look a little more ſtrictly into the Conduct of our Miniſters than we have done of late; for I am well ſatisfied, this Rebellion would not have happened, or could not have become ſo formidable, if there had not been ſome Miſtake or Neglect in their Conduct; and that we may attend to our Duty in this Reſpect more cloſely than we have done for ſeveral Years paſt, every Gentleman muſt now ſee, that it is abſolutely neceſſary to remove from this Houſe all Dependence upon Miniſters of State; for as this Houſe, in its inquiſitive Capacity, ought to be their Maſters, it is unbecoming, as well as ridiculous in us to admit any of their Servants amongſt us. I know no Difference between the Clerk or Secretary of a great Miniſter and his Footman, but only that the former muſt be the greater Slave of the two, becauſe he cannot find ſuch a lucrative Place under any other Maſter; and, therefore, if we muſt have the Servants of Miniſters amongſt us, I ſhould chuſe to have their Footmen, rather than thoſe advanced to any Degree of Preferment. I likewiſe hope, Sir, that this Rebellion will convince us, how unſafe it is to truſt to a ſtanding Army alone, and that it is neceſſary to have not only a nominal, but a real Militia, a Militia under ſuch Diſcipline and Command, as may be of Service in Time

of

of Danger. But ſuch Regulations as theſe deſerve a moſt ſerious and mature Conſideration, which requires a Time of more Leiſure and Tranquillity than when a Rebellion is raging in the Heart of our Country, and two powerful hoſtile Nations preparing to invade us. Therefore, Sir, I muſt be againſt attempting to frame any ſuch Bills as are hinted at in this Amendment, till a happy Period be put to the preſent Rebellion; and conſequently I muſt be againſt our agreeing to the Amendment now propoſed.

The next Debate I ſhall give you, was that which we had in our Club on the 11*th of* April, *laſt, in relation to our ſupporting of the War upon the Continent, and for that Purpoſe taking* 18,000 Hanoverian *Troops into our Pay. This Debate was begun by* Servilius Priſcus, *in the Character of* H——y P——m, *Eſq; who, upon this Occaſion, ſpoke to the following Effect:*

Mr. Chairman,
SIR,

AS we have hitherto made very little Proviſion in this Seſſion for that important War upon the Continent, in which we are now engaged, not only as Auxiliaries but Principals, every Gentleman, I believe, ſuppoſes, that we are this Day to take that Affair into our Conſideration, and the Papers referred to this Committee, will point out the ſeveral Branches of foreign Expence which we are to provide for. This I ſhall grant, Sir, ought to have been done much ſooner, if the unlucky Situation of our Affairs at home, had not made it impoſſible for us to come to an earlier Determination, as to what it might be in our Power to do abroad. Thank God! the Rebellion is now removed, not only from our Vitals, but I may almoſt ſay, to the remoteſt Part of the Iſland, and, I hope, very near receiving its finiſhing Blow. His Royal Highneſs the Duke is provided with ſuch an Army, as by his known Courage and Conduct, under the Protection of divine Providence, will, I hope, bring the Rebels to that Deſtruction they moſt juſtly deſerve; and all the faint Attempts of *France* and *Spain* to invade us, have been defeated, by the Wiſdom of his Majeſty's Counſels, and the Vigilance of his Ships of War. Our Safety at home being, therefore, now ſufficiently provided for, we are at Leiſure to turn our Eyes to our Safety abroad, and may determine how much it is in our Power to contribute, for this enſuing Year, towards carrying on the War upon the Continent with Succeſs.

I am perſuaded, Sir, I have now very little Occaſion to uſe many Words, for making Gentlemen ſee the Neceſſity of our exerting the utmoſt of our Strength, in contributing towards the Accompliſhment of this ſalutary End. The Rebellion, which was of late ſo formidable, and is now, I hope, in its laſt Agonies, muſt explain this Neceſſity more plainly than can be done by Words. We may from thence ſee what the Houſe of *Bourbon* would do, were it in their Power; and, I think, nothing is more plain, than that it depends upon the Event of the preſent War upon the Continent whether or no it may, hereafter, be in their Power to do whatever they have a Mind. The Conſequence is therefore demonſtrable, that in order to preſerve our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, in order to preſerve our Religion and Liberties, we muſt contribute as much as we can towards carrying on the War upon the Continent, that we may thereby put a Stop to the Deſigns of that ambitious Houſe, and prevent its being in the Power to compel all the Princes and States of *Europe*, to join with them in forcing upon us a ſham King, a ſuppoſititious Religion, and a ſlaviſh Yoke.

I therefore hope, Sir, that none of the Propoſitions, I am to make this Day in the Committee, will meet with the leaſt Oppoſition: I ſhould be overjoyed to ſee every one of them agreed to, *Nemine contradicente*; becauſe nothing could, in my Opinion, tend more towards encouraging our Allies, and defeating the Deſigns of our Enemies; and for the Good of the Common Cauſe of *Europe*, I ſincerely wiſh to find every Gentleman of the ſame Opinion; but if I ſhould not: If any Objections ſhould be ſtarted to any Thing I am to propoſe, I ſhall beg Leave to make uſe of that Liberty I am intitled to, by the Rules of the Committee, and riſe up again to anſwer the Objections, and to enforce what I propoſe.

That I may now act with the utmoſt Candour, as I always endeavour to do, I ſhall begin with that Propoſition I think moſt liable to Oppoſition; which is to move for its being reſolved, That a Sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* be granted to his Majeſty, towards defraying the Expence of the Pay and Subſiſtence of two Bodies of the Troops of *Hanover*, conſiſting of 5000 Horſe, and 13,000 Foot, making in the whole 18,000 Men, to act in the *Low Countries*, with the *Auſtrian* Troops, and thoſe of the States General of the *United Provinces*, for the Year 1746.

This, Sir, is the Propoſition which I ſhall firſt lay before you, and if this be agreed to, as I hope it will, I ſhall then move for its being reſolved, That a Sum not exceeding 0,000*l.* be granted to his Majeſty, for a Train of Artillery to attend the ſaid Troops.

Theſe two Propoſitions, Sir, have ſuch a Connection with one another, that if the firſt be agreed to, no Oppoſition can, I think, be made to the other; and if the firſt be rejected, there will be no Occaſion for moving the other. But beſides theſe two, there are two others, which I likewiſe intend this Day to lay before you; and that no Gentleman may think himſelf ſurprized, I ſhall mention both of them, before I make my firſt Motion. One is, to reſolve, That a Sum not exceeding 400,000*l.* be granted to his Majeſty, to enable the Queen of *Hungary* to ſupport her Allies, and maintain 50,000 Men in the *Low Countries*, for the Year 1746. And the other is, to reſolve, That a Sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* be granted to his Majeſty, to enable the King of *Sardinia*, the better to maintain and proſecute the War in *Italy*, for the Year 1746.

Theſe two laſt are founded upon the Memorials, delivered by the *Imperial* and *Sardinian* Miniſters at this Court, which have been referred to this Committee; and no one that has read the Memorials with Attention, can, I think, make the leaſt Objection to either. Indeed, all the four have ſuch a Connection with each other, that, in my Opinion, they muſt all be agreed to, or all rejected. If we think ourſelves no Way concerned in the Event of the War upon the Continent, nor any Way obliged to aſſiſt either Party, we have no Occaſion to agree to any one of the four Propoſitions I have mentioned: If otherwiſe, we muſt agree to every one of the four, becauſe our diſagreeing to any one, will render the other three of very little Service to us, or our Allies. But I cannot think, there is any one Gentleman in this Houſe, who is not of Opinion, that we are deeply concerned in the Event of the War, and that, for our own Intereſt and Safety, we ought to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary*, and King of *Sardinia*, even ſuppoſing we were not obliged by Treaty to do ſo. Therefore, I ſhall add no more, but conclude with the Motion I firſt mentioned, to reſolve, That, *&c.*

L. Valerius Flaccus *ſtood up next, and, in the Character of Sir* W——m Y——ge, *ſpoke in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,
SIR,

THO' the Neceſſity of our agreeing to the Motion made by my Hon. Friend be from its own Nature evident, and tho' he has in a few Words ſet that Neceſſity before us in its ſtrongeſt Light, yet my Concern for the Succeſs of his Motion is ſo great, that I cannot riſe up to ſecond it without adding ſomething of my own in its Favour. The Turn which the War has now taken is a plain Demonſtration of what the ambitious Houſe of *Bourbon* really aims at. When they firſt began the War: When they firſt ſent their Armies into *Germany*, after the Death of the late Emperor *Charles* the VIth, it was under the ſpecious Pretence of aſſiſting their Ally the Duke of *Bavaria*, and protecting the Freedom of the next enſuing Election of an Emperor, with the moſt ſolemn Proteſtations of their intending no Conqueſts, nor any Advantage for themſelves. The Duke of *Bavaria* has made his Peace, and has declar'd himſelf ſatisfied: An Emperor has been freely choſen by a great Majority of the Electors; and the Tranquillity of the *Germanick* Body has been by his Majeſty's wiſe Counſels and vigorous Conduct fully reſtored: For what do they now continue the War? Sir, they have themſelves plainly and openly declared it. They will have a new Kingdom in *Italy* for one of the Sons of their Houſe; they will have Satisfaction for the Trouble and Expence that *France* has been put to; they will have the preſent Emperor dethroned, and a new one choſen to their Liking; and they will have ſignal Satisfaction from us, for the Damage we have done them, and the Expence we have put them to, ever ſince the War began between us and *Spain*.

These are ſuch indefinite Demands, Sir, that no one can tell how far they may be prompted by Succeſs to extend them. I ſhall grant, that we are able to carry on a naval War, with probable Succeſs, againſt the Houſe of *Bourbon*, in the preſent Circumſtances; but ſhould we neglect aſſiſting our Allies upon the Continent, let us conſider what Circumſtances the Houſe of *Bourbon* might be in, a very few Years hence. In this Caſe, it is highly probable, it is, I think, almoſt certain, that in two or three Years, they would ſucceed in all their Schemes upon the Continent of *Europe*. They would eſtabliſh their projected Kingdom in *Italy*, and extend it as far as they thought fit. Tho' they now pretend only to *Parma*, *Placentia*, the *Milaneſe*, and the *Mantuan*, they would then probably add *Tuſcany* to that Kingdom, *Savoy* to the Kingdom of *France*, and *Sardinia* to that of *Spain*; by which the preſent brave King of *Sardinia* would be reduced to that of being one of the moſt pitiful Princes in *Italy*, for his Maritime Territories would certainly be given to the *Genoeſe*, or annexed, perhaps, to the Crown of *France*.

Then, Sir, with Regard to the Satisfaction claimed by *France*; the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, moſt of which they are already in Poſſeſſion of, would certainly be the leaſt they would lay claim to. In my Opinion, they would embrace ſuch a favourable Opportunity, for carrying into Execution, a Scheme they have long aimed at, of making the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, the Boundaries of their Monarchy, by annexing to their Crown, all thoſe *German* or *Dutch* Territories, that lie to the Weſtward of theſe two Rivers; for as ſoon as they had drove the *Auſtrians* out of *Italy*, and reduced the King of *Sardinia* to their Terms, the next Step would certainly be, to enter *Germany* with two powerful Armies, one, by the Way of *Trent* and

Tirol,

Tirol, and the other, by Way of the *Brisgow*, in order to have the laſt Election of an Emperor declared void, and a new one choſen, which would of Courſe raiſe ſuch a Combuſtion in the Empire, as would prevent the Princes thereof from being able to give a Check to the *French* Operations upon the *Rhine* or the *Maes*; and the *Dutch*, unaſſiſted by this Nation, or by any of the Princes of *Germany*, would be obliged to ſubmit, and to give up what Part of their Territories, the *French* might pleaſe to require of them.

Do we think, Sir, that the *French* would not again find a *German* Prince, ſo ambitious of the Imperial Crown, as to accept of it from their Hands? Can we ſuppoſe, after what happened upon the Death of the late Emperor *Charles* VI. that they would not find ſeveral Princes of *Germany* ready to join with them, in Hopes of getting a Share of the *Auſtrian* Dominions, or of the Dominions of thoſe Princes, that had embraced the Cauſe of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and his preſent Imperial Majeſty? We muſt therefore ſuppoſe, that, ſhould we now begin to neglect the War, and abandon our Allies upon the Continent, it would, in a Year or two, be in the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, to reduce the Houſe of *Auſtria* lower, perhaps, than they ever yet intended, and to get a new Emperor choſen, that would agree to do every Thing they deſired, and to do nothing but according to their Direction.

Theſe, Sir, would be the flouriſhing and triumphant Circumſtances of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, perhaps, in two or three Years, after our deſerting the War upon the Continent; and ſhould theſe be their Circumſtances, I appeal to Gentlemen, whether they think, that we could carry on even a naval War againſt them. Sir, they might then compel the *Dutch*, the *Portugueze*, the *Genoeſe*, and the *Venetians*, to join againſt us; and thus we ſhould be ſhut out of every Chriſtian Port in *Europe*, except the *Baltick* and the *North*. Even there too, we do not know, how far *French* or *Spaniſh* Gold might operate againſt us. From all which I muſt conclude, that no Gentleman can make it a Queſtion, whether or no we ſhall have a Concern in the War now carrying on upon the Continent, or whether or no we ſhall aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, to the utmoſt of our Power? The only Queſtion is, what Sort of Aſſiſtance will be moſt effectual for bringing the War to a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion? And to this Queſtion, the plain Anſwer is, that if we aſſiſt with Troops, Money, and Ships of War, it will be more effectual than our aſſiſting with any one, or any two of the three.

Therefore, Sir, that we muſt aſſiſt with Troops, Money, and Ships of War, is, in my Opinion, a Poſition that can admit of no Diſpute. We muſt not only aſſiſt with Troops, but we muſt aſſiſt with as many of our own as we can ſpare; and as many foreign Troops as we are able to maintain, and can get to hire. Of the latter, ſurely, the *Hanoverian* Troops are the moſt proper, for many Reaſons. They are the Troops we are ſureſt of having, the Troops whoſe Service and Fidelity we can moſt depend on, the Troops that are neareſt the Place of Action, and their Behaviour at the late Battle of *Fontenoy* ſhewed plainly, that we can find none better in *Europe*.

For this Reaſon, Sir, I moſt heartily ſecond my Hon. Friend's Motion, and, I hope, it will be agreed to, without Oppoſition.

Upon this C. Popilius Lænas *ſtood up, and in the Character of the* L—d Str—ge, *ſpoke to this Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

AS to thoſe who have not look'd into the Papers referred to this

Committee, they may think themſelves obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for his Candour, in opening to us at once, all the Demands he this Day intends to make; but for my own Part, I cannot think myſelf any Way obliged to him, becauſe he told me nothing but what I knew before. As I had peruſed with Attention, the ſeveral Papers referred to us, I ſaw plainly from them, what were to be the Demands of this Day; and it was eaſy to perceive, what Reaſons would be given for making them. But if the Hon. Gentleman who made this Motion, or his Hon. Friend who ſeconded it, had previouſly aſked my Advice, I ſhould have plainly told them, that ſuch Motions, and ſuch Reaſons, would have come more properly from ſome of their young Friends, than from either of them. If the Subject were not of a Nature too ſerious, it would really be diverting, to hear them declaiming againſt the formidable Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and inſiſting upon the Neceſſity of our ſupporting the Houſe of *Auſtria* with our whole Force, when no other Power in *Europe* thinks it neceſſary for them to do ſo. We may recollect what Sort of Doctrines were inculcated, about the Time of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and by whom thoſe Doctrines were inculcated: We may recollect what Sort of Maxims were laid down for our Conduct, in the Years 1733 and 1734, and by whom thoſe Maxims were ſupported. I had not the Honour of a Seat in this Aſſembly, at either of thoſe two Periods; but from Pamphlets and Converſation I have learned, that in the Year 1725, when the *Hanover* Treaty was concluded, our miniſterial Doctrine was, that the Houſe of *Auſtria* was become too powerful, and that it was neceſſary to clip the Wings of the imperial Eagle, leſt ſhe ſhould ſoar too high. Then in the Year 1733, when the Emperor was attack'd by *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia*, the Maxim laid down by our Miniſters was, that it would be Madneſs in us to engage in the War, without the *Dutch* did the ſame, and that we ought never to be the firſt to take the Alarum at the Balance of Power's being in Danger. Nay, but very lately, I mean when Monſieur *Maillebois* was with his Army in *Weſtphalia*, we ſeemed to think the Houſe of *Auſtria* not worth the contending for, becauſe at that Time we thought, it ſeems, that the Balance of Power in *Europe* might be ſafely enough ſettled upon ſome new Syſtem.

I ſhall not ſay, Sir, that theſe two Hon. Gentlemen were themſelves the avowed Advocates for any of theſe Doctrines; but this I am ſure of, that both of them were in great Intimacy with thoſe who were the avowed Supporters of theſe Doctrines; and I never heard that they oppoſed them, either in this Houſe or elſewhere. I cannot therefore eaſily comprehend, what makes them ſo late ſo frightned at the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, or ſo fond of our entering into a War as Principals, to which the *Dutch* can hardly be perſuaded to take any Share as Auxiliaries. I muſt acknowledge, Sir, that I am ſorry to ſee the ſeveral Branches of the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſo firmly united as they ſeem to be at preſent; but who are to be blamed for it? Thoſe certainly who adviſed our agreeing to the Treaty of *Hanover*, and refuſing to become Parties to the Treaty of *Vienna* between the Houſe of *Auſtria* and *Spain*. I muſt alſo acknowledge, that I am ſorry to hear of the rapid Progreſs of the *French* Arms in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*; but who are to be blamed for it? Thoſe ſurely, who adviſed our ſending our Troops to *Flanders*; for if we had not ſent an Army thither, the *French* would not have ventured to attack the Queen of *Hungary* that Quarter, for fear of giving Umbrage to the neutral Powers

of *Europe*, and becauſe it would have been contrary to what they had profeſſed ever ſince the War began. Therefore, if we had not by our own Miſconduct carried the War into *Flanders*, it muſt have been carried on either upon the *Rhine* or in *Italy*; and in both theſe Places it would have been much more expenſive and difficult for the *French* to act, either upon the Defenſive or Offenſive.

Sir, I hope, this Houſe will not allow itſelf to be impoſed on by fallacious Arguments, nor frightned into real by imaginary Dangers. There is a Fallacy runs through the Whole of what the Hon. Gentlemen have ſaid about the Balance of Power being in Danger. They talk of the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, as if the Power of that Houſe were always to be directed by one and the ſame Mind: We know the contrary, Sir: The three ſeveral Branches of that Houſe are abſolutely independent of each other, and governed by Intereſts that muſt often be jarring. The two Branches of *France* and *Spain* would have been at mortal Enmity with each other, long before now, if we had not, for twenty Years together, been at great Pains and Expence to keep them united. The Intereſts of thoſe two Kingdoms are ſo oppoſite; the Jealouſy thoſe two Nations have of each other is ſo great, that nothing but the Blunders of their Neighbours can keep them long united. It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that they will ever unite in making either of them Maſter of the Liberties of *Europe*. Thoſe Liberties may be in Danger from the too great Power of *France*, or from the too great Power of *Spain*; nay, they may be endangered, as was ſtrongly inculcated in the Year 1725, by the too great Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; but they can never be in any Danger from the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, as long as that Houſe remains in ſuch a ſtate as it is at preſent.

I have not Patience, Sir, to repeat the chimerical dangerous Events we are threatned with by the Hon. Gentleman who ſeconded this Motion: I have no Occaſion to expoſe them: They ſufficiently expoſe themſelves. I ſhall only obſerve, that they are juſt ſuch Chimera's as thoſe by which we were frightned into the Treaty of *Hanover*. *Don Carlos* was then made the Hobgoblin that was to ſwallow up the Liberties of *Europe*, and force the Pretender upon us. He was to marry the Emperor's eldeſt Daughter, now Empreſs and Queen of *Hungary*! The King of *Spain* and Prince of *Aſturias* were to die, by which he was to become King of *Spain*: The King of *France* was to die, by which he was likewiſe to become King of *France*; and at laſt the Emperor was to die, by which he was to ſucceed to the *Auſtrian* Dominions, and to be choſen Emperor of *Germany*; and after having thus united the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* to the imperial Crown of *Germany*, he was to force the Pretender upon us. By ſuch Chimera's, Sir, we were frightned into the moſt pernicious Treaty *England* ever made; and the Hon. Gentleman, I believe, remembers, who they were that invented and frightned us with theſe Chimera's.

Whatever other Gentlemen may think, Sir, I muſt look upon the Dangers we are now threatned with, to be all ſuch Chimera's. I do not think the Liberties of *Europe* can be in any Danger from the Event of the preſent War; and in this Opinion I am confirmed by the Behaviour of all the other Powers of *Europe*, except ourſelves, and thoſe who are particularly intereſted in that Event. If the Balance of Power were in any Danger, the Empire would not ſtand neutral, nor would the Princes thereof ſtand looking on with ſuch Unconcern. Would the *Dutch* pretend ſuch lame Excuſes as they do, for their not becoming Principals

cipals in the War, if they thought themſelves in Danger from the *French* Conqueſts in *Flanders*, or if they thought that we were in Danger of having the Pretender forced upon us by the Power of *France*? No, Sir: They know, that the leaſt Attempt made by *France* to conquer them, would arm all the Princes of *Germany* againſt her; and with Reſpect to the Pretender, they are, I am perſuaded, of the ſame Opinion with a noble Lord we all know: *France* may occaſionally make him the Tool of her Politicks, but will never make him the real Object of her Care. So far, I believe, he may be the Object of her Care, that if ſhe has ever any Care about him, it will be to prevent his being ſettled here, becauſe the Moment he is, ſhe loſes a Tool which has often been of Service to her at a Pinch, and which ſhe is now making good Uſe of for her own, I am ſure, not for his Advantage.

Having mention'd the *Dutch*, Sir, I muſt obſerve, that with Reſpect to their Conduct, we have not all the Papers before us that ſeem neceſſary for enabling us to determine the Queſtion now under our Conſideration, or any of the other Queſtions that are this Day intended to be laid before us. In my Lord *Harrington*'s Letter now upon your Table, we find that the States General came to a Reſolution on the 25th of *November N. S.* in which they made ſeveral Repreſentations and Demands, which we ought certainly to conſider, before we determine any of the Queſtions of this Day, eſpecially that now before us; becauſe the remaining Part of the *Auſtrian Netherlands* is not, in my Opinion, worth our while to defend; and before we reſolve to put ourſelves to a great Expence in defending the *Dutch*, we ſhould, I think, ſee whether they are worth defending; for if they are not willing, or pretend to be unable, to bear any great Share in their own Defence, the beſt Thing we can do is to let them ſave themſelves by a Neutrality, as the anterior Circles of the Empire ſeem reſolved to do; and in that Caſe we need only aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia* with our Money and Navy to enable them to carry on the War in *Italy* with Succeſs, and if poſſible, to remove it from hence into the Southern Provinces of *France*, which, I believe, will be a much ſhorter and leſs expenſive Method for getting the *Auſtrian Netherlands* reſtored, than that of reconquering them by Means of tedious and deſtructive Sieges.

Sir, I could ſay a great deal in Favour of this Plan of Conduct, but there is no arguing, with proper Authority, upon this Subject without ſeeing the Reſolution of the States General I have mentioned; therefore, I think, the Chairman ſhould leave the Chair, and that the Committee ſhould be adjourned to a ſhort Day, in order to our having this Reſolution laid before us; but I ſhall not make any Motion for this Purpoſe, till I ſee how it is reliſhed by other Gentlemen in the Committee. If it ſhould be reſolved to proceed, I may, perhaps, give you ſome farther Trouble; and therefore ſhall not now determine whether I am for or againſt the Queſtion.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in the* APPENDIX.]

Tranſlation of his BRITANNICK MAJESTY'S *Guaranty of* SILESIA *and* GLATZ *to the King of* PRUSSIA.

WE, GEORGE II. by the Grace of God King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, Arch-Treaſurer and Prince-Elector of the Holy *Roman* Empire, *&c.* make known to all and every one, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, that as by the Preliminary Articles ſigned at *Breſlau* the 11th of *June*, 1742, between her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, now Empreſs of *Germany*, and his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, her ſaid Ma-

rial Majesty ceded in Perpetuity to the
d King of *Prussia*, his Heirs and Suc-
ssors, the Dutchy of *Silesia* and the County
Glatz; and whereas the said Cession was
ly renew'd, confirmed and ratify'd in
vour of the said King, by the Definitive
reaty of Peace between the same High
owers, concluded and signed at *Breslau*,
e 28th of *July* the same Year; of the
hich Preliminary Articles and Treaty we
arantied the Execution to their said Ma-
ties by authentick Acts, signed with our
and, and sealed with our Great Seal of
reat Britain, the first at our Palace of
ensington, the 24th of *June*, 1742, and
e second by the Treaty of Alliance at
estminster, signed *November* 18, 1742. But
th Misunderstandings, and an open War
happily breaking out between her said
perial Majesty and his Majesty of *Prussia*,
e engaged ourselves, in order to induce
said Majesty, the King of *Prussia*, the
ore readily to come to a Pacification with
r Imperial Majesty, by a Convention
ned *August* 26, 1745, at *Hanover*, and
our Ratification of the same, to renew
his Majesty our Guaranty, both of the
tchy of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*;
d as after this, in Consequence of our
ediation, Peace was happily concluded,
d the ancient Friendship re-established
tween their said Majesties, by the Treaty
Dresden of the 25th of *December* last, in
hich the Renewal of the above-mention'd
ffions by the Empress, and the reciprocal
aranties therein contained, were under-
od to be included.

And his *Prussian* Majesty having required
d most earnestly besought us to fulfil the
gagement aforesaid of the *Hanover* Con-
ntion, in renewing the Guaranty which
e before granted him of the Dutchy of *Si-*
a and the County of *Glatz*; we have
en willing to acquiesce therein, to conso-
ate, as much as lies in our Power, the
cification so happily concluded, and to
e to our said good Brother (the King of
ussia) a new Proof of our sincere and in-
iable Friendship: We do therefore, by
se Presents, renew, confirm and ratify
esh to his said *Prussian* Majesty, our Gua-
ty of the Dutchy of *Silesia* and the
unty of *Glatz*, promising and obliging
selves, our Heirs and Successors to the
own of *Great Britain*, as well for the
sent as for the Time to come, to lend our
d, and employ efficaciously all the Means
our Power, to preserve his Majesty the
g of *Prussia*, his Heirs and Successors,
he quiet and peaceable Possession of *Si-*
a and the County of *Glatz*, and to main-
them against all those who would dis-
them therein in any Manner whatso-
. We will moreover labour incessantly
with the Lords the States General of the
United Provinces, and make to them the
strongest Instances, to engage them to take
on themselves the same Guaranty in Favour
of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and to
give and deliver to him a like Act. In
Witness whereof we have signed this Act
with our royal Hand, and put thereto our
Great Seal of *Great Britain*.

Kensington, *Sept.* 19, (30, *N. S.*)
A. D. 1746, and of our Reign the
20th

GEORGE R.

Translation of the King of PRUSSIA's *Act of Acceptation of his* BRITANNICK MAJESTY's *Act of Guaranty of the Dutchy of* SILESIA *and County of* GLATZ.

WE *Frederick*, by the Grace of God, King of *Prussia*, Margrave of *Brandenbourg*, Arch-Chamberlain and Prince-Elector of the Holy *Roman* Empire, Sovereign Duke of *Silesia*, Sovereign Prince of *Orange*, *Neufchatel*, and *Valengin*, as also the County of *Glatz*; Duke of *Guelderland*, *Magdebourg*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Bergues*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, of the *Cassubes* and *Vandals*, of *Mecklenbourg*, as also of *Crosne*; Burgrave of *Nurenberg*, Prince of *Halberstadt*, of *Minden*, *Camin*, *Vandalia*, *Swerin*, *Ratzebourg*, *Ostfrise* and *Meurs*; Count of *Hohenzollern*, *Rupin* and of *Marck*, of *Ravensberg*, *Hohenstein*, *Teckenbourg*, *Swerin*, *Limguen Bure* and *Leerdam*; Lord of *Ravenstein*, *Rostock*, *Stargard*, *Lanebourg*, *Butau*, *Arbay* and *Breda*: Make known to all and every one who these Presents shall see, That his *Britannick* Majesty having given to us, for the peaceable Possession of the Territories, which have been yielded to us by her Majesty the Empress, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, by Virtue of the preliminary Articles of *Breslau*, and of the Definitive Treaty of *Berlin*, confirmed by that of *Dresden*, the Act of Guaranty, of which the Tenor follows.

[Here was inserted his Majesty's Act of Guaranty, as above.]

We accept with Gratitude the above Act of Guaranty, and promise reciprocally upon our Royal Word, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, to fulfil faithfully the Guaranty, which we have given to her Majesty, the Empress, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, by Virtue of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Reconciliation, concluded at *Dresden* the 25th of *December* last, with her said Majesty, for her Dominions situate in *Germany*, in case of their being attack'd; and to fulfil with the same Fidelity, the Treaties of Friendship, mutual Defence, and Guaranty, contracted with his *Britannick* Majesty, as well in Quality of King of *Great Britain*,

Britain, as of Elector of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenbourg*, and eſpecially that of *Weſtminſter* of the Year 1742; upon Condition however, that her Majeſty the Empreſs, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and his *Britannick* Majeſty (each for what concerns them, and in ſuch Manner, that the Failure of the one ſhall not be imputed to the other) do likewiſe faithfully execute on their Part the Engagements which they have enter'd into with us, and particularly the Guaranty of our Poſſeſſions, which they have heretofore given us; and that they do fulfil and make good the ſame to us, as often as we ſhall have Occaſion to claim them. We promiſe likewiſe, upon our Royal Word, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, to execute punctually and immediately the ninth Article of the ſaid Treaty of *Berlin*, by which we have charged ourſelves with the Payment of the Sums of Money due to the Subjects of *Great Britain* upon the Mortgage of *Sileſia*.

In Witneſs whereof we have ſigned this preſent Act of Acceptation, and have cauſed to be ſet thereto our Royal Seal.

FREDERICK *R.*

Done at *Berlin* this 13th of *October*, 1746.

H. C. de Podewils.

C. W. Borcke.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 6.

Whitehall, December 5.

This Morning arrived at his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle's *Office, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, with Diſpatches from Mr.* Villettes, *his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of the King of* Sardinia, *containing the following Advices.*

Nice, December 1, N. S.

THE Paſſage of the *Var* was attempted and executed with the greateſt Succeſs Yeſterday Morning. The whole Army marched in ſix Columns, five of Infantry to the Right, and one of Cavalry to the Left. The Body that was the moſt to the Right, was deſigned to be the Van-Guard, and, by paſſing on the uppermoſt Part of the River, to take the few Poſts of the Enemy in their Flank; upon which, and their making a Signal, the other Columns were to advance, and march through the Water, each of them led by Peaſants, who were acquainted with the fording Places.

General *Brown* ſeeing broad Day-light coming on apace, before the Body on the Right had paſſed, ordered the Signal to be given from the Wing on the Left, and began to fire very briſkly with his Cannon, which was admirably poſted, on the Village of *St. Laurent*, and a ſtrong Redoubt the *French* had at the Entrance of it.

Upon this, the *Croatians* and *Lycanians* with 12 Companies of Grenadiers, in the Column commanded by General *Pr*— entered the River, and bravely waded through it, tho' very deep and rapid in ſome Places; in which they were ſeconded by the Huſſars and the Cavalry.

Upon their Approach to the other Side, the *French* in the Redoubt, fir'd ſome hundred Shot; but upon ſeeing the Huſſars run up the Bank, on their Right, to take them in the Rear, they left the Redoubt, and fled with the utmoſt Precipitation.

Our Grenadiers puſhed forward, and not only ſecured the Redoubt, but likewiſe got on the Mountain, where they took Poſt, while the *Croatians*, Huſſars, and other Irregulars, purſued the Enemy on the Road to *Cagne*. Upon General *Brown*'s getting over, he diſpoſed of the Head of his Cavalry, ſo as to maintain the Ground he had gained, and then haſtened to the Right, in his Way to which, he heard General *Mo-vati* had paſſed, and ſecured all the Poſts on that Side, and that the other Columns were paſſing in good Order, and with little or no Oppoſition, the Fire being very inconſiderable. We had about 30 or 40 Men drowned in the Paſſage; and it is not thought the Number of the Killed and Wounded will amount to ſo many.

Vice-Admiral *Medley*, being arrived on *Nov.* 29. *N. S.* in *Villa Franca* Harbour, and having, in Purſuance of a Plan ſettled between him and the *Auſtrian* General, ordered the *Phœnix*, *Terrible Sloop*, and the *Barcolongo*, (on board of which a Party of *German* Soldiers were embarked) with the Pinnaces, under the command of Captain *Forbes*, to take Stations along the Shore to the Weſtward of the *Var*; they ſtationed themſelves accordingly, and at Day-break made a very briſk Fire upon the *French* Poſt to the Left of the Village of *St. Laurent*, and did ſo great Service, that General *Brown* gave the greateſt Encomiums of the Behaviour of the *Engliſh* Seamen, crying out aloud ſeveral Times, That they had bravely ſeconded him, and contributed to his Succeſs, by ſcouring away every Thing that appeared upon the Shore, and thereby greatly increaſing the Diſorder and Conſternation of the Enemy.

Nice, Dec. 2, *N. S.* By our Advices this Night from the other Side of the *Var*, our Army has ſecured *Vence*, and was preparing to march to *Graſſe*. The Country hitherto is totally without Inhabitants; for the *French* burn and deſtroy all the Subſiſtance they can, as they retire.

General *Brown* propoſes to march forward, as ſoon as the Bridges are finiſh

for the Paſſage of the Artillery, *&c.* which will be perfected with the utmoſt Expedition *.

His *Sardinian* Majeſty, who had the firſt Appearance of the Small-Pox, on the 22d paſt, in the Morning, is now, God be thanked, in as good a Way as can be wiſhed, the Symptoms continuing to be very favourable, and the Small-Pox beginning already to turn.

On *Monday* the 28th paſt, an Officer arrived here, diſpatched from the Count *la Mante*, who commanded the Blockade of *Tortona*, with an Account, That all the Conditions relating to the Surrender of that Place into his Hands, having been finally adjuſted and ſettled with the *Spaniſh* Governor, he had retaken Poſſeſſion of it, in the Name of the King of *Sardinia*.

How to preſerve Fruits a Year round, with ſeveral curious Philoſophical Obſervations, and Experiments.

SIR,

YOU think it almoſt impoſſible to preſerve Fruits a whole Year, without loſing any Thing of their Colour, Figure, Taſte, or Savour: I ſuppoſe I have found a Way that comes pretty near it, which you may try whenſoever you pleaſe.

Take a Glaſs Veſſel, whoſe Mouth is large enough to receive the Fruit, without hurting it; dry it a little by the Fire, both to rarify the inward Air, and to take away the Humidity that might be about the Sides of the Glaſs: Then put in your Fruit, which muſt be very ſound and clean, neither too green nor too ripe; but take Care above all, that it be not wet; cover it with a Stopple or Lid of Glaſs, and ſeal it hermetically, melting the Brink of the Lid, and the Lips of the Veſſel with the Flame of a Candle, that they may be incorporated together: Set this Veſſel in a Place neither too cold nor too hot, as a deep Cellar, whoſe Air having but little Communication with the exterior Air, may remain the whole Year almoſt in the ſame State: I ſay, that theſe Fruits ſhall be preſerved ſound, without receiving any ſenſible Alteration; which I prove thus:

Glaſs is made of the Aſhes of a Plant called *Soude*, and of Fearn, whoſe Particles are of an irregular Figure, and contain many porous and ſpongious Salts; which being expoſed to the utmoſt Activity of the Fire, have their Corners broken, and their whole Superficies ſo poliſhed, that they may touch one another almoſt on all Sides. However, as the Æthereal Matter is circumfuſed every where, and in a continual Agitation; and the fluid Particles of the melted Aſhes cannot reſiſt the Motion of this Matter, ſo it gets a free Paſſage betwixt them, but ſo ſtreight, that neither the fineſt Corpuſcles of the Air, nor the ſmalleſt Atom of any Thing beſides itſelf, can paſs thro' theſe Pores. Thence it is that Glaſs is tranſparent, and withal impenetrable to any other Bodies, but the ſmall Particles of Light.

Thence likewiſe proceeds the Fragility of Glaſs: For as it is not compoſed of branched Particles, that are intwined together, but only joined by their Superficies, and not ſo immediately neither, as to ſtop the Paſſage of the Æthereal Matter; it plainly follows, that they muſt be liable to an eaſy Diviſion. This, however, does not import, that any other Bodies beſides that Matter can paſs thro' the Pores of the Glaſs: For we know by daily Experience, that the moſt refined Spirits are ſafely preſerved in Glaſs Veſſels, provided they be full and carefully ſtopped. Nay, the moſt piercing Odours, as Oil of Amber, Elixir or Spirit of Sulphur, and of Horſe's Urine, included in a Bottle hermetically ſealed, do not ſenſibly tranſpire, how hard ſoever the Bottle be ſhaken, and the Liquor heated by that Motion. When you cut the Bark of a green Cedar Tree, there comes out a moſt ſtrong and piercing Spirit in the Form of Smoak, which however cannot penetrate thro' the Pores of a Cryſtal Phial, extreamly thin, and ſealed with melted Glaſs, ſo far as to impart any Thing of its Smell to the Water in the Phial. Of Odours, thoſe that are continually emitted from the Bodies of living Creatures, are none of the weakeſt, as appears by the quick Smelling of Dogs; and yet a Gentleman having put a Partridge into a thin Glaſs Veſſel, which he cloſely ſtopped, and placed in a dark Corner of the Room, and having let out a Spaniel, which ran about a long while, neither the Dog nor the Partridge were ever ſenſible that they were ſo near one another.

If the ſubtle Corpuſcles of Odours cannot be admitted thro' the Pores of the Glaſs, much leſs will the groſſeſt Particles of the Air and Water get Entrance there. And therefore a Bottle having been heated and filled with well dry'd and pounded Salt, and then hermetically ſealed, it was let down into a Pit, and there left a Fortnight in the Water; after which Time it was drawn up again, and the Salt found as dry and entire, as when it was firſt put into the Glaſs. Nevertheleſs, I will not deny, that this Experiment having been reiterated ſeveral Times, it once or twice happened that ſome Moiſtneſs was perceived on one Side

* *See ſome Thoughts on the deſign'd Invaſion of* Provence, *in our laſt*, p. 582.

Side of the Bottle; which yet does not import, that the Water penetrated thro' it, for then it would have wetted it all over; but only that the Bottle having not been ſufficiently heated, nor the Air ſufficiently rarified, the ſaid Air remaining in the Bottle, had been condenſed into Water by the Coldneſs of the Pit.

These Experiments, the Truth of which I cannot ſuſpect, as having been made by curious Searchers of Nature, perſuade me, that the external Agents, as Air, Vapour, Exhalations, Water, and the like, which produce more effectually the Corruption and Diſſipation of Bodies, cannot operate upon uch as are cloſely included in Glaſs.

But you will ſay, that the Corruption of Fruits proceeds from an internal Principle, *viz.* from the Fermentation of their Juices, which is indeed increaſed by the Action of the Air, and the nitrous, watery, and other heterogeneous Bodies, which its Corpuſcles contain in their Cavities, but cannot altogether ceaſe, tho' you take away thſis partial Cauſe. Beſides, the Fermentation of ſoft and tender Fruits, as Cherries, Strawberries, Raſberries, Currants, Gooſberries, Plums, Figs, Grapes, and the like, is extraordinary quick, and may be accidentally encreaſed in theſe Glaſs Veſſels by the natural Weight and Preſſure of theſe Fruits, which by their Poſition being directed towards the Bottom of the Glaſs, muſt needs bruiſe one another's Skins, mix together, and ferment the more violently, as there is neither Room nor Paſſage to evaporate.

This Difficulty ſeems to overthrow all the former Speculations; however, before I give them over for loſt, I ſhall premiſe the following Reaſons, Experiments, and Conjectures. 1. That when Fruits have attained a certain Degree of Ripeneſs, they remain for a While in that State, provided they be gather'd at that Time, and taken away from the Action of the Sun. 2. That if they come afterwards to ferment and rot, this proceeds either from their mutual Preſſure, or from the Impreſſion of aerial, nitrous, and watery Corpuſcles. 3. That if it were not ſo, no Fruits could be kept a Week. 4. That in the Southern Parts of *France* they uſe a very eaſy Way to preſerve Bunches of Grapes till the very Months of *April* or *May*; they cut them in fair Weather, and chuſe ſuch as are white, thinly ſet, of a competent Maturity, and whoſe Grapes are ſomewhat big; they hang them in a ſhady Place, and ſhelter'd as much as poſſible from the Effects of the Sun and Wind; and unleſs the Seaſon be extraordinary moiſt, it never, or but very ſeldom happens that they rot, but only that they inſenſibly dry away, and loſe their Taſte by Length of Time.

From all this it is plain, that the Fermentation of Fruits comes either from their Preſſure one upon another, or from the Operation of the Air and Sun; and that Fruits included in a Glaſs hermetically ſealed, and kept in a ſhady and temperate Place, will be only expoſed to the firſt Inconveniency; ſo that if there could be found an Oil without any Smell or Taſte, and the Fruits were made to ſwim in it, and both included in a Glaſs Veſſel ſtopp'd as before, this would, methinks, do the Work effectually; for ſuch an Oil having no Particles thin enough to enter into the Pores of Fruits, its groſs and fat Particles would ſtop the ſaid Pores, hinder the Overflowing of the Juices, and conſequently the Fermentation

Since I writ this, I have been informed by a worthy Gentleman, a great Lover of Natural Philoſophy, of a curious Experiment, which wonderfully confirms my Conjecture, *viz.* that he had preſerved Fiſh freſh, having been before cleanſed, in a Glaſs Veſſel filled with Olive Oil, and carefully ſtopt, a whole Year; and that neither the Oil, nor the Fiſh, loſt any Thing of their Taſte.

And therefore, to avoid the Trouble of ſealing the Glaſs hermetically, or the Danger of breaking it in melting its Lips, it would perhaps ſuffice to cover the Joining of the Lid and Veſſel with ſeveral Layings of Clay and Paper between them; for that this is enough to keep out the Air and Moiſtneſs, appears by the daily Experience of the Chymiſts, who preſerve in long-neck'd Bottles, ſtopt that Way, not only their Salts and Oils, but even their moſt volatile and ſpirituous Liquors.

OBSERVATIONS *in ſeveral* VOYAGES *and* TRAVELS *in* America. *Continued from our* Magazine *for* November 1746, *page* 573; *and concluded.*

THE Pain we are ſenſible of in our laſt Moments, muſt be very trivial, when no foregoing Apprehenſion of our Diſſolution has intruded itſelf on our Minds, fraught with all the gloomy Terrors, ſo naturally repreſentant to us, on this awful Occaſion. Here, no real Danger, at firſt, could be imagin'd; for being good Swimmers, a Circumſtance of great Account in travelling in this Country, the eſcaping on Shore again, could be no great Trouble; but in the very firſt Stroke, bruiſing my Arm againſt the Buoy of the Anchor, I was ſo diſabled, as to be driven with the Tide, precipitately, and with ſo much Violence, into the Current, running directly out to Sea, that I ſoon loſt all Senſe of my ſorlorn

lorn Condition. Reflection, as near as I can gueſs, did not long remain, and two Seconds put me into the State of an Inanimate. Only, continual Roarings, and various unform'd Sounds, intruded upon my Ears for ſome Time, and then, as it were, I ceas'd to be. *King of Terrors!* thou perpetual and everlaſting Dread of the human Race, in how many different Ways thou ſurprizeſt unhappy Mortals! No Fences can keep thee out, and thou work'ſt thy Purpoſes, often, with the moſt unforeſeen, and moſt minute Inſtruments! Lingering, all pale and emaciated, on a Bed of lengthen'd Sickneſs; all but the deploring Eye, and the conſcious Principle, loſt to their Functions; how dreadful the Situation! But, prepar'd by a conſtant Endeavour to do good, and inſpir'd with a Regard to the Dictates of Morality and Virtue, conducted by a humane Turn of Mind; how eligible this quick Tranſition from Life to Death! Here, then, is one principal Qualification of a Traveller, ſo to conduct his Steps as to be ready at every Stage, to enter that *Eternal Manſion*, or Reſting-Place, where Pains ſhall loſe their Sting, and Cares ſhall vex no more! Hurry'd down the Stream thus, and quite loſt to myſelf, I had ſoon been loſt to my Friends, had not my worthy Aſſociate purſu'd my floating Coarſe, and overtaken it, at near half a Mile from the Veſſel: When, inſtantly, ſeizing me by one Arm, and getting me on his Shoulders, he recover'd a Canoa, which had been diſpatch'd from Shore, after us; and, in my firſt Signs of recover'd Senſe, I found myſelf in Bed, ſurrounded by a weeping Crew, and my dear Deliverer ſpent with Fatigue by me, in a little better Situation than myſelf.

But ah! thou'rt fled *, and now exiſts no more,
In mortal ſemblance! deareſt ſhade, attend!
Ah! hover o'er me with thy angel wings!
And chaſe away the grief that hurts my ſoul;
Grief, endleſs grief, for thy untimely fate!
Cou'd rocks and ſands, or warring waves, conjoin'd,
With howling winds, or all the hideous tribe
Of ſavages, that prowl the deſart waſte;
Could theſe and more have wing'd thy lateſt hour,
We jointly then had render'd up our breath,
Happy to fall united! Now alone,
I wander comfortleſs from place to place,
And, like the ſhipwreck'd mariner, aghaſt,
On ſome curs'd barren ſhelve, I ſeek in vain,
With wandering eyes for help in my deſpair.

The firſt Emotion I experienced, was that of the moſt lively and piercing Gratitude to Providence, and the Arm that ſaved me from the deep Abyſs; that Cave of continued Deſtructions †.

In two or three Days we embark'd, being perfectly recover'd, and addreſs'd ourſelves once more to the Paſſage; and here, how can I help ſketching out the various Beauties and Adornments of Nature, that elucidated our pleaſing Voyage? Suppoſe us now near ten Miles from either Shore, about the Meridian of one of the moſt tranſporting Days, that could have occurred for us, whilſt

——— every ſtorm
Is huſh'd within its cavern, and a breeze,
Soft-breathing, lightly with its wings, along
The ſlacken'd cordage glides; the ſailors ear
Perceives no ſound, thro'out the vaſt expanſe,
None but the murmurs of the ſliding prow,
Which gently parts the ſmooth and azure main.

GLOVER.

The golden Rays of the Sun darting thro' the Gloom of the ſurrounding Woods, and reflected upon the tranſlucent Face of the watry Plain, gave ſo lively a Perſpective Draught of the circumjacent Country, that we were at a Loſs whether to fix our admiring View upon the Reality, or the Repreſentation. Theſe Woods, every where diverſify'd with interſperſed Plantations, by their reverend Gloom, ſeemed the Retreat of ſome antient *Druids*; nor could I forbear a kind of Reverence for ſo awful a Scene, really much calculated for a Seat of ſuperſtitious Rites and Ceremonies; where not a Sigh of the ſofteſt *Zephyr*, but in a mournful, melancholy Whiſper, is heard thro' the whole Foreſt, and ſeems even to form articulate Sounds: Whilſt now and then the long pauſing Scream of the *Turky*, or the quick, ſmart Cry of the *Paroquet*, interrupts the reſponſive Lays of the *Turtle*, and the reſt of the muſical Choir, and paſſes in thrilling Chorus from Grove to Grove, from Brake to Brake; whilſt imitative *Echo* fondly retains the Sound. Who can, here, help recalling to his Mind, the *Fauns* and *Satyrs* of the Antients; their Fables of *Diana* and her Virgin Train, and their whole beautiful Decoration of the *Sylvan* Scene? When theſe Fables were firſt ſung, even the now deſpoiled and deſart Regions of *Achaia*, and the Territories of *Italy*, *Gaul* and *Britain*, bore juſt ſuch an Aſpect; ſo buried in the Depth of almoſt impaſſable Woods, and the Inhabitants of ſome of them little more civiliz'd than the *Indian* Natives of theſe Regions.

4 M 2 And

* *This Gentleman died afterwards in* Jamaica.

† *See ſome Lines under the Title of* Fidenia, *or* The Explanation, *in the* London Magazine, March 1744, *page* 147.

And no doubt, but in Proportion to the Increaſe of our Colonies, the Manners of the antient Poſſeſſors may be poliſh'd, and their brutal Fierceneſs tam'd; ſeeing ſo many potent Nations are exhauſted, already, by their inteſtine Wars, or Broils with the *Europeans*, that they are in the whole *America* not of half ſo much Importance as they were 100 Years ago. Nay, many Nations live amongſt the *Engliſh*, there being ſeveral Settlements of them in *New-England*, *Maryland*, *Georgia*, &c. and in the firſt nam'd Place, whole Tribes who have embrac'd the Chriſtian Religion, and have Teachers of their own ſet apart to the Miniſtry. Like our *Precoupiers*, the Antient *Britons*, the *Indians* perform all religious Ceremonies and Myſteries in the deepeſt Retreat of the Woods; and inur'd from their Infancy to heroic Idleneſs, and Hunting for Subſiſtance, they eſteem the open *Savannah* or the Corn-Field, no farther than for Profit, whilſt their choice Hours of Pleaſure are generally ſought in the Shade. I remember to have aſk'd the famous *Toanahowi*, ſo careſs'd in *England* ſome Years ago, by the Royal Family, how he lik'd that Country? He told me, they were good People, but that it was a poor Country, and he could not live in it, becauſe they had no Woods nor Deer, but what were kept in ſome Gardens; for ſo he ſtil'd the Parks of *England* *. But to return: The Infinity of Sloops and Barks that appeared every where around, the fine Viſta's up *York* and *James* Rivers, and other navigable Streams, the prodigious Flights of Wild Fowl, that darken'd the Air, all in their native Strains hymning the Great Creator; the *Albicores*, *Dolphins* and *Porpoiſes* wantoning on every Side, and a long, long View of the wide Ocean, with a whole Fleet of Veſſels in the Offing, tumbling in the Calm, and reeling their lofty, unſteady Heads; the Lowing of the goodly Kine, the Bleating of the Sheep, the Neighing of the uſeful Steed, and the Cries of the laborious Huſbandman, plung'd us into an admiring Extaſy: Nor could we forbear to exclaim, *How manifold are thy Works, O Lord! In Wiſdom haſt thou made them all! The Earth is full of thy Riches: So is this great and wide Sea, wherein are Things creeping innumerable, both ſmall and great Beaſts: There go the Ships*, &c. A delicious Moon-light Night ſucceeded this brilliant Day, and exhibited ſtill new and more delectable Scenes of Wonder, and Millions of unknown Regions, the Work of an eternal, unbounded Creation. Loſt in the Contemplation of theſe Bleſſings! Struck with ſuch a Field of Magnificence! Exclamation and Rapture is ſucceeded by the loweſt Adoration, and the moſt unfeigned Praiſes!

A Where'er we ſtir, where'er we look or move,
All, all is him, and every where is *Jove*.
Lucan.

At Eight the ſucceeding Morning, we diſcover'd the red Clifts of *York* Town, and the oppoſite Town of *Glouceſter*; and ſure, nothing could form a more romantick Sight. The Place being ſomewhat ſituated like *Dover*, and the Town ſtanding on a Deſcent, you can only perceive 3 or 4 Houſes at firſt View, and ſcarce any Thing preſents itſelf but theſe ſteep, ſandy Banks, dug into an infinite Number of Holes and Caverns, and the Battery of Guns before the Town upon the Pitch of the Bluff.

York-Town, Capital of the County of that Name, is ſituated on a riſing Ground, gently deſcending every Way into a Valley, and tho' but ſtragglingly built, yet makes no inconſiderable Figure. You perceive a great Air of Opulence amongſt the Inhabitants, who have ſome of them built themſelves Houſes, equal in Magnificence to many of our ſuperb ones at *St. James*'s; as thoſe of Mr. *Lightfoot*, *Nelſon*, &c. Almoſt every conſiderable Man keeps an Equipage, tho' they have no Concern about the different Colours of their Coach Horſes, driving frequently black, white, and cheſnut, in the ſame Harneſs. The Taverns are many here, and much frequented, and an unbounded Licentiouſneſs ſeems to taint the Morals of the young Gentlemen of this Place. The Court-Houſe is the only conſiderable publick Building, and is no unhandſome Structure. The amiable Hoſpitality I have juſt paſs'd an Eulogium upon, on the other Side the *Bay*, ſeems on this Shore to have found no great Footing: Schemes of Gain, or Parties of Gaming and Pleaſure, muddy too much their Souls, and baniſh from amongſt them the glorious Propenſity to doing good. The moſt conſiderable Houſes are of Brick; ſome handſome ones of Wood, all built in the modern Taſte; and the leſſer Sort, of Plaiſter. There are ſome very pretty Garden Spots in the Town; and the Avenues leading to *Williamſburgh*, *Norfolk*, &c. are prodigiouſly agreeable. The Roads are, as I ſaid before, ſome of the beſt I ever

* *This* Indian *was kill'd at the Head of his People, valiantly fighting, as an Auxiliary Party to the* Engliſh, *by the* Yamaſees, *in the Year* 1743, *and was interr'd with military Honours at* Fort William. *He was Son to the Great* Mico Tomo Chachi, *and always bore an extreme Regard to the* Engliſh. *He had however this Satisfaction, to ſee moſt of the* Yamaſees *cut off before he expir'd.*

ſtow, and infinitely ſuperior to moſt in *England*. The Country ſurrounding is thickly overſpread with Plantations, and the Planters live, in a Manner, equal to Men of the beſt Fortune; ſome of them being poſſeſs'd of 500 or 1000*l.* a Year, Sterling.

Glouceſter, *Hampton*, and *Norfolk*, are Towns of near the ſame Structure, there being little Difference, ſave that at the laſt mention'd Place, a Spirit of Trade reigns, far ſurpaſſing that of any other Part of *Virginia*. A great Number of Veſſels are fitted out from thence, to trade to the Northward and the *Weſt Indies*; and the Inhabitants are, from their great Intercourſe with Strangers, abundantly more refin'd. But before I leave *York* entirely, I ſhould juſt mention the Battery, that is the Defence of the Town, which at this Time was under the Direction of an aukward Engineer, by Trade a Barber, and is as deſpicably contriv'd for the Safety of the Place, as it, no doubt, would be conducted in a Time of Danger. Indeed, *Virginia* is quite an open Country to the Incurſions of an Enemy, having little to reſiſt an Attack by Sea, but the Men of War ſtation'd there, which are generally two or three. In a Land Expedition from the Natives, or *French* and *Spaniards*, indeed, their Numbers, 'tis hop'd, will always protect them, ſeeing that they could aſſemble at the ſhorteſt Warning, a Militia of 18 or 20,000 Men. They have alſo ſome Forts towards the *Apalaches*, which bridle the *Indians*, and ſecure the Trade with them.

Williamſburgh is a moſt wretched contriv'd Affair for the Capital of a Country, being near three Miles from the Sea, in a bad Situation. There is nothing conſiderable in it, but the College, the Governor's Houſe, and one or two more, which are no bad Piles; and the prodigious Number of Coaches that croud the deep, ſandy Streets of this little City. It's very ſurprizing to me, that this ſhould be preferr'd to *James-Town*, *Hampton*, or ſome other Situations I could mention. Here the Courts of Juſtice are held, and with a Dignity and Decorum, that would become them even in *Europe*. The preſent Lieut. Governor *Gooch* is much beloved by every one, and by his mild and agreeable Diſpoſition, diffuſes Content every where around. The Poſts that are moſt ſtickled for here, are the Office of Secretary, which is ſaid to be worth 900*l.* *per Annum*; and the being Naval Officers to the ſeveral Counties, which are Places of good Profit.

——We embark'd at *York*, in a Sloop bound for *Frederica* in *Georgia*, immediately ſail'd, and paſt *Cape Henry*, with a briſk and favourable Gale; but when we were abreaſt of *Cape Hatteras*, the Wind chop'd about, and drove us for 8 Days ſucceſſively off the Coaſt, in the moſt violent Storms that ever I experienc'd; and having reckon'd it as only a Run of 3 or 4 Days, our Proviſions were too ſmall in Quantity for the Time we were likely to remain in this Situation. Add to this, a Veſſel that could hardly keep above Water, ſhe was ſo foul and rotten, and no Hands that could be of Service, but the Maſter, a Negro Fellow, and a Boy: For our Lading conſiſted of all the Scum of *Virginia*, who had been recruited for the Service of *Georgia*, and who were ready at every Turn to mutiny, whilſt they belch'd out the moſt ſhocking Oaths, wiſhing Deſtruction to the Veſſel and every Thing in her; nor would offer the leaſt Hand to help in this Diſtreſs: Nay, they were not to be perſuaded even to go upon Deck for the Diſcharge of Nature; but performing all thoſe Offices below, we began to fear a Plague, as well as Drowning. The Maſter, on the other Side, in a ſuperſtitious Fit, was for caſting Lots who ſhould be the *Jonah* of the Ship, being ſure, he ſaid, there was ſome Murderer on board; and 'twas with Difficulty we kept him to his Duty, upon not complying with his Requeſt. I ſhall never loſe the Idea of this Creature and his Abſurdities! Thus then we paſs'd ſo many Nights and Days in miſerable Want and Diſtreſs, expecting every Minute when the Sloop would part and founder in the drear Abyſs.

——————ſee forked glare
The livid lightning thro' the vaſt expanſe,
And hark hoarſe thunder growls with deaf'ning roar.
See, born aloft, our maſt pervades the ſkies,
And now we're bury'd in the gulph below,
Dreadful viciſſitudes!

On the Ninth Day in the Morning the Wind happily ſubſided, and on the Eleventh we found ourſelves a-breaſt of *Cape Fear*; and then, to our great Satisfaction, a Wind ſprung up, that in four Days more brought us to the End of our Voyage, weaken'd with Fatigue, and almoſt dead with Hunger, having liv'd for ſome Time on Biſcuit and *Indian* Peaſe in ſmall Quantities. We caſt Anchor in *St. Simon*'s Harbour, and immediately debarking, ſet out for *Frederica*.

Ours is the uſeful life, tho' want and anguiſh,
Famine, and all the various train of Evils,
That human nature ſhrinks at, oft conſpire
To check our frailty in the glorious race.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE now ſent you what Parts would be agreeable of my Friend's Performance for

for your *Collection*, and thank you for inſerting them. His whole Work, of which theſe may ſerve as ſo many Specimens, will ſoon be ſent to Preſs, and adorn'd with Draughts of the principal Places he has ſeen. The Reaſon I have not ſent you his Account of *New York* and *Albany*, is, that they are too diffuſive for your Deſign, and interwoven with ſeveral Diſſertations, that would be too prolix for your Readers; for which Reaſon I have alſo left out the Diſſertation on the Tobacco Trade, and ſeveral important Matters relative to *Virginia* and *Maryland*, which might not be ſo properly retail'd out in this Manner. The ſame Reaſons I gave you * for not touching further on *Carolina* and its City *Charles-Town*, and other Places; and as to his Voyages to and from *Europe*, Remarks on *Scotland* and the North of *England*, and coaſting Voyage from thence, &c. they did not come within the Title we firſt ſet out under, *viz. Itinerant Obſervations* in *America*. As to his Account of *Florida*, you have the Subſtance of it in a Pamphlet lately publiſh'd by him †. Thus having wound up my Bottom, it may not be amiſs to give the Order in which it would be proper to peruſe what *Itinerant Obſervations* you have in your *Magazine*, *viz.* to begin with *March* 1746, then proceed to *May*, *July*, *November*, and *December* 1746; then thoſe in *Auguſt*, *November*, *December*, 1745; which preſerves the Chain of the Narration.

I am, Yours, &c.

ANONYMUS.

An ADDRESS *to the* PUBLICK.

Countrymen, and Fellow Britons!

NEED I ſay any Thing to convince you of the Danger of a Peace with the *French* at this Time? Need I lay before you the paſt or recent Inſtances of their Perfidy? Call to your Remembrance the Peace they made with the late Emperor *Charles*, and the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*. What was the End of this ſolemn Farce, but to fall upon the *Auſtriam* Succeſſion with the greater Effect, in the Event that ſoon afterwards happen'd? Shall we then, inſtead of learning Wiſdom from the Experience of others, court a future and more dangerous War, by making too haſty an End of this? Look round you, and view the Fate of thoſe who have truſted to the Faith of *France*; caſt your Eyes on the People of *Dantzick*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, the *Genoeſe*; are they not all freſh and melancholy Inſtances of the Danger, the Miſchief, the Curſe of liſtening to *French* Negotiations and Intrigues? How have they at laſt paid the Debt due to their Folly, a ſevere and unavailing Repentance? How were our good Allies the *Dutch* courted, flatter'd, and cajol'd, while the Conqueſt of *Flanders* was meditating? But now their Purpoſe is ſerved, that ill tim'd Compliſance and Credulity which they then diſcover'd, how is it now returned with Inſolence and Haughtineſs on the Part of *France*? No, my Friends, it is Wiſdom in Councils and Vigor in Execution, not the Conferences at *Breda*, that muſt abate the Pride of that aſpiring Nation. If they ſee us languid, if they ſee us unenterprizing, they ſee us give Way, tho' but an Inch, they will come upon us with the greater Fierceneſs, or riſe the higher in their Demands. Nothing, nothing leſs than the Ruin of our Country, and the total Loſs of Liberty, muſt, in all human Probability, be the certain Conſequence of a preſent Peace; I had almoſt ſaid, of any Attempts towards it. Temporizing is generally deſtructive in Times of imminent Danger. Let us call forth our ancient *Britiſh* Spirit, that Spirit which once knew how to make *France* tremble. Let us arm the Men of Property; let us open our Purſes to the Neceſſities of the Publick; let us retrench our Luxury, and every Man will have enough to ſpare towards carrying on the War. This will be found in the End the greateſt Frugality, the neareſt and the ſafeſt Way to an honourable Peace.

I know you have a high Opinion of the Abilities of our young and N-ble Am-b-ſſ-d-r: But deceive not yourſelves, ſince all the Rhetorick of *Cicero* or *Demoſthenes* will never perſuade the *French* to lay aſide their dangerous Schemes of univerſal Power, to make a Treaty without an Intent of breaking it, or to bluſh at the execrable Practice of fomenting Diviſions, Murther and Bloodſhed in *Europe*, in order to plunder the Vanquiſhed. Their Ambition is immeaſurable, never at Reſt, making War upon War without Reaſon, Juſtice, or End, round their Dominions, as they impudently term it; and to recover their pretended ancient, but imaginary Boundary; all the Countries between them and the *Rhine* on Way, and between them and the North Sea, the other.——Perhaps you will heſitate, and ſay, muſt we then always be in a State of War with the *French*? No, but with what Shadow of Security can we make Peace, while they are left in Poſſeſſion of the Power to break their Treaties and purſue their deſtructive Schemes with

* *See* London Magazine, March, 1746, *p.* 125.

† *Expedition to* St. Auguſtin *printed for* T. Aſtley, *in the Year* 1744.

pportunity? This is a Power you are not
equine enough to expect they will at pre-
t give up. Now, therefore, Oh *Britons!*
w is your Time to ſtrike; to ſtrike home,
d follow your Blow. Tho' they bear
eir Heads ſo lofty; tho' they are puffed
with the Eclat of their Acquiſitions in
anders; believe me, 'tis a moſt mortify-
Stroke; the Stroke they have lately re-
ved in *Italy*. Our Allies are in the Ene-
y's Country;——that very Queen of *Hun-*
ry, who but a ſhort Time paſt became
Suppliant to *France* for Mercy;——that
ng of *Sardinia* who laſt Year was almoſt
ven out of his Territories; theſe two
tentates, I ſay ('tis ſcarcely to be be-
ved but that one ſees it) are now in their
rn the joint Invaders of *France*. Let us
rn from hence not to deſpair of the
mmonwealth. Be not frightned by the
t View of Things. Puſh on the War
a Year or two, and you humble *France*,
haps without a Battle. They have lately
ied vaſt Armies in *Germany*; there is
rce a Regiment remaining of the nume-
s Forces they had laſt Year in *Italy*:
e Recruits neceſſary for their Troops in
anders, have taken off infinite Numbers
uſeful Hands; and tho' their Reſources
great, yet they are not inexhauſtible:
e fifth Penny is levied, immenſe Draughts
made out of their Militia, while their
anufactures languiſh and decline, toge-
r with all their Inland and foreign Trade,
pending upon them. Their *India* Trade
reduced to the loweſt Ebb; you ſcarcely
a ſingle Ship of theirs in the *Mediter-*
ean, or in *Turky*; and their Fiſheries are
ſtroyed by the Conqueſt of *Cape Breton* *.
is in vain that they affect to ſeem the
nquerors of the World; while their in-
rd Chagrin and Conſternation is too ſin-
e to be concealed. Let us not then ſuf-
them to recover, and by one fatal Step,
e them an Opportunity of becoming a
ure Scourge to this Nation. We have a
-n-rch upon the Throne, of good and
ight Intentions, of great and heroick
rtues, and therefore it can be no Breach
Duty to preſume that he is for carrying
the War. Nor is it leſs certain, that his
ceſſor, like a true *Briton*, having only
tional Views, and being a generous Friend
the Liberties of *Europe*, agrees in Senti-
nts ſo juſt. Our young Hero the Duke,
may venture to ſay, wiſhes for nothing
re than an Opportunity of chaſtiſing the
de and Perfidy of *France*: And as for
my Countrymen, I am bold to pro-
nce you do not wiſh to ſit ſtill, and lazily
give up all that is dear to you; you are
alſo ready to ſecond and promote theſe ſa-
lutary Views. Deſpiſe the Few therefore,
if any ſuch there are, who for Reaſons not
fit to be mentioned, may perhaps be trying
to patch up a Peace. Call not, on the
other Hand, for thoſe who only conſider
the End, without regarding the Means;
overbearing in Council, diſdaining the Judg-
ment of others, obſtinate in their own.
Follow the Men of cool Heads and warm
Hearts, ſteady and temperate in their Prin-
ciples, prudent to adviſe, ſtrenuous to exe-
cute. In ſhort, if you have a mind to
make a good Beginning, if you wiſh to ſee,
as I am perſuaded you do, a Return of
happy Times, ſuch as when *Great Britain*
ſhone the Terror of her Enemies, the Glory
and Pride of *Europe*, you muſt totally purge
off the rotten Remains of a corrupt F-ct—n:
You muſt prevent, as much as poſſible, by
your enſuing Choice, all farther Ingraft-
ments upon ſo canker'd a Stock, leſt, in-
ſtead of preſerving the Parts that are ſtill
ſound, the Whole becomes a polluted loath-
ſome Maſs, an Object of Divine Vengeance.

Remarks on the Expedition into PROVENCE.

THE Succeſs we had in our Attempt to give the Publick a Proſpect of this glorious Expedition before it began to be put in Execution, (ſee p. 582.) encourages us to hope, that the following Obſervations, tending to elucidate and explain the Progreſs thereof, may be no leſs favourably received. The Reaſon why ſo much Time was taken up from the firſt Mention of this Deſign to the Paſſage of the *Var*, was owing to many Accidents, ſuch as the Neceſſity of previouſly reducing the County of *Nice*, recovering all the Fortreſſes, but more eſpecially that of *Villa Franca*, out of the Hands of the Enemy, and the making ſuch a Diſpoſition of the *Auſtrian* Forces, as that they may gradually ſupport each other, from the Duchies of *Mantua* and *Milan* to the State of *Genoa*, and the Frontiers of *Piedmont*: We may add to this, providing a ſuitable Train of Artillery, Magazines of all Sorts, and the Forage neceſſary for 3 Months. Theſe are Things that cannot be got together on a ſudden, eſpecially in a Country already eaten up by being ſo long the Seat of War. On the contrary, it plainly appears, that there was no Time loſt; for by that Time General *Brown* arrived, had reviewed and made a proper Diſpoſition of his Army, every Thing was ready, and the Fleet that

* *The* French *have ſent but a Ship or two to the Banks this Year, and even theſe have been obliged to return with Mud-Fiſh only for their own Conſumption, for want of a Place on Shore for the drying and curing their Fiſh.*

was

was to attend him appeared upon the Coaſt; upon which Bridges were thrown over the *Var*, and not a Moment loſt in paſſing it with the whole Army. (See p. 618.)

It has been thrown out by ſome of the *Dutch* Politicians, that it was a very ſtrange Error in Politicks to give the Enemy two Months Notice of this Expedition, and to be continually boaſting of an Intention to invade *Provence* ſo long before it was poſſible to put it in Execution. But theſe People ought to have conſidered, that as there was no invading *Provence* till ſuch Time as the requiſite Preparations were made, ſo from their Nature it was a Thing abſolutely impoſſible to conceal theſe Preparations, and conſequently the Deſign for which they were made. Now in all Caſes where Secrecy is impracticable, it is a Point of military Policy to affect Openneſs, and induſtriouſly to publiſh what there are no Means of concealing. The Reaſon plainly is, becauſe this ſpreads Terror and Confuſion among the Enemy; and it is apparent, that in the preſent Caſe it led the *Spaniards* to ſeparate from the *French*, to provide for their own Security, which was a conſiderable Advantage.

The Paſſage of the *Var*, in the Manner in which it was made, muſt give peculiar Satisfaction to every *Britiſh* Subject, as it was greatly facilitated by the Aſſiſtance given to General *Brown*, by Vice-Admiral *Medley*, to whom the loudeſt Praiſes were given by that excellent Officer. (See p. 618.) This is the ſecond Time, within the Compaſs of our Memories, that *France* has been invaded on this Side, and the ſecond Time alſo, that the *French* Fortifications have been rendered uſeleſs by the Conduct of an *Engliſh* Admiral, and the Courage and Activity of *Engliſh* Seamen; ſo that the *French* have the Mortification, wherever they are hurt, to diſtinguiſh the *Britiſh* Spirit in giving the Blow. They have felt it in all former Wars, and they have felt it in this, at *Dettingen*, *Fontenoy*, and here, at the Paſſage of the *Var*. Nay, the Deſcent upon *Bretagne*, how little ſoever it may have anſwered Expectation in other Reſpects, was vexatious enough to *France*; (ſee p. 580.) for beſides the Mortification of ſeeing her Coaſts inſulted, and a Man of War burnt in her own Harbour, it put it out of her Power to make any Uſe of the ſmall Advantage ſhe had gained in the Battle of *Liege*, and obliged her, however unwilling, to weaken her Army in *Flanders*, to cover her own Dominions. Theſe are Circumſtances very remarkable in themſelves, and which deſerve to be attended to here, as they will be ever remembered in *France*, to which no Enemy is more formidable, or more terrible, than *Great Britain*.

The firſt important Step is now [illegible] and the Army of the Allies have [illegible] firm Footing in the Enemy's Country, [illegible] only before Marſhal *Belleiſle* had Time [illegible] aſſemble an Army capable of looking [illegible] in the Face, but even before he had reach[illegible] the Remains of thoſe Troops, that his [illegible] deceſſor *Maillebois* had brought out of [illegible] We have therefore all the Reaſon in [illegible] World to believe, that the *French* will [illegible] be able to make any conſiderable Stan[illegible] or to get together an Army capable [illegible] keeping the Field, before the Allies [illegible] only make a large Progreſs into the Cou[illegible] try, but are likewiſe ſupported by conſid[illegible] rable Reinforcements, which are deſti[illegible] for that Purpoſe from the State of Ge[illegible] and which, when they join the Army, w[illegible] render it much ſuperior to the *French*, no[illegible] withſtanding the ſeveral Bodies of [illegible] compleat Battalions, which are marchi[illegible] from different Quarters to the Aſſiſtance [illegible] Marſhal *Belleiſle*.

We may therefore, upon very rational a[illegible] good Grounds, expect to ſee the Seat [illegible] War effectually transferred from the Do[illegible] nions of our Allies in *Italy*, into the Ter[illegible] tories of the common Enemy; and, wi[illegible] great Probability, hope to ſee the Walls [illegible] *Toulon* battered by Part of that very Tra[illegible] of Artillery, with which the *French* a[illegible] *Spaniards* hope to reduce the Citadel of M[illegible] *lan*. It is impoſſible that this Expediti[illegible] ſhould not be attended with the moſt fa[illegible] Conſequences to the *French* Affairs, or, whi[illegible] is the ſame Thing, with Circumſtances [illegible] moſt favourable to the common Cauſe, a[illegible] which cannot fail of making them ſenſib[illegible] to how little Purpoſe they have for ſo ma[illegible] Years embroiled *Europe*, and endeavour[illegible] to extend their own Power at the Expen[illegible] of Neighbours, who, when thus provoke[illegible] want not Strength ſufficient to take a ſev[illegible] Revenge for the Wrongs they have endur[illegible] At the ſame Time that the War rages [illegible] the South of *France*, and demands ſo ma[illegible] of the Attention of the Miniſtry at *Verſail*[illegible] it muſt neceſſarily fruſtrate all their Schem[illegible] for raiſing Money, and all the Projects th[illegible] had formed for the Operations of the e[illegible] ſuing Campaign. We know what an E[illegible] fect the Appearance of an *Engliſh* Fleet [illegible] fore *Port l'Orient* had very lately upon th[illegible] Credit and Affairs, and into what Confuſi[illegible] they were both by that Accident throw[illegible] (ſee p. 509 D.) and from thence we m[illegible] form to ourſelves an Idea of the ma[illegible] greater Conſternation they muſt be in up[illegible] the Approach of the Army of the Al[illegible] and their penetrating into the Bowels [illegible] that Part of their Country, where the m[illegible] valuable Branches of their Commerce [illegible] carried on, and which muſt not only [illegible] neceſſarily put to a Stand at the pre[illegible]

but, as we may eaſily comprehend, muſt be a long Time before they can be again put into Order, and this too with very great Loſs. The Haughtineſs and Pride of *France* in Time of Proſperity, and when her Arms meet with ſome Succeſs, are not greater or more violent, than her Terror and Dejection of Spirit are conſpicuous upon any conſiderable Reverſe of Fortune, as was ſufficiently evident to the whole World in the laſt general War, and we have now good Grounds to expect will be ſhortly made as apparent by this. For it cannot be ſuppoſed, that while ſo much is doing on one Side, we ſhall be totally inactive on the other; or that while we liſten with Pleaſure to the Progreſs of the victorious Army in *Provence*, we ſhall neglect the Improvement of the favourable Opportunity this gives us of recovering our Loſſes in the *Low-Countries*, and, perhaps, of entering *France* thro' *Lorrain*, inſtead of ſuffering her Troops to inveſt *Luxemburgh*.

Weſtminſter Journal, Nov. 29. N° 261.

Some Obſervations on C——TS M——T.

THAT our *C—ts M——t* are under undue Influence, is manifeſt from the following Conſiderations. All the World knows, that during *Wal—le's corrupt Adminiſtration*, the Honour of the *Britiſh Flag*, with the Trade and Navigation of *Great Britain*, were ſcandalouſly barter'd and ſold for *Spaniſh* and *French* Gold; in Conſequence of which treaſonable Scheme it is likewiſe notorious, that the War with *Spain* was entered into againſt the Inclinations of the Miniſtry, until it was over-ruled and carried againſt them by the Voice of the People. That the preſent War was undertaken againſt the Conſent of the Miniſtry, the Nation hath fatally experienced, by the continued ill Succeſs of her Arms ſince the Commencement of it, occaſioned by being conſtantly clog'd with viſible Delays, ſham Expeditions, and the worſt concerted Meaſures poſſible.

Now as all Off—rs, both by Sea and Land, are commiſſioned, ſtationed, and inſtructed how to act, by Min——l Intereſt, this neceſſarily determines them to purſue the Schemes and Meaſures approved by the *M——y*; and if any Miſmanagement happens in the Execution thereof, to endeavour all they can to evade all Enquiry into the ſame, both to ſecure themſelves and the Min—y from Impeachment. So that this may ſerve as one Reaſon, but not the only one, to account for the extraordinary pacifick Diſpoſition of our Sea Off—rs during this War, as they only ſtudy to recommend themſelves by imitating their Patrons. From whence, I think, the Concluſion is plain; That as all Off—rs, both by Sea and Land, are for the moſt Part Creatures raiſed by Min——l and P—r—l———ry Intereſt, and not by Merit, they become under an undue Influence on that Account, of acting partially and injuſtly, both as Mil—ry Offi—rs, and as J—ges in *C—rts M——l*.

Moreover, the Perſons who compoſe *C—rts M——l*, being to try and give Judgment upon the Conduct of others of the ſame Profeſſion with themſelves, and conſidering that this may probably very ſoon be their own Caſe (of which there wants not daily Inſtances) this neceſſarily lays them under a manifeſt Bias to j—ge partially and injuſtly. From which Conſiderations it neceſſarily follows, that as all *C—rts M——l* are evidently under Influence, they can never anſwer the Ends of adminiſtering Juſtice impartially.

I take it therefore for granted, as a Truth founded on univerſal Reaſon, that in all *free Governments*, the End of inſtituting *C—rts M——l*, and the Power delegated to them, was originally underſtood to extend only to Crimes of an inferior Nature; ſuch as relate to the Duty, Diſcipline, and Oeconomy of the private Men, and other ſuch petty Offences as do not immediately affect the Nation with any ill Conſequences: But it would be a Contradiction to Common Senſe, and incompatible with the Wiſdom, Policy, and End of all well-conſtituted Government, to ſuppoſe, that ſuch Inſtances of Male-Practice or Miſconduct, which affect they very Vitals, and ſap the Foundations of the Conſtitution, ſuch as an *Ad——l's*, a *G——l's*, or a *C——n's* neglecting or betraying his Country's Service, or miſbehaving in the Day of Battle; that ſuch National Crimes ſhould be tried and adjudged, and that too in the *dernier Reſort*, by ſuch a low, mean, contemptible C—rt, compos'd of Perſons viſibly partial and biaſs'd, and whom there are very ſtrong Reaſons to believe guilty of the ſame or worſe Crimes themſelves: I ſay, it would be downright Madneſs to ſuppoſe ſuch an Imperfection in the *original* Frame and Conſtitution of any *free Government*, inſtituted for the Good of the Governed, as well as the Governors.

From what hath been ſaid it is demonſtrable, that the Power now aſſumed by *C—rts M——l* for trying and giving Judgment of National Crimes and Offences, is wholly inconſiſtent with the Frame of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, and is therefore an Innovation, and Uſurpation upon the Liberties of the People, and as ſuch calls aloud for immediate Redreſs, and moſt ſevere Reſentment of the Legiſlature.

But here it will be ſaid, Where ſhall we find proper Judges for determining ſuch Caſes, complicated with ſo many Punctilio's relating to Military Diſcipline, Signals, Orders, Terms, *&c.* uſed in Sea Engagements? To all which I briefly reply, That there is nothing more required than only *Honeſty* and *Common Senſe*, which, well applied, never once fail to extricate and diſtinguiſh Truth from Falſhood, as well in thoſe as in all other Caſes, how complicated and diſguiſed ſo ever. For which Reaſon the Method lately propoſed in your Journal, is right, and agreeable with the original *Britiſh* Conſtitution, of having all Perſons guilty of *National Crimes*, whether they be M——rs of St—te, Ad——ls, G——ls, Sea or Land C——ns, tried at the common Courts of Juſtice in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, or at the *Old Bailey*, by the Civil Judges, and a ſelect choſen Jury, conſiſting of Country Gentlemen only; by examining Witneſſes *viva voce*, as is practiſed in other Caſes.

That the Jury ſhould conſiſt only of Civil Gentlemen, and not one Half Civil, and the other Half Military, is, I think, a plain Conſequence from what hath been already obſerved; it being a Qualification abſolutely neceſſary to every Juryman, as well as every Judge, to be diveſted of all viſible Bias, in the Cauſe they are to try; upon which Maxim is grounded that moſt reaſonable Cuſtom and Privilege, which every Perſon accuſed hath, of challenging and ſetting aſide ſuch Perſons of the Jury as he thinks any how prejudiced againſt him. And in all ſuch Trials, either of Sea or Land Off—rs, it will be neceſſary, that proper Perſons of each Profeſſion be appointed to attend the Court, only to explain, if neceſſary, any Points or Terms that may ariſe in the Courſe of the Examination, relating to Military Diſcipline, *&c.* but to have no Part nor Vote in giving Judgment upon the Affair.

Weſtminſter Journal, Dec. 6. N° 262.

If the Intereſt of the Nation in its publick Capacity, the Intereſt of the Creditors of the Nation, and the Intereſt of the Individuals of the Nation, are all promoted by open Subſcriptions, it muſt appear very ſtrange, that the Intereſt of a few Perſons, *who have been acting* againſt all Three, *ſhould be preferred.*

Sir JOHN BARNARD, in his *Notions relating to Publick Credit*, printed at the End of his *Defence of certain Propoſals*, &c.

A Great Part of the *Buſineſs of Parliament*, and indeed the Whole that is emphatically called ſo by ſome People, is the finding of Supplies for the current Service of the Year. In Time of War this is more peculiarly an Object of chief Regard, and above all when War is in ſuch a State as at preſent, unſucceſsful to us at leaſt in one Quarter, yet ſtill requiſite, by what can be found, to bring a powerful Enemy to Reaſon, and procure to ourſelves a Peace that may be ſafe and laſting. We ought not to leave out of the Conſideration, the Affronts and Inſults we have received within our own Kingdom, and the Obligation we are under, in Juſtice to the Honour of our national Character, not to put them up without Retaliation. This occaſions a Demand not only for 'ſuch Supplies as ſhall 'be requiſite for our own Security, but 'alſo for carrying on ſuch Meaſures as it 'ſhall be neceſſary for *Great Britain* to purſue in this important Conjuncture.'—A Sufficiency, if poſſible, to make the War ſucceſsful in *France* itſelf, on the Side both of *Flanders* and *Italy*.

That the Expence of this will be very great, when at the ſame Time a large Deficiency of the Civil Liſt is to be made good, we cannot doubt: We cannot, indeed, expect it ſhould be otherwiſe, if all theſe Purpoſes are effectually anſwered; and if they are not, if we are only ſtill combating againſt unequal Force, for want of a ſmall Addition to a Sum already very large, we had better not attempt another Campaign, but even accept of ſuch Terms as the great Majeſty of the *French* King ſhall think proper to grant us by his Miniſter at *Breda*.

I am not for harping continually on a String that will no longer produce any Muſick. Our Syſtem, whether conducted by Men of Genius and Spirit, or left to languiſh in the Hands of thoſe who are deſtitute of either, muſt ſtill, I ſee, embrace a great Number of Alliances, and engage us in every Seat of the War where any of our Allies may be affected.——Since it is ſo, we little People cannot help it: But ſtill we may preſerve our private Opinion, which, we have the Pleaſure to know, is alſo the Opinion of much the greateſt Part of the good People of this Kingdom.

I muſt own, indeed, there is one Objection, which neither I nor any other plain *Briton* could foreſee, which has gradually been fortifying itſelf againſt our Hopes in a Naval War, conducted only by our Sailors, and ſuch a Number of Land-Men or Marines as would ſuffice to annoy the Enemy by frequent Deſcents, or to ſeize any Fort or Settlement in *America*, that might diſturb their Trade and Navigation.——Our Sea and Marine *C*———*rs* have ſhewn us, that no ſuch Thing is now to be done, whatever might have been in the Days of our Fa-

then

thers; nay, that we have not at present Strength sufficient to convoy our Merchantmen, if but a Ship or two of the Enemy do but appear to terrify our brave C——ns.

Well then! so much for our long boasted, and at this Time numerous *Fleet*, till some hot-headed Tar shall again do something to bring it into fresh Repute. If this be not quickly done, we are very certain it will not be his Majesty's Fault, who assures us, in his most gracious Speech, that 'it shall 'be his particular Care to exert our Strength 'at Sea, in the most effectual Manner, for 'the Defence of his Kingdoms and Possessions, the Protection of the Trade of his 'Subjects, and the Annoyance of our Enemies.'——If Commanders to do all this can be found, methinks, they need not a more encouraging Declaration to animate their Courage.

But the Supplies, whether to be expended by Land or Sea, are what I have at this Time immediately in View. We know they must be great; and the Question therefore is, How may they be raised with the greatest Frugality?——This was the Point argued last Year by that worthy Magistrate and Senator, that Ornament of the City of *London*, from whom I have taken my Motto. He did not attempt to distress the M——s by opposing their Demands in the general; but, like an honest Patriot, shewed the extravagant Absurdity of their own Scheme for satisfying those Demands, and offered them two or three which were demonstrably better for the End proposed, would have been infinitely more satisfactory to the Publick, and must have saved the Nation, then in great Want of Money, above half a Million Sterling. Tho' they were not at that Time attended to, ought such Proposals as these ever to be forgotten? Ought they not constantly to be urged, whenever the *Supplies* are before the H—se, till they have at least the Honour of a fair Trial, which, if successful, would give them an eternal Preference, on all Occasions, to Jobbs and Bargains, which are demonstrated to be a double Injury to the Publick? To obtain such a Trial, in the present S——n, was, doubtless, the Author's View in republishing and defending his Proposals, after the Supplies for the last Year were over; and if I can in the least contribute to promote that View, by making his Arguments more generally read, or better considered, before the *Contractors have stricken Hands* to b-lk the Publick of another Half Million next Year, when Money, perhaps, may be even more wanted than it was the last, I shall think I have done some little Service to my Country.

Those who have a Mind to see the Reasons in Support of each Particular, should consult the Pamphlet; from which I shall give only the following general Propositions, without copying the Words, or, perhaps, always keeping strictly to the exact Force of the Thoughts, *viz.*

"When Money is to raised by the Government, it ought to be done in the Way most easy and most agreeable to the People in general.

This cannot be by an exclusive Contract between the *M——r* and a few *Jobbers*, wherein the latter assume the Name of the *Monied Men*, tho' they venture scarce any Thing upon their own Bottom.

These *Monied Men*, as they affect to call themselves, have often no Property in the Lands, nor Concern in the Trade of *Great Britain*; pay nothing to the Expence of any Government, nor have any other Interest in the Fate of the present, than what results from the Continuance of these Money Contracts.

The *M——rs* who deal with these *Monied Men*, there is good Reason to think, go Snacks with them in Profits of the Contracts; which is the Reason they prefer this Manner of Dealing to one that is more open.

In the last Contract for 3 Millions, the visible Profits amounted to 675,000*l.* besides the Advantages made in retailing by the original Engrossers, which must amount to another very large Sum.

And this is Money really lost to the Publick, and as much a Burthen to them, as if this 675,000*l.* extraordinary, and all the Advantages made by private Retailing, were so much the more added to the real Expences of the Year for the Uses of the Government.

But an open Subscription, either by Way of Lottery or Annuities, for any Sum of Money wanted by the Government, would answer the Ends of the Publick as well, and of Individuals who had Money to lend, much better than exclusive Contracts: For it would save to the Nation all that was paid extraordinary to the Contractors in the original Bargain, and to Individuals all that those Contractors make them pay above the original Price for small Portions of their Purchase.

And there would be no Fear of a Subscription's filling in this Way, as well as in that which has been lately practised; For the contracting Engrossers have such Times allotted them for different Payments of the whole Sum to the Government, that by the Disposal of Parts to Individuals they usually make up the Money for each Payment before it is due, and sometimes with a great deal of Advantage in their own Pockets.

Whereas, if every Purchaser, [illegible] bought

no more than he intended to keep, or run the Hazard of Himſelf, was to buy of the Government originally, and pay his Money into the Exchequer directly, at the Time limited, there would be nothing to pay for the Intervention of theſe Middle-Men the Jobbers; each Man would have the Portion he could afford to buy at the original Price ſet by Law, and the Chance himſelf of the whole Advantage it might afterwards produce.

This would entirely ruin the Trade of Stock-jobbing, and take it out of the Power of any ſmall Set of Men to raiſe or fall the Value of Publick Credit on any Emergency, the great Detriment of which we have lately ſeen: For as few Men would have more Stock by them than they deſigned originally to keep, or have laid out more Money than they could ſpare from their Buſineſs, or the Produce of their Eſtates, the Stock brought to Market on any ſingle Occaſion could not be ſo great as to cauſe much Alteration in the Price of it.

And it is to be obſerved, that at a Time when the Government wants Money the moſt, which is in Time of War, it is the Misfortune of private Perſons that they have moſt to lend: For as Trade and Commerce are then always at a lower Ebb than in Times of Peace, much of the Money, which in peaceful Times is employ'd in theſe, the Owners are now willing to part with at ſome Advantage, rather than keep it by them as a dead Stock.

As to the Practicability of raiſing ſo much Money as three Millions by Lottery only, if the Adventurers were all thus to buy at prime Value; it is demonſtrated by what was done in 1711 and 1712, which were the two laſt of Queen *Anne*'s long and expenſive War. Engroſſing was not then in Vogue, and the great Companies were againſt the Miniſtry; and yet, by the voluntary Subſcriptions of the People, in the firſt of theſe Years was raiſed by Lotteries 3,500,000*l.* and in the laſt 3,600,000*l.*

It is alſo exceeding probable, that by allowing only 11 for 10, or 3,300,000*l.* in 4 *per Cent.* Annuities, to raiſe 3,000,000*l.* of ready Money by Lottery for the Government, the 300,000*l.* might be ſo diſpoſed, as, added to the intrinſick Value of a certain Number of Tickets, to make Prizes enough for Encouragement to fill the whole Lottery, and yet every Blank to retain the original Value of the Ticket, which ſhould be 10*l.*"

—All theſe Matters, and abundance more, are clearly deducible from the Piece referred to.

Now, who that reflects hereon muſt not think it very ſtrange, 'if the Intereſt of a 'few Perſons, who have been acting againſt 'the Intereſt of the Nation in its publick 'Capacity, the Intereſt of the Creditors of 'the Nation, and the Intereſt of the In- 'dividuals of the Nation, ſhould be again 'preferred to them all there?' Surely it will not be ſo, if in ſome Men there be left either Juſtice, Humanity, or even Shame!

What Advantages the Engroſſers have made in the preſent Lottery, eſpecially ſince the Drawing begun, is too notorious not to be brought in as a freſh Argument againſt all Engroſſing. The Prizes coming up ſlack for only a Day or two, encouraged them to exact 15*l.* for a Ticket worth only 10*l.* which made the *moderate* Profit of no more than 50 *per Cent.* If all who had Tickets then left had been reduced to ſtand the Chance of them themſelves, how juſtly would they have been uſed? But People are mad, and will be Gaming at any Diſadvantage: It ſhould be the Care of their Rulers, therefore, to make them play upon as equitable Terms as poſſible, which can be done no other Way but by giving them an equal Chance for their Money.

Should the M——y give away another 675,000*l.* in order to raiſe Three Millions for next Year, when ſo much Oeconomy is talk'd of as neceſſary in ſmall Articles, when it is demonſtrated that ſo many Diſadvantages ariſe to the People, from this Manner of Dealing, and that the ſame Money may be had with as much Punctuality, more Honour to thoſe who diſpenſe it, and infinitely more Juſtice and Satisfaction to the People who are to furniſh it, what muſt afterwards be the Reflections of the whole Nation? Such, I am ſatisfied, that no honeſt Man, no Friend to his Country, would be the Object of, even for a large Share in the Dividends of Profit.

Let us conſider what 675,000*l.* will do. It abundantly more than paid the Subſidies of the Empreſs Queen and the King of *Sardinia* for every Year but the preſent, and in the preſent comes but little ſhort of it. It will maintain 67,300 Men, at the Rate of 10*l.* *per* Man *per Annum*, which, I think, is pretty near the Proportion of ſome of our *German* and other Subſidies. What might an Addition of Half this Number have done laſt Year in *Flanders*, where the Enemy was moſt ſucceſsful? And ſhall the Pay of theſe be thrown away upon *J—iſh Brokers*, or *Broking M——rs*, when the Want of them is manifeſtly the Cauſe of protracting the War? Let not even the Suſpicion of it reſt upon our R——rs! Let 'for the future, the Money wanted be 'raiſed on the loweſt Terms poſſible, 'with an equal Liberty to all Perſons to be 'Purchaſers.'

'Soon after the Publication of the above Paper, a Propoſal was made by the Go-

vernment for raiſing the Supply, as follows.

That a Subſcription ſhall be taken in for Four Millions of transferrable Annuities, at 4 *per Cent.*

That each Subſcriber ſhall have 10*l.* additional Capital for every 100*l.* paid in.

The Intereſt of the Whole to commence from *Michaelmas* 1747.

There will be fixed Times for Payment of the Subſcription Money; but if any Subſcriber pay in his whole Money, or Part thereof, as he thinks fit, to be allowed at the Rate of 5 *per Cent. per Ann.* from the Time of actual Payment to *Michaelmas* 1747.

Every Subſcriber to make a Depoſit of 10*l. per Cent.* when the Liſts are ſent to the *Bank*.

And on *Friday*, the 12th, when the Subſcription was open'd, the ſame was fill'd up with ſuch Expedition, that before the Books had been open 4 Hours, ſix Millions of Money was ſubſcribed for, which was two more than was intended. This gave Occaſion to the following Remarks, in the *London Courant* of the 16th.

THERE are few Things that could happen more for the Advantage of the Publick, and conſequently more capable of creating private Satisfaction to every Man, who has a ſincere Regard for the Welfare of his Country, than the Readineſs with which the Money has been ſupplied, neceſſary to be raiſed for the Service of the current Year. The doing this almoſt as ſoon as it was propoſed, will not fail of raiſing our Reputation abroad, and the Terms upon which this Subſcription has been taken, are ſuch as will naturally diffuſe Content at home. The Enemies of *Great Britain* will ſee with Concern, that our Credit is perfectly ſound, in Spite of all their Endeavours to wound it; and the Friends of the Conſtitution may from this Experiment be convinced, that it is ſtill in full Vigour, and that whenever we are content to recur to its Force, it will not fail of performing what we expect from it.

We may conclude, from the Chearfulneſs and Alacrity which Men of Fortune expreſſed in cloſing with the Propoſal for raiſing the Supplies as ſoon as they were made, that, notwithſtanding the Notions that many People entertained laſt Year, what was then inſiſted on would certainly have taken Effect, ſo that the Publick might have ſaved that extraordinary Expence, which has been the Topick of ſo much Converſation, from the very Time that it was reſolved the Nation ſhould bear it. I know this will be looked on as very bad Reaſoning, becauſe it will be ſaid, that Seaſons are very different, and that it would be leſs difficult to raiſe ten Millions now, than it would have been to have raiſed three then, and that, therefore, it ſhews a Man to be a very incompetent Judge of this Matter, when he ſo much as attempts to compare them.

But, I was aware of this, before I made the Compariſon, and I ſhall only deſire theſe Peoples Patience a little, while I aſſign the Reaſons, why I differ from them in Opinion, and ſhall then leave it to the Publick to judge, as, indeed, they are the only proper Judges, who are in the Right; they that affirm this Compariſon may, and ought to be made, or thoſe who aſſert the direct contrary, and who labour to perſuade the World, that the Facility with which the laſt Propoſition has been carried into Execution, is no Argument at all that a former Propoſition (much more to the Advantage of the Nation than that which was accepted) might have been carried into Execution, perhaps with equal Facility, at the Time it was made laſt Year.

In the firſt Place, I muſt take the Liberty of obſerving, that at the Time the two Schemes were offered laſt Year, there was either ſome Danger in ſerving the Publick, or none. If there was any Riſque run, as one would think there muſt have been, by the extraordinary Premium that was given, then nothing could be more natural than for the Friends to the Government, or ſuch as were already deeply intereſted in the Funds, to be deſirous of giving all the Aſſiſtance in their Power, becauſe, whatever Danger there might be, it extended itſelf not only to the Sum then ſubſcribed, but to the whole National Debt, and therefore it was incumbent on thoſe who were concerned for the latter, to ſhew their Concern, by contributing to the former on the eaſieſt Terms poſſible. This Conduct was agreeable to good Senſe, was dictated by their Intereſts, and muſt have been followed by ſuch as ſuffered themſelves to be influenced by the propereſt Motives, and were reſolved to ſhew themſelves in that Inſtance, good Subjects, good Patriots, and Men of Prudence. Taking the Thing therefore in this Light, and conſidering how far the Monied Intereſt was at that Time concerned to ſupport the Government, and keep up Publick Credit, there was juſt Room to expect, that even in that critical Conjuncture, they would readily and chearfully have contributed to the Relief of the Nation upon fair and reaſonable Terms.

If there was no real Danger, and People either pretended to fear, or artfully heightened their Apprehenſions, in order to obtain better Terms and larger Intereſt for their Money, then, ſurely, there could be no Reaſon,

Reaſon, when a Perſon equally well verſed in Men and Things, affirmed, that there were enough unaffected, either by this Panick, or by a Spirit of Avarice, to ſupply what was then wanted, upon lower and eaſier Terms, not to have made the Trial; more eſpecially as it might have been made both ſpeedily and ſafely at the Time it was firſt propoſed. Theſe Arguments, impartially conſidered, will ſufficiently demonſtrate, that how unlike ſoever this Seaſon, or that might be, yet there is nothing ridiculous or abſurd in comparing them, nor any Thing ſtrange in the Aſſertion, that from what has been done this Year, we may ſatisfy ourſelves as to what might have been done laſt Year.

There have been, and very probably will be always, two Sorts of Men among thoſe who compoſe the Monied Intereſt in this Kingdom. The one, ſuch as have nothing in View but the immediate raiſing of their Fortunes, the getting as much as they can, and as faſt as they can; who will therefore ſtrive to get in upon high Terms, and then to get out again upon the beſt Terms they can, in order to have their Money ready on the next Opportunity. The other, more perhaps in Number, having ſome ready Money, and a large ſettled Fortune either in Lands or in the Funds, who conſidering, that if they diſtreſs the Government in order to obtain high Intereſt, they muſt alſo diſtreſs themſelves, and that one Part of their Property muſt be taxed in order to raiſe the Intereſt and Premium paid on the other, will rather chuſe to take a fairer, and at the ſame Time as proper a Method, and by lending upon equal and honourable Terms upon new Funds, maintain the Security and the Credit of the old ones, that their whole Property may be equally ſafe, and the Nation and themſelves thrive together.

It is no leſs obvious, that while there are theſe two Sorts of People, and while the Government have it in their Power to deal with which of them they pleaſe, they ought always to chuſe the latter rather than the former, for the very ſame Reaſon that in private Life Men had rather borrow of an Acquaintance, or of any honeſt Gentleman that they hear has Money by him, than put their Writings into the Hands of a Scrivener to be hawked about, and Money at length procured for them from thoſe, who make no Scruple of declaring, that they mean to raiſe their Fortunes at the Expence of the Neceſſitous.

The following Extracts from the SPEECH *of Mr.* V. H——N, *lately publiſhed under the Title of,* The Sentiments of a *Dutch Patriot, contain a very clear Repreſentation of the preſent State of Things, with reſpect to* Holland *and* France, *and the Intereſt of the former with regard to the preſent War.*

AT the ſame Time that you ſee how deſperate your Diſeaſe has grown, by your not apprehending, or not attending to your Danger, you ſee the only poſſible Remedy; ſee it within your Reach, and as far as human Wiſdom can diſcern, ſo that it will be ſtill effectual. When *France* began the preſent War, ſhe was indeed terrible. She broke into *Germany* with numerous Armies, and ſhe had charmed the *Germans* themſelves into aſſiſting towards their own Deſtruction. But all this drained her, both of Blood and Treaſure; and ſhe was ſo ſenſible of her Loſs, as gladly to repaſs the *Rhine*. In *Italy* her Lot has been the very ſame; fatal Battles, and fruitleſs Sieges, have brought her Forces low in Reputation, as well as Numbers. Here, in the *Low Countries*, *Fontenoy* was a Victory that coſt more than it was worth: *Liege* too, coſt very dear, and was worth nothing. Suffer yourſelves therefore coolly to conſider the Thing, and you will plainly ſee, that tho' it is a Giant you are going to engage, yet it is a Giant that has run his Race, run himſelf out of Wind, and has much ado to ſtand upon his Legs. The Picture may be coarſe, but it is like.

When this unhappy War firſt began, the good old STAIR, who remembered the Maxims in Uſe when Fighting was in Faſhion with us, always inſiſted, that *France* could not maintain hereſelf at once on the *Rhine* and in the *Low-Countries*. Experience has ſhewn this to be very true; but if ſhe could not do this in her full Strength, how ſhall ſhe do much more when her Strength is ſo much leſs? The preſent Invaſion of *Provence* demands Half her Force; and, at the ſame Time, deprives her of a great Part of her Reſources. If we form a good Army in our own Territories, and the Allies enter *Lorrain* with an Army of 100,000 Men, (which, if we are frugal enough not to ſtint our Subſides, may be done,) the *Low-Countries* are recovered. It may be without a Siege; to be ſure without a Battle. An open Country is very ſoon won, and the *French* may ſpeedily learn, that, in deſtroying our Barrier, they ruined their own. This once performed, I will not ſay we may treat of Peace, *à la Belleiſle*, on the Ramparts of *Paris*; but we may preſcribe to her juſt Terms, when entering her Territories on each Side with ſuperior Forces.

This is not the fine-ſpun Scheme of a profeſſed Stateſman, but the plain Senſe of an honeſt Patriot. I am not an inveterate Enemy of *France*, a Creature of the Court of *Vienna*, or an Inſtrument of the

f *London*, but a downright *Dutchman*, con-
erned for the Safety, and zealous for the
reedom, Welfare, and Glory of my Coun-
ry. I propoſe to you nothing that is dark,
angerous, or impracticable; but what is
ſtated by your own Intereſts, and requi-
te in your preſent Circumſtances. You
ave now no other Choice to make; you
ave no more Time to loſe. The Whole
before you, and all is in your own
ower. You have ſhewn ſufficiently, how
uch you are afraid of being made a Pro-
ince of *France*; and therefore we have
Right to expect you ſhould be ready to do
hatever appears neceſſary to prevent it.
theſe are your Sentiments, this is your
oad, this is your Time; and you will no
nger heſitate about what muſt be done
prevent your being undone. You ſeem
be affected with what I have ſaid, and
is encourages me to go on.

First, then, mind but one Thing at once.
y aſide Negotiating, which, you find,
es nothing; and prepare for the ſole
hing that will do; a vigorous, and, which
of no leſs Conſequence, an early Cam-
ign. Inſtead of equipping new Plenipo-
ntiaries for *Verſailles*, let them repair to
e Courts of the Empire: You will find
em willing enough to ſpare you Troops;
d, in the mean Time, you may recruit
d augment your own. If your Generals
k 40, give them 50,000; you will ſave
oney, and ſpare Bloodſhed, by ſaving a
mpaign; and, beſides, your Example
ll be a Law to your Allies. Is the Mo-
y wanting? Raiſing Troops will raiſe that:
t a Subſcription be made on the Back of
ur Declaration of War, and it will be full
three Days. Have you any Doubts about
ur Allies? This is the ſureſt Way to re-
ove them. Take this Step, and they will
e any Step you pleaſe. Are you appre-
nſive of *French* Reſentment? This will
you at Eaſe. Be you but once juſt to
urſelves, and *France* will reſume her Re-
ect. Do you arm, and ſhe will very ſoon
at.

But do nothing by Halves. Reſolve what
ll content you, and ſtick to that. Be
e, that as ſoon as you ſhow yourſelves
earneſt, a thouſand Arts will be tried
take you off. If theſe make any Im-
ſſion, all is loſt. I do not abſolutely
, you ſhould refuſe all Terms; but this
y, that you ſhould fix them with your
es, and liſten to nothing till they are
nted. You may then treat if you will.
if you ſhould avoid it till ſomething
terial is done, it would be ſtill better.
Negotiations retard Buſineſs. Time to
nce is all; Give her that, ſhe will re-
er her Strength; or at leaſt, ſhe will
ſome Way to cover her Weakneſs.
Before ſhe can do this, is the Juncture of Succeſs. Let the Courier from *Lorrain* meet the Courier from *Provence* at *Paris*: Nor would it be amiſs, if you furniſhed Matter at the ſame Inſtant for an Expreſs from *Bruſſels*. We have had a vaſt deal of bad News by one Poſt here at the *Hague*; let us ſee if our Neighbours can bear it better; for ſure we may juſtly ſay, by this Time it is their Turn. We have been diſturbed, let them be diſturbed too.

It is evident from the laſt Campaign, that *France* is not invulnerable, but that in ſome Parts ſhe muſt be hurt. Let us exert ourſelves this Campaign, and ſhe ſhall be ſatisfied ſhe is not invincible, or her Propoſitions always unintelligible. If we do but deal roundly with her, ſhe will, in Return, deal plainly with us. Our Field-Marſhals will, I dare ſay, prove our beſt Plenipotentiaries; and the Drums and Trumpets in our Army, be the firſt Muſick that proclaims Peace.

I have taken up much of your Time—but, I hope, to ſome Effect. The Eyes of *Europe* are upon us: Our Allies are at a Stand, till we take ſome Step: Our People eager to ſee the Credit of the Republick revived, and her Troops at Liberty. Take then at once a Reſolution worthy of your Anceſtors, your preſent Circumſtances, the Confidence repoſed in you by your People and Allies, your own Fame, and the Approbation of Poſterity. Take it, and be confident the Succeſs will be anſwerable to the Cauſe: For remember, it is an Appeal to *God*; and that the *God* of *Juſtice* is alſo the *God* of *Battle*.

The following was printed in the London Gazette, *and other Papers; and is another Inſtance of the Superiority of the Civil Power to the Military.* (*See p.* 576, 577.)

BENN, MAYOR,

LONDON. *At a Court of Aldermen holden on* Tueſday *the* 9*th Day of* December, *in the* 20*th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Second, King of* Great Britain, *&c.*

THIS Court being informed by *Thomas Winterbottom*, Eſq; Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of this City, that *Thomas Imrie*, *Thomas Phillips*, and *Michael Shewell*, who have been ſome Time under Proſecution for riotouſly aſſembling themſelves, with above 20 other Perſons, before his Dwelling Houſe *, forcibly entering therein, and obſtructing him in the Execution of his Office, as one of the Magiſtrates of this City, were attending to make their Submiſſion for their Offence; but as he look'd upon that Inſult to be an Indignity offer'd to

* *They were endeavouring to impreſs a Man, who took Shelter there.*

to the whole Magiſtracy of this City, more than to his own Perſon, he could not accept of any Satisfaction without the Concurrence of this Court; the ſaid *Thomas Imrie*, *Thomas Phillips*, and *Michael Shewell*, were therefore ordered to be called in, and they having at the Bar preſented the following Submiſſion, which was read, the Court was pleaſed to receive the ſame, and to order it to be printed in the *London Gazette*, and ſome other of the publick Papers.

'We *Thomas Imrie*, late Lieutenant of his 'Majeſty's Ship the *Argyll*, *Thomas Phillips* 'Midſhipman, and *Michael Shewell*, Fore-'maſt Man of his Majeſty's Ship the *Dor-'ſetſhire*, do beg Leave, in this publick 'Manner, to aſſure the Magiſtracy of the 'City of *London*, that we are moſt ſincerely 'ſorry for having incurr'd their Diſpleaſure 'by inſulting Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom*, 'one of their worthy Members, in the Exe-'cution of his Office. We ſhall ever pre-'ſerve for them all the Reſpect and Ho-'nour, which we are ſenſible is moſt juſtly 'due to them. We acknowledge our Fault, 'and, in the moſt humble Manner, aſk 'Pardon of the Right Honourable the *Lord 'Mayor*, and the Worſhipful the Court of 'Aldermen of the City of *London*, in ge-'neral, and of Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom* 'in particular. And we do ſincerely pro-'miſe not to offend in the like Manner for 'the future. As Witneſs our Hands this '9th Day of *December*, 1746.'

Witneſs J. FORD.

Thomas Imrie,
Thomas Phillips,
Michael Shewell.

The following is an exact State of the ENGLISH *and* FRENCH FLEETS, *while the latter were at* Chibocton.

A	English *Ships at* Cape Breton.	Guns
	Pembroke	60
	Kingſton	60
	Canterbury	60
	Norwich	50
	Hampſhire	50
	Dover	40
	Kinſale	40
	Rye	24
B	Aldborough	24
	Shirley	16
	Hind	12
	Hinchinbrook	12

	French *Ships at* Chibocton.	Guns
	Northumberland	60
	Trident	
	Boree	
	Leopard	
	Parfaite *(burnt)*	
	Diamant	
	Tyger	
	Prince of Orange	
	Le Miſere	
	Le Mercure	
	(Made 60 when the Parfaite was burnt)	
	Le Argonaute	
	Briſtol	

C The Squadron in good Health, and might have been well Mann'd out of the Gariſon, or Ships and Veſſels in Port.

Duke *d'Anville* dead; the ſecond Admiral kill'd himſelf; all the Officers quarrelling; the Fleet and Forces very ſickly, ſo as not to be able ſcarce to weigh Anchor, and had buried near 3000 Men.

D The Vigilante of 64 Guns, and the Torrington of 40, were then at *Newfoundland*; the Cheſter of 50, at *New England*; and the Fowey of 40, at *Virginia*.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken on both Sides.* *Continued from p.* 579.

SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH *from the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

A Veſſel from the Caraccas, taken by the Molly Privateer Sloop, and carried to Rhode Iſland.

A Ship from the Havanna, ſuppos'd for St. Auguſtin, taken and carried to South Carolina.

The Guds Hielp, Grundcall, of Stockholm, with Wine and Fruit from Malaga, brought into Cowes by the Swift Privateer, Capt. Sheall.

A French Sloop of 100 Tuns, with 250 Caſks of Flour, ſeized by 8 of the Tryal Privateer's Men, who had eſcaped out of Priſon at Rochelle, by letting themſelves down the Caſtle-Wall with a Rope; they boarded her with their Knives only, and drove 6 Frenchmen under Deck, then cut her Cable, hoiſted Sail, and put the Frenchmen on board the Boat, and brought the Veſſel into Topſham.

A valuable French Ship, Capt. Peter Leporte, taken by an Engliſh Man of War, carried to Port Mahon.

Three French Ships bound to Marſeilles, taken by two Engliſh Privateers in the Levant.

The Magnanimous, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, taken by the Laurel and Tamar, carried to Plymouth.

A French Ship of 260 Tons, laden with valuable Effects, chiefly Pieces of Eight, taken by a Ship bound for the Weſt-Indies.

Several Veſſels for Canada, with Ammunition, Warlike Stores, and a good Number of Men, taken by 3 American Privateers near the Banks of Newfoundland.

Three French Prizes laden with Soap, Wine, Oil, &c. taken by the Sally Brigantine Privateer, and carried into Jerſey.

A French Ship with a valuable Cargo, taken by the Allen Privateer, off the Bermuda Iſland, carried to New-England.

A Spaniſh Barcolongo, from Cadiz to Ferrol, with 2000 Quintals of Lead, 800 Quintals of Gunpowder, and 4 Braſs Cannon, &c. taken by the Hardwicke Privateer, Capt. Sampſon.

The St. Clair, from St. Domingo, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the South-Sea-Caſtle, carried to Liſbon.

The La Proure, Ladone, from Rochelle for Miſſiſippi, taken by the Duke of Bedford Privateer, and carried into the Iſle of May.

A Martinico Ship, taken by the Terrible Privateer, and ſent into Liverpool.

Two Prizes, a Snow and a Schooner, taken by a Privateer of Rhode Iſland, and ſent into Providence.

A Schooner, laden with Sugar, cut out of a Harbour at the Weſt End of Grand Terre, by the Warren Snow Privateer, and ſent to Philadelphia.

A French Ship, laden with Sugar, taken by a Privateer of New-York, Capt. Clinton.

A Freneh Prize taken by a Privateer, Capt. Bayard of New-York.

A French Snow Privateer, 150 Tons, and 12 Carriage Guns, from Martinico to Old Spain, with valuable Effects, taken by a North American Privateer.

A Ship from the Carraccas, for Martinico, with Cordage, Beef, &c. with a conſiderable Quantity of Money, taken by a North American Privateer.

The St. Roſe, from Martinico to Nantz, taken by a Privateer.

Eight ſmall Prizes, and a large Ship, laden with Stores and Ammunition for ſeveral Ships building in Canada, and a large Quantity of Money for the Payment of the French Forces, taken near the Banks of Newfoundland by his Majeſty's Ship the Pembroke.

A French Privateer taken to the Weſtward of Porto Rico, by the Earl Privateer, and carried into New-York.

The Angelic, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with Coffee, Sugar, &c. taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Inverneſs, and Portland's Prize, and ſent into Plymouth.

[*To be continued.*]

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE Endeavour, Kippings, from Jamaica for Briſtol, carried into St. Malo's.

The Anne, Finely, from Africa to Jamaica, carried into St. Jago de Cuba.

The Duke, Saunderſon, from London to Virginia, and the Elizabeth, Orr, from Glaſgow to Virginia, both taken off the Banks of Newfoundland by two French Men of War, and the latter burnt.

The Barbary and Hannah, Capt. Caul, from the Mediterranean, carried into Breſt.

The Queen of Hungary, Steel, from Montſerrat for London, carried into Martinico.

The Happy Return, Coverly, from Boſton to the Iſle of Rattan, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Lyon, Green; the Lovely Sally, Murphy; the Myrmidon, Morang; the Dolphin Hall; the Succeſs, Rollingſtaff; the Revolution, French; the Dove, Oſborne; the Dove, Engliſh; Charming Sally, Hollden; Mary, Smith; Anthony, Welch; Argyll, Gotham; Elizabeth, Ramſay; Addiſon, Peel; Elizabeth, Adams; Exchange, Wheeler; Ranger, Mills; Expedition, Bowden; Seaflower, Bachelor; Ranger, Bloch; and the Ships of the following Commanders, viz. Donavon, Simmons, Freewen, Pearce, Wilks, Oliver, Buck, Vavaſor, Hodge, Fergus, Townſend, Parmiter, Cocker, Webber, Parſons and Evans, all taken by the French, and carried into Martinico and Guardaloupe.

The Induſtry, Tucker, from Marblehead for London, carried into Bilboa.

The Albany Sloop of War, Colby, Expreſs from Louiſbourg to Admiral Warren at Boſton, taken by the Caſtor, a French Man of War, and carried into Chibectou.

A large Ship, with Salt, Wine, Lemons, &c. for New England, taken by a Bilboa Privateer.

The King of Sardinia, Jackſon, from Santa Cruz, taken by the Shoreham Privateer, (formerly an Engliſh Privateer) and carried into Breſt.

The Providence, Lock, from Hamburgh to Leith, taken and ranſomed for 100l.

The Prince William, Buttler, taken near Gibraltar, by 5 Xebecks and 2 Barks.

The Induſtry Brigantine of Philadelphia, taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

The Pearl Privateer, taken by two French Men of War, and carried to Milo, an Iſland in the Archipelago.

[*To be continued.*]

By the following Lists, we may judge of our Losses by Sea, with respect to the Royal Navy, in the two last general Wars, and in the present.

An Account of English *Ships taken by the* French *during King* WILLIAM's *War, from* 1689 *to the Peace of* Ryswick *in* 1697.

1 Ship of 70 Guns	2 Ships of 18 Guns
1 —— 54	2 —— 16
2 —— 48	2 —— 12
1 —— 46	11 —— 10
3 —— 42	5 —— 8
3 —— 36	1 —— 6
6 —— 32	4 —— 4
2 —— 30	—
4 —— 24	50

A LIST *of* British *Ships taken or lost during Queen* ANNE's *War, from* 1701 *to the Peace of* Utrecht *in* 1712.

2 Ships of 80 Guns	4 Ships of 32 Guns
4 —— 70	1 —— 30
2 —— 60	1 —— 28
8 —— 50	11 —— 24
1 —— 48	1 —— 22
2 —— 40	—
1 —— 36	38

A LIST *of his* MAJESTY's *Ships, Sloops, and armed Vessels, which have been lost, taken, sunk, burnt, or destroy'd, since the Commencement of the present War with* Spain *and* France.

Guns.	*Ships Names.*	*Time when taken or lost.*
100	Victory ——	Oct. 5, 1744. Lost
70	Northumberland	May 8, 1744. Taken
	Orford	Feb. 13, 1744. Lost
60	Weymouth	Feb. 15, 1744. Lost
	Tilbury — —	Sept. 22, 1742. Burnt
	Colchester —	Oct. 21, 1744. Lost
	Gloucester	Aug. 15, 1742. Burnt or sunk
50	Tyger ——	Jan. 12, 1742. Lost
	St. Alban's —	Oct. 20, 1744. Lost
	Greenwich —	
44	Angleſea —	Mar. 29, 1745. Taken
	Love — ——	Feb. 5, 1743. Lost
	Bridgewater —	Sept. 18, 1743. Lost
24	Rye — —	Nov. 27, 1744. Lost
	Wager — —	May —, 1741. Lost
	Fox — —	Nov. 14, 1744. Lost
	Drake — —	Nov. 22, 1742. Lost
	Grampus —	Oct. —, 1742. Lost
	Otter — —	Jan. 13, 1741. Lost
	Saltaſh — —	May —, 1742. Lost
	Tryal — —	Oct. 4, 1741. Sunk
	Wolf — —	Oct. 2, 1740. Lost
Sloops	Swallow — —	Dec. 24, 1744. Lost
	Grampus —	Sept. 30, 1744. Lost
	Bonetta — —	Oct. 20, 1744. Lost
	Mercury — —	Ap. 15, 1745. Taken
	Mediator — —	July 29, 1745. Sunk
	Wolf, rebuilt	Oct. 29, —— Taken
	Fame — —	Sep. —, 1745. Foun.
	Saphire's Prize	Sep. —, 1745. Lost
	Saltaſh, rebuilt	June 24, 1746. Lost
Fi. ships	Ann Gally	Feb. 12, 1743. Burnt
	Duke —	June 14, 1742. Burnt
	Mercury	Dec. 12, 1744. Lost
Bombs	Thunder	Oct. 20, 1744. Lost
	Blaſt ——	Oct. —, 1745. Taken
	Lightning	June 16, 1746. Lost
Storeſhip	Aſtrea	Jan. 16, 1743. Burnt
A Hulk	Lark	Oct. 20, 1744. Lost

ABSTRACT *of the foregoing* LIST.

SHIPS *Taken or Burnt.*

1 Ship of 70 Guns	1 Ship of 44 Gun
1 —— 60	—
1 —— 50	4

B

SHIPS *Loſt.*

1 Ship of 100 Guns	1 Ship of 44 Guns
1 —— 70	4 —— 24
1 —— 60	—
4 —— 50	12

Beſides Sloops, Fireſhips, and ſmaller Veſſels, not mentioned in the other two Liſts, and therefore no Compariſon can be made on that Head, becauſe (tho' it does not appear) there is the higheſt Probability, that the Loſs of thoſe ſmall Veſſels in thoſe Times, could not be inferior to the Loſs in ours, the Proportion between the great Ships being duly conſidered.

C

D

Some Account of the FORTIFICATIONS *in* PROVENCE.

THE Fortifications in *Provence*, which the *French* call their Frontier Places, are at this Time ſeven in Number; viz. *Siſteron*, *Entrevaux*, *Antibes*, the Iſle of *St. Marguerite* and *St. Honorat*, *St. Tropez*, *Toulon* and *Marſeilles*.

E

Siſteron is ſituate upon the Conflux of the *Durance* and *Buech*, near the Borders of *Dauphiny*. It was formerly thought a Place of Strength; but ſuffered much in the Civil Wars under *Charles* IX. when the Proteſtants arming in Defence of their Lives and Liberties, held it out a long Time againſt the Count *de Tende*, in the Year 1562. The preſent Works are after the ancient Manner, except in the Citadel, which hath ſome Modern Baſtions, and a very advantageous Situation; but is capable of making little Defence againſt an Army with Cannon.

F

Entrevaux, diſtant 14 Leagues, almoſt Eaſt from *Siſteron*, is a ſmall Fortreſs on the River; but ſo high in the Mountains as to make no Impediment to the Paſſage of that River from the County of *Nizza*. The Overflowing of this rapid River having deſtroyed the Epiſcopal City of *Glandeves*, which ſtood on the other Side of it, *Entrevaux*, which ſtands on much higher Ground

G

is now the Reſidence of the Biſhop. It has a Caſtle on a very advantageous Eminence above the Town.

The Weſtern and Northern Sides of *Antibes* towards the Land are fortified with Baſtions, Curtains, and Ravelins. The Port, which lies to the Eaſt, opens between a Mole on the South, and a Fort on the North. The South of the Town is waſhed by the *Mediterranean*. This is the firſt Sea-port in *France* towards *Italy*, and eſteemed a Place of ſome Strength.

Three Leagues from *Antibes*, and about a League from the Coaſt, lie the Iſlands of *St. Marguerite* and *St. Honorat*, the firſt of which has three modern Forts, and the latter an old Abbey, which ſerves for a Caſtle. *Fort Royal* in *St. Marguerite*, has five Regular Baſtions, which however could make no long Reſiſtance againſt our Men of War. Theſe Iſlands are otherwiſe called the *Iſles des Lerins*.

St. Tropez, nine Leagues farther to the Weſt, lies on the South of a ſpacious Bay, in which ſeveral *Spaniſh* Gallies were burnt, ſince the preſent War begun. The Walls of the Town are of no Conſideration; but the Citadel, ſtanding to the Eaſt of it on a good Elevation, is well fortified, and has uſually a good Gariſon.

Continuing along the Coaſt from *St. Tropez*, thirteen Leagues more brings us to *Toulon*, a Royal Harbour and Magazine. This Place has from Art all the Advantages that can be given it for Defence towards the Land; but Nature has left it expoſed to be attack'd with Succeſs from two neighbouring Hills. On the Sea Side it is almoſt impregnable. The Harbour enters from the South, and is lined for a good Way on both Sides with Forts and Batteries. At the Bottom of the Harbour lies the Town, and its two Ports, the New and the Old, enclоſed, as it were, within the Works. In the New Port, to the Weſt, lie the Men of War, and in the Old Port, more Eaſtward, and much leſs than the former, the Merchant Ships ride in Safety.

Twelve Leagues from *Toulon* we come to *Marſeilles*, a City of great Antiquity, always famous for Trade and Power, and now the moſt conſiderable *French* Emporium in the *Mediterranean*. The Port for the King's Gallies enters from the Weſt, and runs up into the Heart of the Town, which is fortified with Baſtides, or ſhort and broad Baſtions. Here is a good Citadel, in which, perhaps, conſiſts the chief Strength of the Place. It was built under *Lewis* XIV. who erected here an Academy of Sciences,

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Weſtminſter Journal, Dec. 20. N° 264.

THE Scheme in the following Letter, I am afraid, (ſays Mr. *Touchit*) will not pleaſe a Set of Gentlemen, whom the Author did not think to mention; I mean the Rev. Clergy, who will be deprived of a great Part of their Fees, if this new Way of diſpoſing of dead Bodies ſhould take Place in its full Extent. How others may take it, I know not, but muſt frankly declare my own Approbation of it, as far as it relates to Felons and Duelliſts; to whom I will alſo add, Self-Murtherers. As to thoſe Gentlemen who have a Mind to give away their own Bodies, I think they ſhould alſo be at Liberty, if ſingle; but a Widow's or Child's Objection will, doubtleſs, deſerve Conſideration. For my Part, I have had by me ſeveral Years, a Caſe that will juſt about fit my own Skeleton, and have ſometimes thought of bequeathing Box and Furniture together to a worthy Friend of the Profeſſion: But as I am now endeavouring to embalm my Body alive with Tar-Water, I cannot tell what will be my final Reſolution.

Thoſe Readers who are not entirely pleaſed with my Correſpondent, will, I dare ſay, be amuſed and entertained with the Singularity of his Project, which could not be publiſhed at a more proper Time than this, when the Convicts of three or four Seſſions wait the Order for their Execution.

To THOMAS TOUCHIT, *Eſq*;

SIR,

IT is a common Obſervation of Foreigners, to the Honour of the *Engliſh* Nation, that in the ordinary Trial of our Criminals, we have aboliſh'd all Sorts of Racks and Tortures, and every other Circumſtance, that any Way tends to Cruelty. But we may as juſtly condemn other Nations for their Manner of Executing their Criminals, as for their Manner of Trying them. And the only Reaſon that can be urged in Juſtification of their breaking on the Wheel, and other horrible Executions, can be no more than this, That the Suffering of the Delinquent may make ſuch a laſting Impreſſion on the Minds of the Spectators, to deter others from committing the like Crimes. Unleſs this is the End propoſed, I cannot ſee that ſuch Executions are any Thing elſe than wanton Barbarity.

But admitting that this is done only *in Terrorem*, I am inclined to think, that it has quite a contrary Effect on the People. For, I believe, very few Perſons were ever deterr'd from perpetrating any wicked Act, from contemplating on the Manner of the Death they were to ſuffer, if diſcovered: But that if any Thing deterr'd them, it was the Fear of Death only, abſtractedly conſidered.

If this be the Caſe, the Scenes of Barbarity and Torture, that are ſo often exhibited before the Eyes of the People, can adminiſter to no other End, than to extirpate and extinguiſh the ſoft and tender Paſſions of the human Heart. For we daily ſee, that the ſimple Breathing a Vein, by Perſons who have ſeldom or never ſeen it before, cannot be born without great Anxiety, and ſometimes Fainting. But this Abhorrence to the Spilling of human Blood is to be extinguiſhed by Cuſtom; and, by that great Bane of Senſe and Nature, the moſt bloody Scenes may be made familiar to the human Mind: So that at the laſt, we may be brought to behold the Breaking of Bones, and Rending of Limbs, without any Remorſe. I cannot ſee how, upon any other Principle than this, we can account for the publick Stabbings, and private Aſſaſſinations, among ſome of our weak and puſillanimous Neighbours.

From a ſerious Conſideration on the Manner of executing Criminals here and abroad, I was naturally led into the following Reflections concerning the Diſpoſal of their Bodies, after they have juſtly ſuffered for their Crimes. What other Nations may do with the Bodies of their Criminals, when executed, I know not; but, I hope to prove, to the Satisfaction of every judicious Man, that ours are, at preſent, very improperly diſpoſed of.

A Man, while living, ſhall be reckon'd a Nuſance to Society, and a Scandal to human Nature; yet, the Moment his Breath is out of his Body, he is of ſo much Worth, as to become a Subject of Contention between two very ſtrong and oppoſite Parties. And if he falls into, what is generally called, bad Hands, he ſhall thereby become the Inſtrument of more Good, than, perhaps, he ever did in the Circle of his whole Life. The two contending Parties ariſe in this Manner. The Felon, as is generally found, has a great Abhorrence to being anatomized by the Surgeons, and therefore, in his laſt Moments, deſires of his Friends, that he may not fall into their Hands. In Conſequence of this Requeſt, they collect the laſt Dregs of Chriſtian Charity among their Acquaintance, in order to make a Purſe for a Set of deſperate Banditti to bring the Body off in Triumph, that thoſe cold Remains may have a Chriſtian Burial, that were never animated with any Chriſtian Virtue. His Friends too, being ſenſibly ſtruck with the unhappy Fate of the poor dead Father, contribute that Aſſiſtance towards his Interment, which would be much better apply'd in buying Bread for the diſtreſſed Wife and Children. The Surgeons, on the other Hand, being under great Difficulties for want of Bodies, ſend out the hardy Sons of *Brick-ſtreet*, in order to diſpute the Prize, and obſtruct the charitable Purpoſe of its Friends.

By an Act of 32 *Hen.* 8, four Bodies, out of the whole Number of Criminals yearly executed, are appropriated to the Uſe of *Surgeons-Hall*, which Number, in that infant State of the Chirurgical Art, might be ſufficient for the Purpoſes deſigned; but muſt certainly ceaſe to be ſo at this Time, when the Number of Surgeons is ſo much encreaſed, and the Art itſelf arrived at ſo great a Degree of Perfection.

I obſerve (by the publick Papers) that there are at leaſt five or ſix Lectures in Anatomy read every Night during the Winter Seaſon; and I am informed, that it is abſolutely neceſſary for every Lecturer to be furniſhed with, at leaſt, one freſh Body once a Week; and that it would be much more for the Advantage of the Pupils who attend, to have two or three Bodies at the ſame Time under Diſſection. We are ſure they have not all theſe Bodies from *Tyburn*, and we do not know that they are allow'd any from the Hoſpitals: Therefore we may reaſonably conclude, that by far the greateſt Part muſt be procured by a good Underſtanding with thoſe who have the Cuſtody of the Dead.

As Things are thus circumſtanced, to what a Dilemma is that ingenious young Surgeon reduced, who is ambitious of making a Figure in his Profeſſion? He muſt either purchaſe Bodies at a greater Price than he is able to afford, or lay himſelf open and obnoxious to the Law, by robbing Hoſpitals and Church-yards.

The Difficulties to which this uſeful and ingenious Set of Men are reduced, naturally point out the Way for their Relief, which every one muſt neceſſarily conclude, muſt be by the favourable Interpoſition of Parliament. And as every Perſon, from his plain State of their Caſe, muſt be truly ſenſible of the Hardſhips they labour under, I hope ſoon to hear that ſome honeſt Patriot has diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by moving the Houſe, that there may be a Clauſe added to ſome Bill, to be paſſed this preſent Seſſion, to this Effect:

'That from henceforth, every Felon that 'ſhall be hang'd at *Tyburn*, ſhall be carried 'from thence to *Surgeon's Hall*, and there, 'by proper Perſons, be diſtributed among 'thoſe Gentlemen who are then reading 'Anatomical Lectures. And that the Go'vernors of all the reſpective Hoſpitals in '*England* may be empowered to appro'priate as many of the Patients, who ſhall 'die in ſuch reſpective Hoſpitals, as they 'ſhall judge ſufficient, for the Service of 'the Surgeons who belong thereto.'

It is humbly ſuppoſed, that a Clauſe like this

this might be very eaſily and properly added to a Law, which we hear is to be brought into Parliament againſt Duelling: With this additional Direction, That the Body of every Duelliſt might ſhare the ſame Fate; eſpecially as they ſeem to point it out as their Deſire, by making the firſt Inciſion themſelves.

An urgent Reaſon for paſſing ſuch a Law at this Time, is this; That as we are now engaged in a War, we have an immediate Call for a great many young Surgeons, both by Sea and Land. Moſt of theſe Surgeons are educated in the Country, and, without going thro' ſeveral Courſes of Anatomy, they are utterly incapable of diſcharging their ſeveral Offices with Safety to the Patient, or Reputation to themſelves.

To this may be added, the great Difficulties, that Gentleman is under, who (as I read in the Papers) has undertaken to introduce the Manner of Diſſecting as practiſed at *Paris*; which is by providing each of his Pupils with one entire Body, and from Time to Time inſpecting the Diſſections himſelf. As I am inform'd, this Gentleman was educated under a late Great Man, and has the additional Advantage of a great deal of Skill and Induſtry in his Profeſſion; I do not doubt, if aſſiſted with Plenty of Bodies, but that he will improve his Scheme, to the Honour of the Profeſſion, and the Benefit of the Nation in general.

In caſe ſuch a Law was paſſed, it would in a great Meaſure obviate the Difficulties the Surgeons are at preſent ſubjected to; yet, conſidering the great Number of them, I am afraid it would be far from providing them with all the Bodies they will ſtand in Need of, for the ordinary Buſineſs of Lectures. If this ſhould be the Caſe, I can think of no other Method for ſupplying this Deficiency by fair Means, than this; That every unſhaken Patriot, and ſound Commonwealth's-man, in this great Metropolis, out of his great Regard for the Good of Mankind in general, and the Encouragement of the ingenious Arts, will, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, give and bequeath his dead Body to ſome Surgeon of his Acquaintance; and in caſe he has no ſuch, then to ſuch other Surgeon who ſhall, upon Inſpection, think it worth his while to carry it away. By this Means every Surgeon would be at Liberty to chuſe as many of the beſt Subjects as would be ſufficient for his Purpoſe.

I am aware, that many an honeſt *Engliſhman* will look upon this Propoſal with Horror and Deteſtation, and be apt to throw down this Paper in Wrath: But I humbly intreat their Patience, while I endeavour to remove their Averſion to this Method of diſpoſing of the Dead.

The only Reaſon, that I know of, for burying the Dead at all, is, that they may not be offenſive to the Living. And common Senſe directs, that this ſhould be done in the moſt frugal and private Manner that is poſſible: But inſtead of this, we too often ſee ſuch an expenſive and pompous Shew, that it looks more like a Triumph than a Funeral. With this great Pomp and Solemnity we are delivered up a Prey to the Worms; and our Bones are in a few Years reſolved into their primitive State of Duſt. Thus the Form of our once-lov'd earthly Tabernacle is entirely deſtroyed, without doing any other Good than enriching the Soil of the Church-yard, and thereby bettering the Paſture of the Parſon's Horſe.

Whereas, by the Method I propoſe, all the Funeral Expence will be a clear Saving to the Executor: And it is apprehended, it will be Matter of great Conſolation to every good Chriſtian in his laſt Moments, to think, that after his Diſſolution from this tranſitory Life, his dead Body ſhall be the Subject of many uſeful and inſtructive Leſſons to the Living. This is what every wiſe Man muſt wiſh, and none but a ſuperſtitious one can fear.

Beſides, if a Man ſhould be ambitious of preſerving his Form in the Hands of his Family; an ingenious Surgeon, for a leſs Sum than is laid out for an ordinary Funeral, would make a Skeleton of his Bones, which might be handed down to the lateſt Poſterity, without being hurt by the Injuries of Time. And, as a Skeleton is the moſt durable, ſo it is the moſt juſt Form of a Man; eſpecially if a Way could be found out to preſerve the Features of the Face entire. And I am perſuaded, had the Bones of any of the great Heroes of Antiquity been preſerved in this Manner, Mankind would have a greater Deſire to ſee them, than the beſt Form that ever was delineated upon Canvas, or hewn out of a Block of Marble.

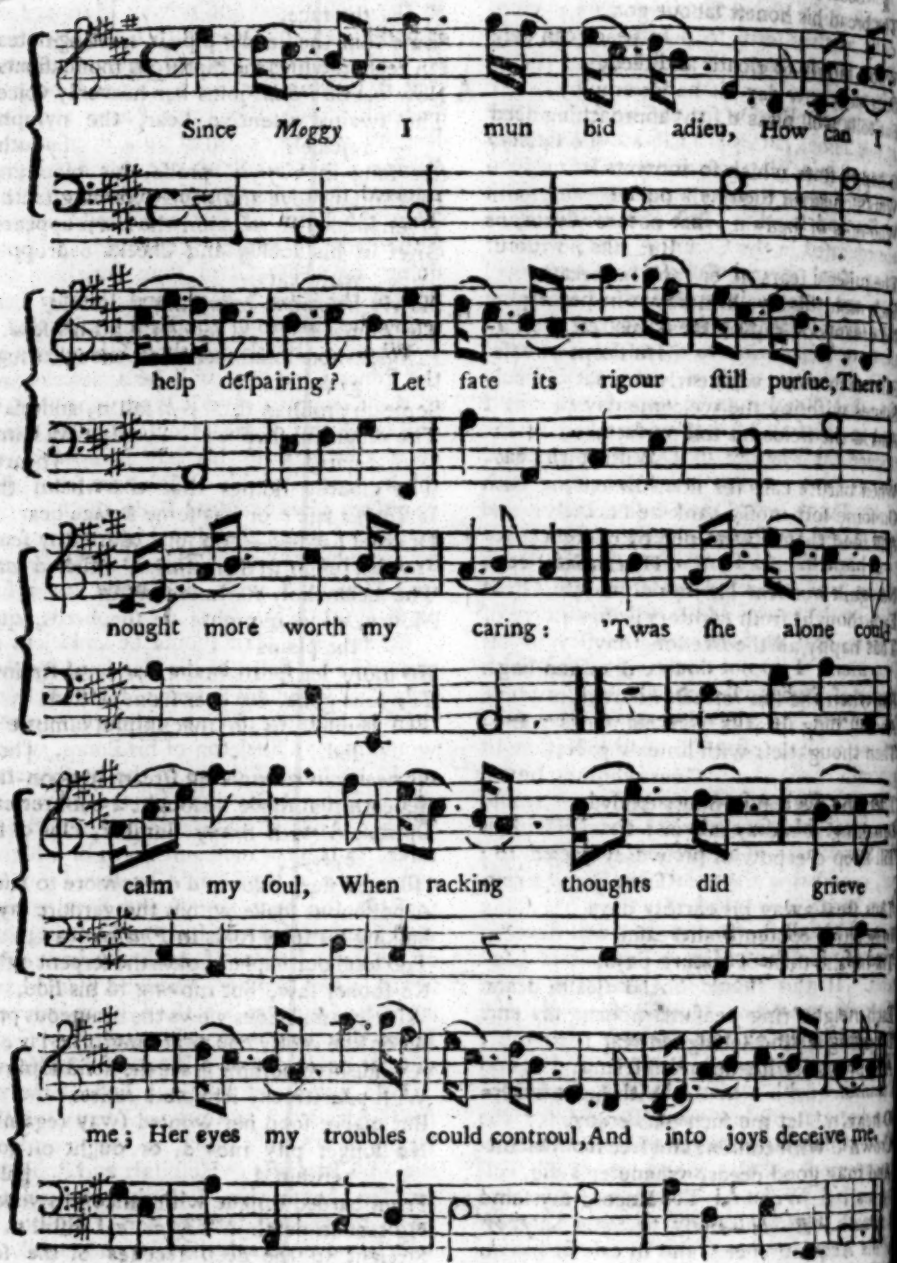
I do not doubt but in a little Time we ſhall ſee as exact and proper Forms for the Deviſe of a Man's Body, as we now do of thoſe for Bequeſts to Hoſpitals and Religious Houſes. But in this, I think, we need not be ſo ſcrupulouſly exact; for, I believe, it will be never worth the Lawyer's while to interpret away the plain Intent of the Donor.

I ſolemnly declare, that this Propoſal was not pen'd for any Motive of Intereſt, being myſelf no Surgeon; tho', I confeſs, I now and then ſtand in Need of their Aſſiſtance. In both which Particulars I ſhall be the more readily believed, as I have ſet down the Place of my Abode.

Temple, Nov. 19, 1746. PUBLICUS.

The

The ADIEU *to* MOGGY.

Set to MUSICK *by* S. F. H. E. S.

2.

Farewel, ye brooks, no more along
Your banks mun I be walking;
No more you'll hear my pipe or song,
Or pretty *Moggy*'s talking:
But I by death an end will give
To grief, since we mun sever;
For who can after parting live,
Ought to be wretched ever.

The PEASANT. *After the Manner of Mr.* POPE's *Ode on* SOLITUDE.

THE peasant's bleſt, who in his cott,
Secure from flatt'ry and deceit,
The bread his honeſt labour got,
In peace can eat.

Whoſe family to cloath and feed,
Does each new day his hands employ,
But toils well pleas'd, th' approaching need
To ſatisfy.

O happy ſtate which ſo contents!
Who's chearful tho' he's poor;
Who aſks of heav'n what nature wants,
But aſks no more.

The miſer's fears ne'er rack his breaſt,
Each night he lays him down in peace;
No dreams of rapine break his reſt,
He ſleeps at eaſe.

Riſes each morn with early dews,
Salutes with joy the welcome day;
And in the fields his toil purſues,
With ſpirits gay.

When nature calls for nouriſhment,
On ſome ſoft moſſy bank he ſits;
And food that's ſweet'ned by content,
He thankful eats.

Nor guilt nor fear his joys diſmay,
Each thought freſh comfort brings;
Thus happy all the live long day,
He works and ſings.

But when the ſun retracts his rays,
And ev'ning ſmoaks from chimneys come;
Then thoughtleſs with an eaſy pace,
Goes whiſtling home.

There he his leiſure hours enjoys,
Laughing at merry tale or jeſt,
Till ſleep o'erpow'rs his weary eyes;
Then goes to reſt.

Thus ſteal away his earthly days,
In health, content, and eaſe,
Till he the debt of nature pays,
And dies in peace.

Each neighb'ring peaſant mourns his end,
Dropping a kind unfeigned tear;
And prays for his departed friend,
With heart ſincere.

O heav'n! let me ſuch bliſs enjoy,
Crown'd with content and free from blame;
And may good deeds, whene'er I die,
Record my fame.

P——r B——ld——s. *J. W.*

A PASTORAL ELEGY *on the untimely and much-lamented Death of Mr.* JOHN GORE, *jun. cut off by the Small Pox, at Twenty-one.* *By* J. B.

'TWAS when the ſun with his enliv'ning ray
Had chear'd all nature, and the ſpring look'd gay;
The joyful birds in ſweet melodious ſtrains,
Charm'd the ſtill air, and ſkim'd along the plains;
Deſcending rains in gentle *April* ſhowers,
Unlock'd the earth and call'd forth all her flowers;
The joyous ſeaſon filling with delight,
The nymphs and ſwains in various ſports unite.
Some tread the merry dance with timely grace,
Some bend the ſtubborn bow, ſome urge the race.
Some tune the ſlender pipe in melting notes,
On zephyrs wings the rapturous muſick floats.
Now gentle *Phillis* joins her heavenly voice,
The ſwains attentive hear, the nymphs rejoice:
She ſung in *Thyrſis*' praiſe, his blooming youth,
His conſtant love and never ſwerving truth;
When ſudden *Strephon* on the lawn appears,
Grief in his looks, and cheeks bedropp'd with tears.
Slowly he came, unwilling to unfold
The diſmal tale that ſadden'd all his ſoul.
Phillis, whoſe mind forboding thoughts ſuggeſt,
Some dire miſhap to *Thyrſis* fall'n, addreſs'd
The mournful ſhepherd: *Strephon* ſay! impart!
The gloomy tidings that o'erwhelm thy heart!
Is *Thyrſis* ſafe? or has ſome ſavage bear
Or cruel pard——Too juſt, alas! thy fear,
Strephon rejoin'd; then thus th' afflicted man
The melancholy narrative began.
Mourn, all ye nymphs! ye ſhepherds, quit the plains!
No more let ſports invite, or rural ſtrains:
Thyrſis is gone, for ever from us fled!
The gentleſt ſwain that ſkipful lambs e'er fed.
As near yon murm'ring ſtream in noon-tide heat
Beneath that ſhade he ſought a cool retreat,
Oppreſs'd with heavy ſlumber, clos'd his eyes,
(Ill fated ſleep! doom'd never more to riſe,)
A poiſonous ſnake within the verdure lay,
Baſking his ſpiry folds in *Phœbus*' ray;
Too ſoon our hapleſs youth the ſerpent ey'd,
No ſooner ſaw, but moving to his ſide,
With leer malicious views the beauteous prey
As on the moſſy couch at length he lay;
A while his blooming grace the fiend admires,
With pity ſtruck, irreſolute retires;
But malice ſoon her wonted ſway regain'd,
No longer pity mov'd, or ought of good reſtrain'd;
From barded tongue with rancorous venom fill'd
He certain death in *Thyrſis*' ear diſtill'd.
Streight to the deep receſſes of the ſoul
The poiſons fly, and all its powers controul.
Now fade the roſes from that beauteous face,
The lilies droop, that bloom'd with ſo much grace;
No more the luſtre of thoſe eyes ſhall ſhine,
That tongue no more ſhall ſing with voice divine;
No more thoſe fingers tune the chearful lyre,
That charm'd the nymphs, and ſet our ſouls on fire.
None better knew the fleecy care to tend,
To chace the tuſked boar, the bow to bend;

In

In race more swift, with manly strength no swain
Could vie with *Thyrsis* on the verdant plain.
He ceas'd. The list'ning throng with streaming eyes [plaintive cries;
And throbbing breasts, fill heaven with
All *Thyrsis* mourn! lament his hapless fate!
In silent woe oppressive, *Phillis* sat,
Her lovely hand, her drooping head upheld,
For vent too great, her mighty grief repell'd,
Effects internally its baneful force,
And of the vital flood obstructs the course;
Thyrsis! with latest breath she cry'd, I come!
Then sinking dy'd, involv'd in his untimely doom.

The CONTEST. *On Miss* S——'s *Picture, drawn by Mr* KNAPTON.

TO paint the charms of *S*——'s *face*,
Knapton with *nature* vies;
She, on her *lips* did language place,
He plac'd *it* in her *eyes*. Z. Z.

The QUEEN *of the* BEES: *To the same Lady.*

UPON your *cheek* sits blooming *youth*;
Love revels in your *eye*;
To sip the *honey* from your *mouth*,
Sweet *B*——*y!* let me try.

On presenting CHLOE *with my* PICTURE.

MY picture I to *Chloe* gave,
The gift she smiling took;
'Tis what, she said, I wish'd to have,
And gave't a tender look.
That look, my fair, belongs to me,
Oh! give't me then, said I;
The picture cannot feel, or see
The heaven that's in your eye.
She smil'd,—(I felt a secret joy,)
And in her bosom fair
The picture hid.—Were I, my *Chloe*,
A picture, to be there!
That heav'nly seat of softness, sure,
Would life and motion give;
Each charm of thine, my fair, has power
To make dead matter live. FLAVIO.

The Advantage of SCIENCE: *To the Rev. Dr.* BROOKES.

HAPPY the man (like you) whose mind
Is to a lib'ral turn inclin'd;
Whom *books* and *science* most delight,
His solace both by day and night:
He ne'er of tedious time complains,
While *Horace* sweetly entertains;
Nor glooms upon a drizz'ling day,
Because at home oblig'd to stay:
His converse, *Homer*, *Milton*, join,
And charm with harmony divine:
With these intranc'd, his fancy roves,
O'er sunny plains, thro' shady groves:
His eyes meand'ring streams pursue,
And *Eden* rises to his view.
Let others cross the dang'rous main,
To *France*, to *Germany*, or *Spain*;
Or much of time, and wealth consume,
To traverse *Italy*, or *Rome*:
Yet shall the man, whose utmost roam
Ne'er saw the boist'rous ocean foam,
(The man of letters 'tis I mean,)
Far better paint the *Rhine*, or *Seine*:
In just description best he tells
Of *Paris*, *Fontainbleau*, *Versailles*;
The martial fields points out to view
Where mighty *Marlbro*'s laurels grew:
Here *Blenheim* stands, this *Danube*'s flood,
Which *Churchill* dy'd with *Gallick* blood.
Then shews another pleasing scene,
Here runs the *Mayne*, here's *Dettingen*;
From *Brunswick*, here, the *Frenchmen* fled,
Here the young hero *William* bled:
(O! for each drop he shed that day,
Let *France* a thousand-fold repay.)
Thus rich in geographick store,
The scholar travels nations o'er;
For speed, not half so well avail
The foaming steed, the flying sail;
This hour at *Windsor*, or *Whitehall*,
The next he views th' *Escurial*;
Instant from *Thames*, to *Tagus* glides,
Nor courts the winds, nor waits the tides;
At pleasure roams o'er antient *Rome*,
To *Tully*'s *Vill*, or *Virgil*'s *Tomb*;
Or *Egypt*'s *Pyramids* ascends,
And thence to either *India* bends:
No solitude afflicts his brain,
While *Books*, and *Globes*, and *Maps* remain.
Endless the stores which *Science* yields,
Hesperian shades, *Elysian* fields.
Shou'd I attempt the long detail,
The sun wou'd drop, the light wou'd fail.
Here, Muse, conclude——let what remains,
Give rapture to thy future strains.
SYLVIUS.

Father FRANCIS's *Prayer to* ST. AGNIS. *In Imitation of* CHAUCER.

NE gey attire, ne marble hall,
Ne arched roof, ne painted wall,
Ne cook of *Fraunce*, ne dainted board
Bestrew'd with pyes of *Perrygord*,
Ne power, ne such like idle saunces,
Sweet *Agnes*, grant to father *Francis*.
Let me ne more myself deceive,
Ne more regret the toys I leave;
The world I quit, the proud, the vain,
Corruption, and ambition's train;
But not the good (pardie) nor fair;
'Gainst them I make ne vow, ne prayer;
Be such aye welcome to my cell,
And oft, not always, with me dwell.
Then cast, sweet saint, a circle round,
And guard from fools this holy ground;
From all the foes to worth and truth,
From wanton eld, and homely youth;
The gravely dull, and pertly gay;
O banish these—and, by my fay,
Right well I ween, that in this age
Mine house shall prove an hermitage.

[*The* Thief, *&c. in our next.*]

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THE Rebels, who were executed on *Kennington Common*, on the 28th past, (see p. 589.) all behav'd with much Unconcern, except *Alexander Leith*. *Bradshaw* seem'd undaunted, *Hamil-* smil'd several Times before he was put into the Sledge, and *Wood* call'd for a Glass of Wine, and drank the Pretender's Health. Col. *Farquharson*, *Tho. Watson*, and *James Lindsay*, were to have suffer'd with them; but the two former were repriev'd early in the Morning, and the last just as he was altering to go into the Sledge.

MONDAY, *Dec.* 1.

This Morning, at four o'Clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, set out in a Post-Chaise from *St. James*'s for *Harwich*, to embark there for *Holland*. He arriv'd at *Harwich* about four in the Afternoon, embark'd on board the *Fubbs Yatcht*, and sailing with a fair Wind, arrived at *Helvoetsluys* the next Day, and the Day following at the *Hague*, where there were great Rejoicings on the Occasion.

TUESDAY, 2.

The eight *Manchester* Rebels were repriev'd for 6 Weeks longer. (see p. 532.)

The famous Orator *Henley* was examin'd four Hours by *Thomas Burdus*, Esq; and other Justices then sitting at the Vestry-room in *Covent-Garden*; after which he was committed by the said Justices to the Custody of the High Constable of *Westminster*, charged on the Oaths of *George Garnon*, Esq; and others, for many Expressions deliver'd in his Oratory in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, tending to alienate his Majesty's Subjects from their Duty and Allegiance: He was two Days after deliver'd into the Custody of a Messenger, by Order of the Earl of *Chesterfield*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in order to be examined by his Lordship.

Admiral *Townshend* arriv'd, about this Time, in the *Pembroke*, at *Spithead*, from *America*, having been separated by a hard Gale of Wind from his Squadron, which afterwards arrived.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 2.

Messina, *Oct.* 18. On the 13th Instant came into this Port the *Fame Snow*, a *British* Privateer, commanded by *Fortunatus Wright*, having been cruizing in the *Levant* upwards of 3 Months, in which Time he has taken 16 *French* Vessels, two of them, being Ships of about 200 Tons, he brought with him hither, tho' in Ballast; the other he sent to *Leghorn*, whither he proposes to follow them with the above two, as soon as the Weather permits. The largest of these two was fitted out by some of the *French* Factories on the Coast of *Caramania*, who put 20 Guns and 150 Men on board of her, with this Force proposing to have destroy'd the *Fame*, which has greatly annoy'd their Trade in those Parts. They met together off the Island of *Cyprus*, and after a smart Engagement of 3 Hours, the *Frenchmen* ran their Ship on Shore on the said Island; the Crew sav'd themselves by flying into the Country, whilst the *English* took Possession of the Ship, and got her a-float again.

MONDAY, 8.

His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer to the Address of the Hon. House of Commons, presented to him on this Day, relating to the Army, *viz.*

'That his Majesty is very glad that the 'Regulation he has made in his Troops, is 'so agreeable to his faithful Commons; 'and to assure them that it will always 'be his Desire to lessen the Burthen of the 'Publick Expence, as far as is consistent 'with the Safety of his People.

The same Day, *Charles Ratcliffe*, Esq; according to a Rule of the Court of *King's-Bench*, (see p. 546.) was executed on *Tower-Hill*; whither, two Troops of Life Guards, and one Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, and a Battalion of Foot Guards, marched about Eight in the Morning. The Horse lin'd the Way from the Scaffold to *Lion-Gate*, and the Foot with some of the Horse encompass'd the Scaffold. About Ten, the Block, cover'd with Black, with a Cushion, and two Sacks of Sawdust, were brought up, and the Block fixed; and soon after the Coffin of the unhappy Gentleman, cover'd with Black Velvet, and having eight Handles, but no Plate upon it, was placed on the Scaffold.

In the mean Time, Mr. Alderman *Waterbottom* and Mr. Alderman *Allsop*, the two Sheriffs, with their Under-Sheriffs, met at the *Mitre Tavern* in *Fenchurch-street*, and from thence proceeded, the Under Sheriffs in a Mourning-Coach, and the Sheriffs in their Chariots, to the lower End of the

Minories, where they were met by their Officers, who march'd before them till they came over-againſt the Victualling-Office, where they ſtopt, and then the Under Sheriffs went down to the *Eaſt-Gate* of the *Tower*, which is next to *Iron-Gate*, when getting out of the Coach, they went up to the Gate, and ſeeing the Warders thro' the Gate, they demanded Admittance to the Lieutenant-Governor of the *Tower*; upon which the Gate was open'd, and they went in, and in about ten Minutes return'd, and went into the Mourning-Coach again, which waited for them; and in a ſhort Time after, the Priſoner was brought in a Landau, out at the *Eaſt-Gate*, and then the Proceſſion began as follows: Firſt, the Sheriffs Officers, then the Mourning-Coach in which were the two Under-Sheriffs with their Wands; then the Landau with the Priſoner, and the Officers of the *Tower* who had him in Cuſtody; the Landau was guarded by a Party of Foot-Guards with their Bayonets fix'd. Thus they proceeded up *Little Tower-Hill*, till they came over-againſt the Victualling-Office, where the Sheriffs waited to receive him; and where the Priſoner got out of the Landau, and was put into the Mourning-Coach, which carried him about 100 Yards further, to a Booth built on Purpoſe to repoſe himſelf in, and hung with Black, at the Foot of the Stairs of the Scaffold. When he got out of the Landau, ſeeing ſome Gentlemen he knew, he paid his Compliments in a very genteel Manner, and ſmil'd, and coming to the Side of the Mourning-Coach, he aſk'd the Officers who ſtood to wait, whether he was to go in there? And being anſwer'd that he was, he only ſaid, *It is well*, and ſtepp'd in directly. Being come to the Booth, attended with the Sheriffs, he ſtaid there about ten Minutes, which he ſpent chiefly in his Devotions, ſpeaking but very little to any body. He then walk'd up upon the Scaffold with great Calmneſs, being dreſs'd in a Scarlet Coat, with Gold Buttons, the Sleeves fac'd with black Velvet, Scarlet Waiſtcoat trimm'd with Gold Lace, a Scarlet Pair of Breeches, and white Silk Stockings, and his Hat with a white Feather round it. He ſoon aſked for the Executioner, who coming to him, he took a Parcel of Gold out of his Pocket, and gave it him, ſaying, *I am but a poor Man, there's ten Guineas for you; if I had more I would give it you; and I deſire you to do your Execution ſo as to put me to the leaſt Miſery you can.* He then kneeled down before the Block, and putting his Hands together, made a ſhort Prayer, when two of the Warders of the *Tower* came to him, one of each Side of him; one of them took off his Wig, and the other put a white Cap upon his Head; and then the unhappy Criminal roſe upon his Legs, and with their Aſſiſtance, pull'd off his Coat and Waiſtcoat. He then turn'd about and took his Leave, in a reſpectful Manner, of the Sheriffs, and then untied the Collar of his Shirt, which was faſtened with a black Ribbon, and began to tuck the Collar of his Shirt down, but not being able to reach far enough behind, he deſired the Executioner to do it for him, which he did accordingly. Then, after ſaying a ſhort Prayer to himſelf, and croſſing himſelf ſeveral Times, he laid his Head down upon the Block; and deſired the Executioner to ſtrike far enough, adding theſe his laſt Words, *When I ſpread my Hands thus, do you take my Head off.* Which Signal he gave in leſs than Half a Minute, when one Stroke of the Ax ſever'd his Head, except a little Skin, which was cut aſunder at two or three Chops. The Body then fell down upon the Scaffold; and the Executioner ſearching his Pockets, found half a Guinea, a Silver Crucifix, and his Beads. Four Undertaker's-Men ſtood ready with a Piece of red Bays to receive the Head as it fell, and the Body and Head were put into the Coffin, and convey'd in a Hearſe, to *Nugg's Head* in *Gray's Inn Lane*, and ſoon after interr'd at *St. Giles's in the Fields*.

Thus fell this unhappy Man, aged 30 Years within three Days after his Eſcape out of *Newgate*, Part of which Time he ſpent with the Pretender in *Italy*, but the greateſt Part in *France*, where he married the Lady *Newburgh*, Relict of *Leving* Lord *Newburgh*, a *Scots* Nobleman, by whom he had a Son, who was ſome Time Priſoner with him in the *Tower*, and thought at firſt to be the Pretender's younger Son. He was the youngeſt Brother of *James* Earl of *Derwentwater*, who was beheaded in 1716, they both being taken at *Preſton*. They were the Sons of Sir *Francis Ratcliffe* by the Lady *Mary Tudor*, natural Daughter to K. *Charles* II. by Mrs. *Mary Davis*.

Mr. *Ratcliffe* behaved with much more Decency at his Execution, than at the Bar of the *King's-Bench*, when the only Time was, whether he was the ſame Perſon who was condemn'd for the Rebellion in 1715, and made his Eſcape out of *Newgate*. For there he behav'd himſelf in an inſolent Manner, and treated the Judges with Contempt; which, to be ſure, did him no Service: But at his Execution he was calm and ſedate, and ſuffered with much Compoſure and Reſignation.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 4 following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz. John Wilkins*, a

dier, for robbing *Jane Todd* of a Camblet Gown, near *Iſlington*: *Richard Clay*, and *John Matthews*, for Houſe-breaking: And *Peter de la Fontaine*, for publiſhing a forged Note, knowing it to be ſo. He was tried for Bigamy ſome Years ago, and burnt in the Hand.

John Poulter, the Turnkey of the *Gate-houſe*, who was convicted of receiving the Jewels, &c. which *Matthew Henderſon* (lately executed for the Murder of his Miſtreſs) ſtole from his Maſter, *William Dalrymple*, Eſq; knowing them to be ſtolen, receiv'd Sentence of Tranſportation for 14 Years. (See p. 186.)

THURSDAY, 11.

Simon Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat* was impeach'd of High Treaſon, by the Commons of *Great Britain*, at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords.

MONDAY, 15.

The Court ſat at *St. Margaret's Hill*, according to Adjournment, the two Lords Chief Juſtices, the Lord Chief Baron, and 7 other Judges being preſent; when *Alex. Kinloch*, and *Charles Kinloch*, were brought to the Bar, and the Motion before made by the Priſoners Council in Arreſt of Judgment, whether after a Jury is charged with a Priſoner, and a Juror withdrawn from that Jury, tho' by Conſent of the Parties, any other Jury can be charged with that Priſoner, was debated; and after many learned Arguments by the Attorney-General, Sir *John Strange*, and the Solicitor-General, for the King, and Mr. *Foddrell* for the Priſoners, the Court deferred giving their Opinions upon the ſame till the *Saturday* following. (See p. 589.)

TUESDAY, 16.

Alexander Grant was brought to the Bar, and the Indictment being read, Mr. Attorney-General acquainted the Court and the Jury, that he was informed the Priſoner was one of thoſe who came in and laid down his Arms upon the Duke of *Cumberland*'s Proclamation for that Purpoſe, deſiring he might be acquitted; which was accordingly done. Then *George Law*, who was a Miniſter of a Nonjuring Meeting at *Aberdeen*, and Chaplain to *Stonywood*'s Regiment in the Rebel Army, was, after a long Trial, acquitted. The Grand Jury found Bills of Indictment for High-Treaſon againſt *Henry Meir*, *Robert Meir*, *Alex. M'Kenzie*, *James Stormonth*, and *Charles Oliphant*, whoſe Trials were put off to *Jan.* 19, in order to give them Time to get their Witneſſes.

One of his Majeſty's Meſſengers came to the *New Gaol* in *Southwark*, with a free Pardon for Capt. *George Abernethy*, who was found guilty of High Treaſon on *November* 15, and took him away in a Hackney Coach. (See p. 590.)

WEDNESDAY, 17.

Adam Hay, a Volunteer in Lord *Pitſligo*'s Horſe, and afterwards a private Man in *Stonywood*'s Regiment, was tried at *St. Margaret's Hill*, and found Guilty, but the Jury recommended him to his Majeſty's Mercy. Then *Andrew Spreull*, who was a Writer in *Edinburgh*, and a private Man in one of the Pretender's Troops of Life Guards, was acquitted, by the Conſent of the Attorney-General, without entering into the Evidence for the King.

His Majeſty in Council was pleas'd to iſſue freſh Orders and Regulations, for the more effectual putting a Stop to the ſpreading of the Diſtemper amongſt the horned Cattle. By theſe Orders, Perſons are not, for the Space of 3 Months from the 27th Inſtant, to remove or drive out of the Pariſh to Fairs or Markets, any but fatted Cows or Oxen ready for the Slaughter, and not them, without a Certificate of the Beaſt, and Herd out of which it was taken, having been entirely free from the Contagion for ſix Weeks before. (See our *Mag.* for *March*, p. 137.)

The Articles of Impeachment for High Treaſon againſt Lord *Lovat*, were carried to the Houſe of Peers.

THURSDAY, 18.

The ſaid Lord *Lovat* was brought from the *Tower* to the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, where he kneeled, till he was acquainted by the Lord Chancellor, he might riſe; and the Articles of Impeachment being read to him, his Lordſhip made a long Speech, ſignifying the great Eſteem he had for his Majeſty and the Royal Family; and enumerated divers Inſtances of the great Services he did the Government, in extinguiſhing the Rebellion in 1715, and for which he received great Favours from the late King, and his Miniſtry: And likewiſe took Notice of his Infirmities, particularly his Deafneſs, and ſaid, he had not heard a Word of the Charge which was read againſt him. Then the ſaid Articles were read over again to him, when he preſented a Petition, praying, that he might have a Copy of them, and that Council and Solicitors might be aſſign'd him, which was accordingly granted; and the Houſe of Lords appointed for his Council Mr. *Ford*, Mr. *Starkey*, Mr. *Wilmot*, and Mr. *Forreſter*; and for Solicitors, Mr. *Roſs*, Mr. *Gooſtrie*, and Mr. *Fraſer*. He likewiſe acquainted their Lordſhips, that he had nothing to ſupport himſelf, and deſired that his Strong-Box might be return'd him. Whereupon it was order'd, that the Lord Advocate of *Scotland* ſhould allow him the Profit of his Eſtate. He was then order'd to put in his Anſwer on or before the 13th of *Jan.* next, and was convey'd back to the

the *Tower*. Among the Articles of Impeachment (as is ſaid) it is mentioned, that in the Year 1743, the above Lord accepted of a Patent from the Pretender, for creating him Duke of *Arraſer*: As alſo a Commiſſion from the ſaid Pretender, appointing him Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of the *Highlands*.—That the Letter, on which Lord *Lovat*'s Impeachment is founded, was in Mr. *Murray*'s Cuſtody; wherein his Lordſhip acquaints the young Pretender, that he had raiſed 1500 of his Clan; and put his Son at the Head of them, for his M——y's Service; heartily wiſhed him good Succeſs, and deſired to be excuſed himſelf on Account of his Age, *&c.*

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Caroline* arriv'd at *St. James's* from *Bath*; but was ſo weak, that ſhe was carry'd up to her Apartment in a Chair.

FRIDAY, 19.

At the Election of an Alderman for *Aldgate* Ward, in the Room of *James Heyſwood*, Eſq; who paid his Fine of 500*l.* to be excus'd from being put into that Office, (ſee p. 592.) Sir *William Smith*, Knt. had the Majority of the Shew of Hands; but a Poll was demanded for *Thomas Page*, Eſq; the other Candidate; upon the Cloſing of which, the former had 118, and the latter 96. So that Sir *William Smith* was declar'd duly elected; but a Scrutiny was demanded for Mr. *Page*.

SATURDAY, 20.

The Court ſat again at *St. Margaret's Hill*, and gave their Opinion upon the Motion made by Mr. *Joddrell*, in Arreſt of Judgment, againſt *Alex.* and *Charles Kinloch*, who had been arraign'd and pleaded Not Guilty, and a Jury was charg'd with them; but at the Requeſt of Mr. *Gordon* and Mr. *Joddrell*, their Council, with the Conſent of the Attorney General, *&c.* a Juror was withdrawn, and the Jury diſcharg'd, no Evidence having been given for the Crown againſt the Priſoners: And it was agreed, that the Priſoners ſhould withdraw their Plea of Not Guilty, and put in a Plea to the Juriſdiction of the Court; the Attorney General demurr'd, and the Priſoners Council joined in the Demurrer, and that Plea was argued, and it was adjudged that the Plea was not ſufficient to ſet aſide the Juriſdiction of the Court, and another Jury was afterwards charged with the Priſoners, who brought in their Verdict Guilty; upon which the Motion was made in Arreſt of Judgment, as under the 15th Day; but all the Judges preſent, who were 10, except Mr. Juſtice *Wright*, were of Opinion, that Judgment ought to be given againſt them, and the Court paſs'd Judgment of Death upon them accordingly; as alſo upon *Adam Hay*, who was convicted on *Wedneſday* laſt.

Then the Lord *M'Cleod*, (the Earl of Cromertie's Son) and Mr. *William Murray* (Brother to Lord *Dunmore*) upon Indictments for High Treaſon, were arraign'd and pleaded Guilty, and were carried back to the *Tower*. And the Court adjourn'd to *Monday* the 19th of *January*.

Lord *M'Cleod*, upon his being arraign'd, addreſs'd himſelf thus to the Judges:

My Lords,

I Stand indicted for one of the moſt heinous of all Crimes, that of Rebellion and Treaſon againſt the beſt of Kings, and my only rightful Lord and Sovereign. Would to God, my Lords, I could plead Not Guilty to the Charge: But as I cannot, I beg Leave to aſſure your Lordſhips, my Heart never was conſenting to the unnatural and wicked Part I then acted. Remember, my Lords, my Youth, and that I am in the State of Life, when even an unhappy Father's Example is almoſt a Law. But my Heart is full from the deep Senſe I have of his Miſeries, and my own: And I ſhall only add, that as I muſt and do plead Guilty to the Charge, if on your Lordſhips kind Repreſentation of my Caſe, his Majeſty ſhall think fit, in his great Goodneſs to extend his Compaſſion to me, what of future Life or Fortune I may ever have, ſhall be entirely devoted to his Majeſty's Service, on whoſe Mercy I now abſolutely throw myſelf.

Mr. Orator *Henley* was this Day admitted to Bail.

TUESDAY, 23.

In the Election of an Alderman for *Limeſtreet Ward*, in the Room of Sir *Robert Willimott*, deceaſed, *John Tuff*, Eſq; had the Majority of Hands; but a Poll being demanded in favour of *William Whitaker*, Eſq; upon the Cloſe there appear'd 59 for the latter, and 53 for the former; but a Scrutiny was demanded, and granted, for Mr. *Tuff*.

Lord *Lovat* petitioned to have till the 1ſt of *February* to put in his Anſwer to the Articles of Impeachment againſt him, but it was rejected.

His Majeſty came to the Parliament, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land-Tax Bill for 1747.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

The Third and Fourth Troops of Life Guards were diſbanded at their Stables by General *Cadogan*; but the Officers and Gentlemen belonging to the ſaid Troops, are to have Proviſions made for them, purſuant to an Addreſs, lately preſented to his Majeſty by the Hon. Houſe of Commons for that Purpoſe, according to their ſeveral Stations.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 26.

The Drawing of the State Lottery was finiſhed on this Day.

Mr. TREVOR's MEMORIAL, *at his taking Leave of the* STATES.

High and Mighty Lords,

AT the ſame Time that I have the Honour to deliver to your High Mightineſſes the Letter of Revocation, which the King, my Maſter, has moſt graciouſly vouchſafed to grant me, I have the Satisfaction to find myſelf charged with expreſs Orders from his Majeſty, not to take my Leave of your High Mightineſſes, without renewing, in his Royal Name, the ſtrongeſt and ſincereſt Aſſurances of his immutable Affection for your Republick, and of his conſtant and earneſt Deſire to co-operate with your High Mightineſſes, in the moſt perfect Concert, towards promoting the true and laſting Welfare of both Nations.

I ſhould with Pleaſure enlarge upon a Point, which is as ſtrongly enjoined me by the King, as it is important to your High Mightineſſes; were it not, that all the many Proofs, I could ſo eaſily alledge of this Truth, muſt appear but weak, in Compariſon of that, which your High Mightineſſes have actually now before your Eyes, in the Preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, under whoſe auſpicious Influence the Publick Liberty of *Europe*, the only ſolid Foundation of that of your Republick, may now promiſe itſelf the ſame effectual Support, as that of his Royal Highneſs's own Country has ſo lately owed to his Valour and Conduct.

The Confidence, with which your High Mightineſſes have been pleaſed to honour me during ſeveral Years Reſidence; and the Knowledge the ſame has procured me of your perſonal Sentiments, and of the Maxims of your Government, forbid me to doubt of your making the fulleſt Return to theſe his Majeſty's moſt cordial Profeſſions, illuſtrated by ſuch a ſignal Proof of Attention and Regard, as is unprecedented in the Hiſtory of your Republick.

The Conformity there is, as well in religious, as civil Liberties, between the Inſtitutions of the two States, has rendered at all Times the ſtricteſt Union of Affections, and Forces, natural to them: —Mutual Intereſts render the ſame mutually beneficial:——Solemn and reiterated Treaties have long ſince render'd it ſacred: —Common Wrongs now render it more than ever neceſſary:——And may a Concert of Councils and Efforts, adequate to the preſent Exigency, at length render this Union awful in the Eyes of all *Europe*, and ſalutary to the two Powers and their Subjects.

It has ever been, High and Mighty Lords, this real and effectual Union between the two Powers, which has made the primary Object of my Negotiations with your High Mightineſſes; and which ſhall, in all Times and Places, make that of my moſt ardent Wiſhes.——Happy for me, if by Sentiments, which are become ſo natural to me, I can but preſerve myſelf a Place in your High Mightineſſes good Will and good Opinion; the ſureſt Pledges I can have of thoſe of my Sovereign.

Hague, *Sign'd,*
Dec. 24, 1746. R. TREVOR.

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtnings and Burials, from the* 10*th of* Dec. 1745, *to the* 11*th of* Dec. 1746.

Chriſtned		Buried	
Males	7573	Males	13771
Females	7004	Females	14386
	14577		28157

Increaſed in the Burials this Year 6861

Died under 2 Years of Age			9503
Between	2	and 5	2611
	5	and 10	1089
	10	and 20	895
	20	and 30	2356
	30	and 40	2721
	40	and 50	2876
	50	and 60	2243
	60	and 70	1699
	70	and 80	1444
	80	and 90	625
	90	and 100	78

A Hundred 4. A Hundred and One 1. A Hundred and Three 3. A Hundred and Five 1. A Hundred and Six 1.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

THOMAS *Emra*, Eſq; of the Iſland of *Nevis*, to Miſs *Elizabeth Hudſon*, of *Roſcommon* in *Ireland*.—Mr. *Tyndal*, a Proctor in *Doctors Commons*, to Miſs *Betſey Hankey*, Daughter of Sir *Joſeph Hankey*, Knt. and Alderman.—*Charles Dingly*, Eſq; to Miſs *Eliz. Boys*.—Mr. *Jones* of *Hatton Garden*, Surgeon, to the Widow of the late Juſtice *Blackerby*.—Mr. *Moſes da Coſta*, to Miſs *Mendes*.—*Thomas Walton*, Eſq; to Miſs *Anne Brooks* of *Ilford*.—Mr. *Moſes Mendes*, to Miſs *Mendes*, his Couſin-German.—*Robert Fenwick*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Forſter*.—*James Huntley*, Eſq; to Miſs *Charlotte Edwards*.—The Lady of Sir *William Maxwell*, of *Monteith*, Bart. deliver'd of a Son.

DEATHS.

EDWARD *Smith*, Eſq; at *Iver* in *Bucks*, aged 105, formerly Coroner for *London* and *Middleſex*.—*George Richards*, Eſq; Member of Parl. for *Bridport*.—Capt. *Hulſe*, ſecond

cond Son of Sir *Edward Hulse*, Bart. M. D. —Lord *Sempil*, Brig. Gen. of his Majesty's Forces, and Col. of a Reg. of Foot.—Rt. Hon. the Lady *Trevor*, aged near 100.—*Henry Bend*, Esq; at *Wandsworth* in *Surry*.—Vice-Admiral *Davers*, Commander of his Majesty's Fleet at *Jamaica*.—Rt. Hon. the Lady *Grisel Baillie*, eldest Sister to the late Earl of *Marchmont*.—Rt. Rev. Dr. *Nicholas Clagget*, Lord Bishop of *Exeter*.—Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, Bart. in Retirement.—Sir *Alexander M'Donald*, of *Slate*, Bart.—Rt. Hon. the Lady *Lempster*.—Mr. *William Pate*, formerly an eminent Linen-Draper in *Cornhill*.—Rev. Dr. *Samuel Knight*, Archdeacon of *Berks*, Prebendary of *Ely*, &c.—The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Leigh*.—*Richard Lestock*, Esq; Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of the Fleet in the late Expedition to *Britany*.—*Robert Nelson*, Esq; Secretary to the Comptroller of the Accompts of the Army.—Mr. *George Hindmash*, late Deputy Comptroller of the General Foreign Post-Office.—Rt. Hon. the Lord *Fortescue*, many Years one of the Judges of the *Common Pleas*.—Sir *Robert Willimott*, Knt. Alderman of *Lime-street Ward*, and Lord Mayor of *London* in 1743.—Rev. Mr. *George Carlton*, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.—*John Neale*, Esq; formerly Memb. of Parl. for *Coventry*.—Mr. *Isaac Chitty*, an eminent Sugar-Baker.—*Clement Kent*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Berks*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

DR. *Ballard*, to the Prebend of *Preston* in the Cathedral of *Hereford*.—*John Woodford*, L. B. to the Vicarage of *North-Curry*.—Dr. *Dryden*, to the Living of *Eaton-hamstead* in *Windsor* Forest.—Mr. *Peter Charlie*, to the Rectory of *Wensley* in *Yorkshire*.—Mr. *Heath*, to the Vicarage of St. *Stephen's* in *Norwich*.—*Edmund Marten*, LL. D. made Dean of *Worcester*, in the Room of the late Dr. *Stillingfleet*.—Mr. *John Nayler*, to the Rectory of *Orton* in *Huntingdonshire*.—*Eyton Butts*, M. A. to a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Ely*, by his Father the Bishop.—*George Lavington* L. L. D. Canon Residentiary of *St. Paul's*, made Bishop of *Exeter*; and Mr. *Drummond* made Canon Residentiary in his Room.—Mr. *Thomas Beaumont*, to the Rectory of *Rathby* in *Lincolnshire*.—Mr. *John Rowton*, to the Rectory of *Little-Ashby* in *Leicestershire*.—Mr. *Purling* made Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

HON. *John West*, Esq; made one of the Pages to his Majesty.—*John Scrase* jun. Esq; made Paymaster of the Marine Forces.—Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams*, appointed his Majesty's Minister at *Berlin*.—*William Perry*, Esq; made Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* for *Radnorshire*.—Dr. *Gibson*, chosen Anatomy Professor in the University of *Cambridge*.

[*The rest of the* Promotions, Bankrupts, *&c. in the* Appendix.]

STOCKS.

S. Sea nothing	*African*
— *Ann.* 101 ¼	*Royal Ass.* nothing
Bank 128	*Lon. ditto.* 10 ¼
—*Circ.* 3*l*	3 *p.C. Ann.* 84 ¾
M. Bank 104	*Salt Tallies*
India nothing	*Emp. Loan* nothing
—*Bonds* 2*l* 1*s* a 2*s*	*Equiv.* nothing

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 11 2 ½	*Bilboa* 38
D. Sight 35 8	*Leghorn* 48 ¼
Rotter. 36	*Genoa* nothing
Hamb. 35 6 a 7	*Venice* 49 ½
Paris 30 ½ —	*Lisbon* 5*s* 4*d* ¼ a ⅞
Bourdx. 30 ¼	*Porto* 5*s* 4*d* ¼ a ⅜
Cadiz 38 ½	*Antw.* 37 1
Madrid 38 ½	*Dublin* 6 ½ a ⅞

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	28	30	*Pease*	15	17
Rye	15	17	*H. Pease*	14	16
Barley	9	12	*H. Beans*	14	16
Oats	8	11	*B. Malt*	16	18
Tares	14	15	*P. Malt*	15	17

Abstract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Nov.* 25. to *Dec.* 2.

Christned	Males	565	1070
	Females	505	
Buried	Males	917	1915
	Females	998	
Died under 2 Years old			1
Between	2 and	5	1
	5	10	
	10	20	
	20	30	
	30	40	
	40	50	
	50	60	
	60	70	
	70	80	
	80	90	
	90 and upwards		

Hay 33 to 36*s*. a Load.

HAY

HAVING before given an authentick Account of the Paſſage of the *Var* by the Combined Army of *Auſtrians* and *Sardinians*, under the Command of General *Brown*, (p. 618.) we ſhall now give the Accounts we have ſince had of the Progreſs of the War on that Side. As ſoon as General *Brown* had entered the *French* Territories, he cauſed to be diſperſed a Manifeſto, by which he promiſed Protection to all ſuch as ſhould remain in their Habitations, and behave peaceably; threatning at the ſame Time, with all the Chaſtiſements of War, thoſe that abandoned their Houſes, or were found in Arms, without being regularly liſted in the *French* Army. This produced ſo good an Effect, that moſt of the Country People, inſtead of taking Arms againſt him, not only remain quiet in their reſpective Dwellings, but ſupply him with every Kind of Neceſſary, much beyond his Expectation: The Cities and Villages chearfully pay the Contributions impoſed upon them, and remain unmoleſted; and all Perſons of Diſtinction have Safe-guards ſent them for protecting their Country Seats. As the *Spaniſh* Troops had ſeparated themſelves from the *French* Army, the latter was in no Condition to oppoſe the Enemy, therefore it retired behind the River *Argens*, leaving the whole Country to the Eaſtward open to the *Auſtrians*, except *Antibes*, the Siege of which Place has been begun by a Detachment from the *Auſtrian* Army at Land, and a Part of the *Britiſh* Fleet by Sea.

Whilſt the War has been thus carried into the Dominions of *France*, a moſt extraordinary Revolution has happened in the State of *Genoa*, the Account of which we have as follows: On the 5th of *September* in the Evening ſome ſeditious Commotions manifeſted themſelves in one of the Quarters of the City of *Genoa*, excited by the meaneſt of the People, and occaſioned by ſome who complained, that the Subaltern Officers of the *Auſtrian* Troops would have forced them into dragging to the Port, one of the Mortars the Marquis *de Botta* had ordered ſhould be embarked for *Provence*. There wanted nothing more to raiſe a Combuſtion in a Place where the Minds of all the People were already in a Ferment. It was a Fire ſmothered indeed, but there wanted only a Spark to ſet it a blazing. At the Fall of Night, all the Streets and large Squares of *Genoa* were full of People, and the confuſed and threatning Murmurs they made, foretold ſufficiently ſome dreadful and deſperate Cataſtrophe. The Populace on a ſudden ran in Crowds to the Square of the Royal Palace, occupied inſtantly all the Avenues and the Gates, crying out, to have Arms given them for their Defence, and threatning they would reſpect none if their Demand was not complied with. Some Senators, who happened by Accident to be with the Doge, endeavoured, but to no Purpoſe, to quiet the enraged Populace. Their Reſentment was riſen too high to liſten to Remonſtrances. In this Spirit of Fury and Madneſs that poſſeſſed them, they hurried away to the Arſenal, forced it, made themſelves Maſters of the Arms and Ammunition, even to the Artillery, and then ſpreading themſelves through all Parts of the City, cried out, *Let us exterminate the* Auſtrians! All the Soldiers in that Service, who by Accident were in the Streets or Publick-Houſes of *Genoa*, were inſtantly ſacrificed to the Reſentment of the Populace. The Marquis *de Botta* gave Orders immediately to march a Body of Troops into the City to quell theſe Madmen; but beſides that the People were all provided with Arms, they were already Maſters of moſt of the Gates, and of the principal Batteries. Theſe Tumults continued, and increaſed on the 6th. On the 7th they roſe ſtill higher, ſo that they brought Cannon with them, and attacked the *Auſtrians*, who were poſſeſſed of the Gate of *St. Thomas*, and maſſacred all who made any Reſiſtance. On the 8th and 9th the Government interpoſed, and flattered themſelves they ſhould have been able to have brought about a Kind of Truce between the People and the *Auſtrian* Forces. In this they deceived themſelves egregiouſly. On the 10th in the Morning, all the Inhabitants of the Vallies of *Polſevera* and *Biſagno* were in Arms, and upwards of 20,000 Men marched to join the Mutineers in the City. The *Auſtrians* were now attacked on all Sides, they forced them to abandon not only the Poſts they had hitherto preſerved in the City, but the Suburbs of *St. Peter d'Arena* alſo, with a very great Loſs as well of Men killed as taken Priſoners. The Mutineers then ſeized all the Magazines and Artillery. This Day being the 11th, we begin to recover our Spirits a little in this Capital, after five Days of the moſt dreadful Confuſion; but after all, it is the Scene only that is changed; the Commotion is transferred to the other Dominions of the State, along the Eaſtern and Weſtern *Rivieras*. The *Auſtrians* are retiring through the Streights and Paſſes of the Mountains, purſued by the Subjects of the Republick, who appear reſolved to puſh on to *Savona*, and to oblige the *Piedmonteſe* to raiſe the Siege of that Place.

This Account, which came by Letters directly from *Genoa*, has been confirmed by the laſt Mail; but as Troops are marching upon all Sides, it is probable theſe Mutineers will ſoon be obliged to ſubmit, unleſs the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army ſhould be able to beat the *Auſtrians* under General *Brown*, and march to the Relief of their Friends in *Genoa*.

Bu-

DIVINITY.

1. OBSERVATIONS on the History and Evidence of the Reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt. By *G. Weſt*, Eſq; 8vo, price 3*s.* 6*d.* *Dodſley.*

2. Remarks upon an Enquiry into the Rejection of the Chriſtian Miracles by the Heathens, price 6*d.* *Cooper.*

3. Remarks on Deiſm fairly ſtated, &c. price 1*s.* *Wilcock.*

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18. Biographia Britannica; or, the Lives of eminent Perſons. Vol. 1. in Folio.

19. The Works of the late Right Rev. Dr. *Francis Hare*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. In 4 Vols. 8vo, price 1*l.* 1*s.* *Owen.*

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35. Oratio Anniverſaria in Theatro Col. Reg. Med. habita Oct. 18. A. D. [illegible] M. D. price 1*s.* *Whiſton.*

POLITICAL.

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41. The Trials of Col. *Kelly*, [illegible] *Wade*, &c. price 1*s.* *Freeman.*

SERMONS.

42. Two Sermons preach'd at Oxon, the laſt Aſſizes and General Thankſgiving. By *J. Burton*, B. D.

43. A Sermon preach'd at *St. Paul's*, *Nov.* 5. By *R. Sandiford*, M. A. Clerk.

44. A Sermon preach'd at *Oxon*, *Nov.* 5. By *N. Forſter*, B. D. *Rivington.*

45. A Sermon preach'd at *Weſtminſter*, *Nov.* 5. By *R. Meadowcourt*, M. A. *Rivington.*

46. Sermon for [illegible] Contraband, [illegible] Duval. Vaillant.

47. Jeſus Chriſt the only Mediator between God and Man, in Oppoſition to Deiſm and Popery. *Oſwald*, and *Buckland.*

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

MDCCXLVI.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 616.

In the Debate begun in your laſt, as ſoon as C. Popilius Lænas *had concluded,* Servilius Priſcus *ſtood up again, and ſpoke in the ſame Character as before, to the Effect as follows.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

WHEN I opened the Affair now before you, I did it in as brief a Manner as poſſible, in order to ſave your Time, and becauſe I was reſolved to take the Liberty of riſing up again, to anſwer any Objection that might be made to what I had propoſed; but I little expected, that a Pretence would have been ſet up, of our not being ſufficiently inſtructed for proceeding this Day to a Determination of the Queſtion one Way or other. This obliges me to give you a ſecond Trouble much ſooner than I intended; and I muſt ſay, that, if we conſider how the Reſolution of the States General, now upon our Table, came there, we cannot ſuppoſe, without ſome Sort of Reflection upon our Sovereign, that any Thing neceſſary for our Information is wanting. That Reſolution, Sir, was not laid before us in conſequence of any Addreſs or Order of this Houſe. From the great Deſire his Majeſty has to give us all poſſible Information, it was laid before us by his expreſs Order; and from thence we muſt ſuppoſe, that if he had thought any Thing elſe neceſſary for our Information, he would at the ſame Time have ordered it to be laid before us, if it was of ſuch a Nature as could, with Safety, be communicated to the Publick. We muſt, therefore, in Duty to our Sovereign, ſuppoſe, that the Reſolution agreed to by the States General on the 14th of *November* laſt, according to our Stile, contains nothing

but what is repeated in their ſecond Reſolution of the 10th of *January*, which we have now upon our Table; or we muſt ſuppoſe, that it contains ſuch Secrets as cannot with Safety be communicated to the Publick. According to the firſt of theſe Suppoſitions, we can have no Occaſion for having it laid before us, and according to the ſecond, we cannot deſire that it ſhould. We cannot, therefore, expect any farther Information relating to the Affair now under our Conſideration; and, conſequently, we can have no Pretence for ſuſpending our Determination. The Neceſſity of our Affairs has already obliged us to ſuſpend it too long; and if the advanced Seaſon of the Year were not ſufficient for quickening our Deliberations, ſurely, the Progreſs of the Enemy in *Flanders*, and the Danger which the Allied Army is expoſed to, muſt convince us, that what I have this Day propoſed, does not admit of a Moment's unneceſſary Delay.

I ſhall not take up your Time, Sir, with a Juſtification of the Meaſures that were purſued twenty, or ten Years ago: They were all fully vindicated, and they had the Approbation of this Houſe, at the reſpective Times they were brought before us; but I cannot help obſerving, that the Danger then apprehended from Don *Carlos* marrying the Emperor's eldeſt Daughter, even now appears to have been far from being chimerical. If that intended Marriage had taken Effect, he would certainly now have been Emperor of *Germany*; and conſidering that the Prince of *Aſturias* has no Children, nor is like to have any, no one can ſay, his View to the Crown of *Spain* is either very uncertain or very remote. But ſuppoſe him poſſeſſed only of the Imperial Crown, and all the *Auſtrian* Dominions, which he certainly would have been, had not his Marriage with the Emperor's eldeſt Daughter been prevented by the Treaty of *Hanover*; could we ſuppoſe, that our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment would have been ſecure, after ſo much Power had centered in the Houſe of *Bourbon*, which is ſo nearly allied, and ſo firmly attached to the *Pretender*. We may talk, Sir, of the jarring Intereſts of the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, and of the mutual Jealouſy that ſubſiſts between theſe two Nations; but Experience may teach us, that when there is a Connection between the two Royal Families, their jarring Intereſts may be reconciled, and their Jealouſies extinguiſhed, ſo as to cooperate for their mutual Benefit in overturning the Balance of Power; and if the Imperial Diadem had been lodged in the ſame Family, they would probably have formed a Triumvirate, which would have been as fatal to the Liberties of *Europe*, as the Triumvirates were of old to the Liberties of the *Romans*. Like theſe too, they might, 'tis true, have, probably, at laſt, fallen out among themſelves; but after they had ſubdued the Liberties of *Europe*, their Contention for Superiority would have ſerved only to ſubject us to one Tyrant inſtead of three.

I am, therefore, ſtill of Opinion, Sir, that the dangerous Conſequences apprehended from the Treaty of *Vienna* between the Emperor and *Spain* in the Year 1725, were ſo far from being chimerical, that long before this Time they would have been found to be real, and, perhaps, fatal, if they had not been prevented by the Treaty of *Hanover*. That Treaty was therefore ſo far from being a pernicious Treaty, that, in my Opinion, it was a Maſter-piece in Politicks: We were ſenſible of the dangerous Schemes ſet on Foot by the Treaty of *Vienna*, and in order to prevent their being carried into Execution, we laid hold of a Jealouſy, perhaps a groundleſs Jealouſy, then entertained by *France*, that, in purſuance of the Treaty of *Vienna*, the

was to be immediately attacked by the joint Power of the Emperor and *Spain*, in Revenge of the groſs Affront ſhe had juſt before put upon the latter, by ſending back the *Infanta*. If we had given Time to the Allies of *Vienna* to convince *France* that her Jealouſy was groundleſs, and that the chief Deſign of that Treaty was to place a Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon* upon the Imperial Throne, we ſhould never have been able to perſuade *France* to oppoſe ſuch a Scheme, much leſs to join with us in an Alliance for preventing it; and if by our Inattention or Neglect, the Courts of *Vienna*, *Madrid*, and *Verſailles*, had been firmly united, I ſhould be glad to be informed, how we could have formed a Confederacy capable of ſetting Bounds to the farther Views of ſuch a powerful Triumvirate.

After what I have ſaid, Sir, I hope, no Gentleman will inſiſt, that the Dangers apprehended from the Treaty of *Vienna* were chimerical, or that the Treaty of *Hanover* was an uſeleſs or pernicious Treaty. But it has been, and, I believe, will always be the Misfortune of Miniſters, to have their Meaſures miſrepreſented by thoſe who aſpire to their Places. If any Misfortune befals the Nation, let it be never ſo accidental and extraordinary, their Wiſdom or Foreſight is found fault with: If they foreſee a diſtant Danger, and by proper Meaſures take care to diſſipate the impending Storm, which can never be done without ſome publick Expence, the Danger is then ſaid to have been chimerical, and heavy Complaints are made of their having put the Nation to a great and unneceſſary Expence, under the Pretence of guarding againſt imaginary Dangers. One of theſe two Complaints every Miniſter muſt expect; and, for my own Part, Sir, I ſhall aſſure you, that as long as I ſerve his Majeſty, or have any Share in the Adminiſtration, I ſhall always chuſe to have its Meaſures expoſed to the laſt of theſe two Complaints rather than the firſt. For this Reaſon, I am for our continuing to aſſiſt the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary* to the utmoſt of our Power, and I ſhall be for continuing that Aſſiſtance till the Houſe of *Bourbon* be compelled to ſubmit to reaſonable Terms of Peace. Gentlemen may now, perhaps, repreſent as chimerical the Dangers that may enſue from the Iſſue of the preſent War; but if we ſhould withdraw our Aſſiſtance from the Empreſs Queen and the King of *Sardinia*, or if we ſhould begin to act leſs vigorouſly either by Sea or Land; and in conſequence thereof both of them, and we at laſt, ſhould be obliged to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as the Houſe of *Bourbon* might be pleaſed to preſcribe, theſe Gentlemen would then change their Note, and when they ſaw the Misfortune unavoidable, they would then begin to exclaim againſt our Miniſters for not having foreſeen and provided againſt the Danger.

Will any Gentleman pretend, Sir, to ſet Bounds to the ambitious Views of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, in caſe they ſhould meet with all the Succeſs they can deſire in the preſent War? No Man who has read the Hiſtory of the laſt Century will pretend to any ſuch Thing. Their ambitious Views are in ſome Meaſure like the Ocean: None but God Almighty can ſay, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther; but we are not to expect that he will interpoſe in any miraculous Manner: Let us uſe the Means, let us provide equal Fleets and Armies; and in a Cauſe ſo juſt, we may then expect the Interpoſition of his Providence, we may hope, that he will grant Succeſs to our Arms. This we ought to do, this we are by Treaty bound to do, whether our Neighbours the *Dutch* agree to go equal Lengths or no. The Circumſtances of the *Dutch*, and the Reaſons for their cautious

Conduct, are now very different from what they were in the Year 1734. It was then Policy, it is now Neceſſity that makes them cautious. The Balance of Power was not then in any imminent Danger of being overturned; for as the Empire had taken Part in the War, and as the Emperor was ſure of being ſupported by the Empire of *Ruſſia*, as well as by the Kingdom of *Poland*, after the preſent King was choſen and eſtabliſhed, the two Parties engaged in the War ſeemed to be pretty equally matched. In ſuch a Caſe, both the *Dutch* and we had Time to deliberate, and both of us were in the Right to keep ourſelves from being engaged in the War, unleſs the Succeſs of the *French* and their Allies ſhould render it neceſſary for us to engage, in order to preſerve the Balance of Power. But is this now the Caſe? Can it be pretended, that the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, and King of *Sardinia*, alone, are equal to the whole Houſe of *Bourbon*?

Sir, it muſt be manifeſt to every Gentleman that will beſtow but a Moment's Conſideration upon the Subject, that, ſhould we withdraw our Aſſiſtance, ſhould we diſcontinue our aſſiſting to the utmoſt of our Power, the King of *Sardinia* would be forced to make Peace upon any Terms, and that in a few Months after, the Queen of *Hungary* would be drove out of all her Dominions in *Italy* as well as *Flanders*, after which it would be very difficult, if not impoſſible, to ſet Bounds to the Ambition of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. This the *Dutch* are as ſenſible of as we are, and they would now join with us in oppoſing, with all their Force, the ambitious Views of the Houſe of *Bourbon*: They would now join as Principals in the War, if the immediate Safety of their State did not make it neceſſary for them ſtill to preſerve a Sort of Neutrality; for as their Frontier lies open to *France*, as they have nothing but a few fortified Towns to defend them againſt an Irruption of the *French* Armies, and as late Experience convinces them, that even the beſt fortified Towns can make but a ſhort Defence, when properly and vigorouſly attacked, common Prudence requires, that before they declare War againſt *France*, or provoke *France* to attack them, they ſhould be ſure of an Army ſufficient for defending them againſt the moſt numerous Army *France* can ſend to attack them; and this is what they cannot at preſent depend on. So unlucky are the preſent Circumſtances of *Germany*, ſuch is the Fatality that reigns among moſt of the Princes thereof, that few or none of them will lend their Troops either to the *Dutch* or us: Nay, the *Dutch* have ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect, that if they ſhould declare War againſt *France*, ſome of the moſt powerful Princes of *Germany* would join with *France* againſt them.

Thus, Sir, Gentlemen muſt ſee, that the *Dutch* have now Reaſons for their cautious Conduct, which are very different from the Reaſons they had in the Years 1733 and 34. They then thought the Balance of Power was not in any immediate Danger; but might, at laſt, be brought into Danger by the Succeſs of the *French* Arms; therefore they avoided engaging in the War, but they increaſed their Forces, and made Preparations for engaging, in Caſe Succeſs had tempted the *French* to extend their Views farther than was conſiſtent with the Security of the Balance of Power. This was a wiſe Conduct, and it was right in us to follow their Example. But in the preſent War, the Reaſon for their not engaging as Principals in the War, is not becauſe they think the Balance of Power in no immediate Danger, but becauſe they know, that they would be in immediate Danger of having their Country over-run and laid waſte by *French* Armies,

ſhould they engage as Principals in the War, before they are provided with an Army ſufficient for putting a Stop to the Progreſs of the *French*. We ought not, therefore, at preſent, to find Fault with their cautious Conduct: On the contrary, we have Reaſon to be ſurprized at their going the Lengths they have done; for, as Auxiliaries, they have given almoſt as great Aſſiſtance, as they could have done, had they engaged as Principals in the War.

But can it be ſaid, Sir, that their Example ought now to be followed by us? Have we the ſame Reaſon for acting a cautious Part? Are we in any Danger of having our Country over-run and laid waſte by *French* Armies? No, Sir, as long as we have a Navy ſuperior to *France*: As long as we are Maſters of the Ocean which ſurrounds us, we may bid Defiance to the Armies of *France*, were they ten Times as numerous as they are. Therefore we have nothing to conſider, but whether the Balance of Power may be in Danger from the Succeſs of the Deſigns which are now openly avowed by the Houſe of *Bourbon*. I ſhall not pretend to gueſs at, or explain the Deſigns that ambitious Houſe may have in *Petto*, becauſe the Deſigns they openly avow, are, I think, ſufficient for convincing every Man, that, ſhould they ſucceed, the Balance of Power would be utterly undone. Thoſe they now openly avow by their Manner of acting, or in expreſs Terms, are, To annex the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and the Dutchy of *Savoy*, to the Crown of *France*; to give the *Milaneſe*, the *Mantuan*, and the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, to a younger Branch of their Houſe; and to have the laſt Election of an Emperor declared void, and ſuch a new one choſen as they ſhall appoint, for that is plainly what they mean by a free Election. Suppoſing they ſhould puſh their Deſigns no farther, would not their Succeſs in theſe be ſufficient for putting an End to the Balance of Power; and, in all human Appearance, would not their Succeſs be infallible, ſhould we either diſcontinue, or diminiſh the Aſſiſtance we have hitherto given to the Empreſs Queen, and the King of *Sardinia*? Sir, if the Rebellion were once totally extinguiſhed, as, I hope, it will now very ſoon be, we muſt increaſe that Aſſiſtance: We muſt take more foreign Troops into our Pay, and we muſt ſend a much greater Number of our own to *Flanders*; for to do Things by Halves will be the certain Way to ruin ourſelves as well as our Allies, at leaſt it will coſt us more than acting in the moſt vigorous Manner, becauſe it will lengthen out the War, and prevent the Acceſſion of any other Power in *Europe* to our Alliance. Whereas, if we ſhew that we are reſolved to act with the utmoſt Force we are Maſters of, it may encourage the Empire, as well as the *Dutch*, to join us, not only as Auxiliaries, but as Principals in the War, which would very ſoon, I believe, bring it to as happy a Period as we could deſire.

I have already ſhewn the Reaſon why the *Dutch* continue to obſerve a Sort of Neutrality, and the ſame Reaſon prevails with many of the Princes of the Empire. They likewiſe are afraid of having their Territories over-run and laid waſte by the hoſtile Armies of *France*, or by thoſe of ſome of their Neighbours, and therefore they have reſolved to obſerve a Neutrality, till they can ſee a Probability of having an Army formed in the Empire ſufficient for their Protection. Should they once ſee this Nation in a Condition, and firmly reſolved, to act with its wonted Vigour, I have good Reaſon to believe, that many of the Princes of the Empire would privately enter into a Negotiation for forming ſuch Armies in the Empire and the *Netherlands*, as would be ſufficient not only for their Protection againſt *France*, but

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for keeping in Awe thoſe Princes of the Empire, whoſe Ambition or ſelfiſh Views might otherwiſe prompt them to join with *France* againſt the Common Cauſe of *Europe*, as well as the Intereſt and Happineſs of their native Country. And as ſoon as proper Meaſures had been concerted for this Purpoſe, and ſufficient Armies formed, I do not in the leaſt queſtion, but we ſhould ſee War declared againſt *France*, both by the *Dutch*, and the Diet of the Empire; for both, I am ſure, have good Reaſons for ſuch a Declaration; and if both did declare, the *French* would, I believe, very ſoon find themſelves under a Neceſſity to ſubmit to reaſonable Terms of Peace; from whence it is evident, that in the preſent War, Parſimony will be the greateſt Prodigality, and may probably be attended with this further Diſadvantage, that we ſhall at laſt be obliged to ſue for a bad Peace, when by a vigorous Conduct we might have commanded an honourable one.

But now ſuppoſe, Sir, that the Balance of Power were in no Danger from the Event of the preſent War upon the Continent, yet we ought to conſider, that we are ourſelves in open War both with *France* and *Spain*, and that the Freedom of our Trade and Navigation, as well as the Safety of our Plantations in *America*, depends upon the Event of that War. If we ſhould deſert the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, or not aſſiſt her in a proper Manner, the certain Conſequence would be, her agreeing to a ſeparate Peace, and by that Peace ſhe would, probably, be obliged to yield up the *Auſtrian Netherlands* to *France*, and all, or moſt of the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Italy* to *Spain*; ſo that we ſhould be left alone to contend in a War with all the Branches of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, after their being thus rendered more powerful than they ever were before. I ſhall grant, Sir, that this War muſt be carried on at Sea: I ſhall likewiſe grant, that at preſent we are more than Maſter for them all together at Sea; but if they were once free from the Danger and Expence of a Land War, they would certainly apply their whole Care, and the greateſt Part of their Revenues, towards increaſing their Marine, and in a few Years might be able to equal, if not ſurpaſs us in naval Strength, the Conſequences of which I tremble to think on. Sir, if they ſhould once come to be Maſters at Sea, they would be Maſters of this Iſland; for it would be impoſſible for us to reſiſt the numerous Land Armies they might pour in upon us; and the Apprehenſion of this Danger muſt be heightned, when we conſider, that in a War with *France* and *Spain*, we muſt neceſſarily divide our naval Force at leaſt into three Parts. For protecting our Poſſeſſions, and our Trade in the *Mediterranean*, we muſt have a Squadron in that Sea; for defending our Plantations, we muſt have another in the Seas of *America*; and for ſecuring us againſt Invaſions, we muſt have a third upon our own Coaſts; and every one of theſe Squadrons muſt be ſuperior to any Squadron our Enemies can fit out againſt us, otherwiſe they may attack and deſtroy one after another, till they have entirely deſtroyed our Navy, and then of courſe they become our Maſters at Sea.

Whether or no we can do this even at preſent, Sir, and at the ſame Time ſpare Convoys enough for our Trade, is, with me, a Queſtion; but if *France* and *Spain* were free from all Apprehenſions of a Land War, and at full Liberty to attend to their Marine, I do not in the leaſt doubt, but in two or three Years they would be able to fit out ſuch a powerful Squadron, that it would be impoſſible for us to fit out three diſtinct ſuperior Squadrons. We know what a formidable Figure the *French* alone made at Sea, during the War in

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King *William*'s Time: We know, that they alone ſtood ſeveral doubtful Engagements at Sea, againſt the united Squadrons of *England* and *Holland*; and from what happened then, we may judge what they, in Conjunction with *Spain*, might be able to do in two or three Years Time, if they had no Land War to engage their Attention or exhauſt their Revenues.

Whoever conſiders this, Sir, muſt be convinced, that even for our own Sakes, and without any Regard to the Preſervation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*, we ought to ſupport the preſent War upon the Continent with all our Might. If we do ſo, we may be able to bring *France* as low as ſhe was brought by the War in Queen *Anne*'s Reign; and if we ſhould be ſo happy, I hope no pacifick Party amongſt us will endeavour to tarniſh, by an ignominious Peace, thoſe Laurels their Countrymen have gained by a glorious and ſucceſsful War. That we have ſtill a *Frenchified* Party in the Nation, I do not in the leaſt queſtion: The Rebellion, which is ſtill ſubſiſting in the North of *Scotland*, is a melancholy Proof of it: But I cannot think, we have any of them in this Houſe; and, I hope, they will never prevail ſo far in any of our Councils, as to ſave *France* a ſecond Time from that Chaſtiſement ſhe now ſo [illegible] deſerves. That ſhe may meet with her Deſerts is the Deſign of the Motion I made to you; and as I have now ſhewn, that our agreeing to it is abſolutely neceſſary for our own Sakes, as well as for the Sake of perſerving a Balance of Power in *Europe*, I hope it will meet with no farther Oppoſition.

The next Speech I ſhall give you, was that made by Sex. Digitius, *in the Character of Sir* Fr——s D-ſhw—d, *the Purport of which was as follows:*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

BEFORE we determine the Queſtion now under our Conſideration, or any of the other Queſtions that have been mentioned upon this Occaſion, there are two previous Queſtions that ought to be well conſidered. The firſt is, how far we are bound to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, in recovering what they have loſt, or preſerving what they are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of; and the other Queſtion is, in what Manner we ought to aſſiſt them. As to the firſt of theſe Queſtions, it conſiſts of ſeveral Parts; for we ought to conſider, how far we are bound by Treaty, how far we are bound by Intereſt, and how far we are able; for neither Treaty nor Intereſt can oblige us to do more than we can. Now, Sir, as to the Obligations we are under by Treaty, the utmoſt we are bound to, is to aſſiſt *totis Viribus*, as often as it becomes neceſſary. This is all we are bound to by our famous Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, or even by the late famous Treaty of *Worms*; and indeed, it is all that any Kingdom or State can by Treaty be bound to. The Queſtion, therefore, is, what is meant by the whole Strength of a Kingdom or State. Surely, it is not meant, that every Man fit to bear Arms in ſuch Kingdom or State, ſhould march to the Aſſiſtance of its Ally; becauſe great Numbers muſt be left at home, to provide for the Support of thoſe Armies that are ſent out; therefore the Meaning of the Words can extend no farther, than that we ſhall ſend as great Armies and Fleets to the Aſſiſtance of our Ally as our yearly Revenues can ſupport, over and above thoſe that are abſolutely neceſſary for our own immediate Defence. We cannot by any ſuch Engagement be obliged to mortgage our Revenues, and incumber our Poſterity, becauſe it is impoſſible

poſſible to foreſee, what our Poſterity may want for their own immediate Safety. For this Reaſon, Sir, when we are voting Subſidies and Troops, for the Support of our Allies, we ſhould conſider, whether our yearly Revenue can ſupport the Expence; for if it cannot, if, for defraying that Expence, we are obliged to mortgage, we do more than any Treaty can oblige us to do, and more than we ever ought in Prudence to do, unleſs our Safety be at Stake, or our Intereſt very deeply concerned.

Upon this Principle, Sir, which is inconteſtable, it muſt be acknowledged, that if we agree to any one of the Reſolutions this Day propoſed to us, we ſhall do more for our Allies than we are obliged to do by any Treaty, becauſe we have already, by our Grants in this Seſſion, more than exhauſted our whole free yearly Revenue, and muſt mortgage for making good the Grants now propoſed, which, as I have ſaid, nothing but our Safety or Intereſt can oblige us to do. Let us, therefore, examine how far our Safety or Intereſt can be concerned in the Iſſue of the War upon the Continent. As to our Intereſt, I think, it is quite out of the Queſtion; for we can propoſe no Advantage by the Iſſue of the War upon the Continent, let it be never ſo fortunate.

It may be ſaid, 'tis true, Sir, that by puſhing the War vigorouſly upon the Continent, we may be able to compel *France* and *Spain* to ſurrender to us ſuch Poſſeſſions and Privileges in *America*, as may hereafter be of great Advantage to us; but I doubt much if this would be either the cheapeſt, or the ſafeſt Way of coming at thoſe Poſſeſſions or Privileges. By making a proper Uſe of our naval Force, we may come at all the Poſſeſſions we can, or ought to deſire in *America*; and by coming at them in this Manner, we ſhall raiſe no Jealouſies againſt us, or our Allies in *Europe*: Whereas, by puſhing the War upon the Continent, ſo as to bring *France* and *Spain* into very great Diſtreſs, which we muſt do, before we can expect to compel them to yield up any Things in *America*, they are then poſſeſſ- of: I ſay, by puſhing the War in this Manner, we may raiſe Jealouſies in *Europe*, that will give a Turn to the Affairs thereof, very much to the Diſadvantage of us and our Allies. The Doctrine which ſome of us adopted about twenty Years ago may become general in *Europe*; it may come to be the general Opinion, that the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* is become too formidable, and this may bring Relief to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, when we think ourſelves upon the Verge of having them at our Mercy. In my Opinion therefore, we ought in Prudence to feed the War upon the Continent as much as we can, but not to feed it in ſuch an extravagant Manner, as to render ourſelves quite unable to purſue our own Intereſt in *America*, for after we have once got Poſſeſſion we may, by a Treaty of Peace, obtain a Surrender, without bringing our Enemies into ſuch Diſtreſs as may raiſe Jealouſies againſt us among the other Powers of *Europe*.

But, Sir, however advantageous it may be for us to acquire any of the *French* or *Spaniſh* Poſſeſſions in *America*, and for that Purpoſe to puſh the War upon the Continent, we ought not to put ourſelves to such an Expence upon that Account, as may render us quite unable hereafter to defend either our new Acquiſitions, or thoſe we were before poſſeſſed of; which will certainly be the laſt be the Caſe, if we go on every Year mortgaging ſome new Part of our publick Revenue. Our People are already more heavily taxed than the People of any Country under the Sun: We have taxed our Luxuries, we have taxed our Neceſſaries, we have even taxed our Vices; and we are already mortgaged, except

Malt Tax and the Land Tax, which bring in little more than is neceſſary for ſupporting our Government in Time of Peace, even ſuppoſing the Land Tax to be continued at 4*s.* in the Pound. In ſuch Circumſtances, no View of Intereſt ſhould make us launch into an Expence that may render it neceſſary for us to impoſe new Taxes, and create new Mortgages. Nothing but our Safety, and to prevent impending Ruin, ſhould in ſuch Circumſtances lead us into ſuch an Expence; which brings me to conſider, how far our Safety may be concerned, in the Iſſue of the preſent War upon the Continent.

With regard to our Safety, Sir, I think, it has not been pretended, that it is any Way concerned in the War upon the Continent, but in ſo far as the Balance of Power, or the Succeſs of our War with *Spain*, may be affected by the Event of that War. In order to ſhew, that the Balance of Power muſt not only be affected, but abſolutely overturned, by the Iſſue of the preſent War, unleſs we interpoſe with our whole Strength, two very extraordinary Doctrines have been advanced, the firſt of which is, That the *Dutch*, and moſt of the Princes of the Empire, are ſenſible of the Danger, which the Balance of Power is expoſed to, but are afraid of declaring againſt *France*, till we be at the Expence of providing an Army, ſufficient for preventing their Territories from being over-run and laid waſte by the Armies of *France* and *Spain*, or their Allies in *Germany*. Is not this ſuppoſing, that the *Dutch*, and all the Princes of the Empire, nay, all the Princes and States of *Europe*, would tamely ſubmit to the *French* Yoke, in Caſe we ſhould not be in a Humour, or Capacity to defend them. This is ſo contrary to Common Senſe, and to the Experience of paſt Ages, that I cannot think Gentlemen ſerious, when they advance ſuch a Doctrine. Are the *Dutch* in more Danger now of having their Territories over-run by *French* Armies, than they were in the Years 1688, or 1702? Not near ſo much, Sir; and yet in 88 they ſent the Prince of *Orange* over here, with a conſiderable Body of their Troops, in Defiance of all the Menaces of *France*; and in 1702, they ſolicited the grand Alliance, and actually attacked the *French*, by laying Siege to *Keyſerſwart*, before we had provided any Army for their Defence, or taken any foreign Troops into our Pay for that Purpoſe. At both theſe Periods, the Behaviour of moſt of the *German* Princes was the ſame; and therefore we muſt conclude as to both, that their Inactivity upon this Occaſion does not proceed from their Fear of being over-run by *French* Armies, but from their being in no Fear about the Balance of Power, or under any Apprehenſion of its being brought into Danger by the Event of the preſent War.

Sir, both the *Dutch*, and the Princes of *Germany*, know what it is that makes us ſo ſanguine for ſupporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and for ſupporting her in the Way we have done. Whatever our Miniſters may pretend, however much they may hood-wink the People here at home, foreign Courts are ſenſible, that it was not our Concern for the Balance of Power, that made us reſolve to form an Army in *Flanders*, or take any foreign Troops into our Pay for that Purpoſe; and, as by ſo doing we in a Manner forced the *French* to turn their Arms againſt the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, they are reſolved not to give us much Aſſiſtance in oppoſing them, unleſs they are well paid for ſo doing. Even *Hanover* itſelf is, we find, reſolved not to ſend a Man, nor even a Cannon, thither at its own Expence. That Electorate ſurely is not now in Fear of having its Territories over-run and laid waſte by *French* Armies;

and therefore, if they thought the Balance of Power in any Danger, we muſt ſuppoſe, that they would ſend a great Body of their Troops at their own Expence to join the Allied Army in the *Netherlands*; for no Gentleman, I hope, will ſuppoſe the People of that Electorate ſo mean-ſpirited, as to ſubmit tamely to a *French* Yoke. But the Truth is, no one State in *Europe*, except ourſelves, thinks the Balance of Power in any Danger, no one pretends that it is, except the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*; and both of them, we know, have their own particular Reaſons for ſetting up ſuch a Pretence.

Now, Sir, with regard to the other extraordinary Doctrine advanced upon this Occaſion, for ſhewing, that the Balance of Power is in Danger, it is pretended, that nothing will ſatisfy the Houſe of *Bourbon*, but the annexing of *Savoy* and the *Auſtrian Netherlands* to *France*; the eſtabliſhing a Branch of their Houſe in the Poſſeſſion of the *Milaneſe*, *Mantuan*, *Parma* and *Placentia*; and the dethroning of the preſent Emperor, and ſetting up in his Stead ſome one appointed by them. Theſe Deſigns, it is ſaid, are avowed by the Houſe of *Bourbon*, but I never heard that they avowed any one of them, nor is there the leaſt Proof offered, no not ſo much as a foreign *Gazette*, for ſhewing, that they ever avowed any ſuch Deſigns. As to the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, they never ſeemed to have any Deſign upon them, till we provoked them to it, by ſending an Army thither to attack *France* from that Quarter; and I am perſuaded, they would reſtore moſt of what they have conquered there, if any Satisfaction were offered for *Spain* in *Italy*. As to *Savoy*, the *French* never made the leaſt Claim to it; and the *Spaniards*, I believe, would willingly deliver it up, upon receiving an Equivalent in *Italy*. And as to the dethroning of the preſent Emperor, and appointing one they ſhould name to be choſen in his Stead, I am convinced, it never entered into the Head of the greateſt *Don Quixote* among the *French* Miniſters. They have not as yet, 'tis true, acknowledged the preſent Emperor, nor can it be expected they ſhould, as long as the War continues; but their acknowledging him would not, I am perſuaded, be any Bar to the Concluſion of a Peace. Upon the Whole, the only Bone of Contention ſeems to be, whether the Queen of *Hungary* ſhall yield up a Part of her Dominions in *Italy* as a Settlement for Don *Philip* of *Spain*, and a Part of the *Netherlands* to *France*, by Way of Satisfaction for the Expence we forced her to be at in conquering them; and if the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould ſucceed in both, it would not, in my Opinion, bring the Balance of Power into the leaſt Danger; therefore, if we go on ruining ourſelves by ſupporting an expenſive War, there muſt be ſome other Cauſe than that of preſerving a Balance of Power in *Europe*.

What that Cauſe may be, I ſhall not pretend to gueſs, Sir. I hope, it is not for the Sake merely of enriching any one of the *German* Princes with *Britiſh* Gold; and I cannot think, it is for the Sake of bringing the *Spaniards* to reaſonable Terms, with reſpect to the Diſputes ſubſiſting between them and us; for, I believe, the *Spaniſh* Court would be glad to give us as good Terms as we could deſire, with regard to our Trade and Navigation in *America*, if we could procure them a Settlement for Don *Philip* in *Italy*. We before contributed to the Settlement of one of their Sons in that Country, without ſtipulating any one Advantage for ourſelves, or ſo much as an Explanation of thoſe Treaties that were conteſted, and that were, at laſt, the Cauſe of the War now ſubſiſting between the two Nations; but, I hope, if we ever contribute towards the Settle-

Settlement of another of their Sons in *Italy*, we ſhall take care to gain ſome Advantage by it for ourſelves.

Our Diſputes with *Spain* can, therefore, I think, Sir, be no Cauſe for the Continuance of the War; and if *France* ſhould inſiſt upon the Reſtitution of *Cape Breton*, a Conqueſt we have made at the Inſtigation, and by Means of the People of *New England*, if we duly ſecond the Endeavours of that brave People during this enſuing Campaign, we may make *France* glad to give that, as well as ſome other Conqueſts, up to us, for the Sake of preſerving what they may then have remaining in that Part of the World.

From what I have ſaid, Sir, it is evident, that neither our Safety, nor our Intereſt, can oblige us to run ourſelves over Head and Ears in Debt, for the Sake of preſerving the Queen of *Hungary* in the Poſſeſſion of all ſhe was formerly poſſeſſed of in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*; and if the *French* and *Spaniards* are willing to accept of a moderate Settlement for Don *Philip* in *Italy*, and a moderate Satisfaction in *Flanders*, I am not at all ſurpriſed at the Backwardneſs of the *Dutch*, or any of the other neutral Powers of *Europe*. Whether this be the Caſe or no, we ought certainly to determine, before we agree to the Propoſition now before us; and this we cannot determine, without ſeeing the Reſolution of the States General of the 14th or 25th of *November* laſt; for this very Caſe may be one of the Repreſentations made by them in that Reſolution, and I inſiſt upon it, Sir, that as a Member of this Houſe I may ſuppoſe it is, without being guilty of the leaſt Diſreſpect to his Majeſty. To bring his Name into any of our Debates, is a Diſreſpect, and a Diſreſpect which, I find, his Miniſters are guilty of upon every Occaſion; but we muſt not allow this to interrupt the Freedom of our Debates. As Members of this Houſe, we are to ſuppoſe, that the Papers now upon our Table were laid before us by his Miniſters only; and I may ſuſpect the Judgment, I may ſuſpect the Integrity of a Miniſter, without being guilty of the leaſt Diſreſpect to my Sovereign: Nay, in Duty to my Sovereign, I am obliged to pry into their Proceedings with a jealous Eye: I am, therefore, apt to ſuſpect, that a Miniſter would ſink upon us, if he could, a Paper which contained any Thing that might tend to defeat his Purpoſe; and for this Reaſon, I think, we ſhould inſiſt upon ſeeing this Reſolution, before we proceed to the Determination of the Queſtion now under our Conſideration.

But now, Sir, ſuppoſe, that the *French* and *Spaniards* will not accept of theſe Terms, or that they abſolutely refuſe to come to any reaſonable Accommodation with us, and that, therefore, we muſt continue to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, to the utmoſt of our Power; the other previous Queſtion I ſet out with, muſt then be brought under our Conſideration, which is, In what Manner we ought to give our Aſſiſtance; and for determining this Queſtion, we ought to conſider the preſent State of the War. As to the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, Sir, the *French* are already Maſters of the greateſt Part of them, and particularly that Part which we had any Concern to keep them out of, I mean the Sea Coaſt of *Flanders*; for as to the inland Part, whether they conquer it or no, can no farther affect us, than as it relates to the Balance of Power; and if the Empire, as well as the *Dutch*, will not join with all their Force, and in the moſt open Manner in defending it, we have no Buſineſs, nor ought to put ourſelves to any Expence for its Defence. Inſtead, therefore, of taking foreign Troops into our Pay, in order to defend what remains of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, or to recover what is

loſt, we ought to diſmiſs all our foreign Mercenaries, give the Money they coſt us to the Queen of *Hungary*, and adviſe her to withdraw her Troops from thence, in order to puſh the War in *Italy* with the more Vigour.

This, Sir, would of courſe draw the whole War into *Italy*, for after the *French* had conquered all the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, they could neither attack the *Dutch* nor the Empire, without breaking the Neutrality, and thereby raiſing new Enemies. Suppoſing then the whole War drawn into *Italy*, let us ſee how Matters would then ſtand. The 50,000 Men which the Queen of *Hungary* is now to have in *Flanders*, and we are to pay for, would then be all ſent to *Italy*; and if the 310,000*l.* we are to pay for theſe 18,000 *Hanoverians* with their Train of Artillery, were given to the Queen of *Hungary*, it would enable her, by the Rule of Proportion, to ſend 38,750 Men more to *Italy*. By this Means, there would be an Addition of 88,750 Men to the *Auſtrian* and *Sardinian* Armies in *Italy*, which would oblige the *French* to ſend at leaſt an equal Number of additional Troops thither.

Now, Sir, it has been always reckoned, that every Man the *French* ſend to and maintain in *Italy*, coſts them as much as three Men ſent to and maintained in *Flanders*; but I ſhall ſtate the Proportion only as one to two, and according to this Proportion, an additional Army of 88,750 Men, ſent to *Italy*, would coſt the *French* as much as an Army of 177,500 Men maintained in the *Netherlands*, which is a great deal more than the Army they have now there; and beſides this additional Expence, they would be put to another additional Expence, by maintaining numerous Gariſons in their new Conqueſts. Thus by transferring the Seat of War entirely to *Italy*, we ſhould render the War much more expenſive to *France*, and leſs expenſive to ourſelves; becauſe, we ſhould ſave the Expence of the *Heſſians*, and ſeveral other Articles, which our Miniſters may look on as Trifles, but ought not to be look'd on as ſuch by any Member of this Houſe.

This Alteration in the State of the War, Sir, would, in the End, be of the utmoſt Conſequence to its Succeſs. It is ſaid of *Lewis* the XIVth of *France*, that when he heard of *England*'s having declared War againſt him in the Year 1702, he ſaid, *Hé bien, la derniere Guinée l' emportera*. As he then thought himſelf Maſter of all the *Spaniſh* Mines in *America*, he thought himſelf ſure, that he would have the laſt *Guinea*, and therefore he look'd on it as certain, that he would, in the End, remain Conqueror; but he found himſelf out in his Computation; for we had then ſo large an annual Supply by the general Balance of our Trade, that it exceeded his Supply from the *Spaniſh* Mines in *America*; ſo that at laſt, by the Length of our Purſe and Succeſs of our Arms, we reduced him to the Neceſſity of ſuing for Peace almoſt at any Rate.

In the Courſe of a War, Sir, it is now, indeed, become almoſt a certain Maxim, that if the Conduct of the War on both Sides be equal, the longeſt Purſe will always at laſt prevail. This ſhould make us endeavour all we can to throw the War into that Shape, which will be moſt expenſive to the Enemy, and leaſt expenſive to ourſelves. This we have much more Reaſon to do now, than we had in the Year 1702; becauſe we have not now near ſo many Funds to mortgage, nor any Thing near ſo flouriſhing a Trade. And to both theſe Diſadvantages I muſt add, the vaſt Draw-back we have now upon our general Balance of Trade, by Means of the yearly Intereſt we pay to Foreigners, who have Money in our Funds, and live abroad upon the

the Revenue they yearly draw from *England*. This Draw-back is yearly increaſing, and tho' we may not at preſent be ſenſible of the Diſadvantage, while Foreigners are pouring in their Money upon us, to ſettle in our new Funds, it may at laſt prove our Ruin; for as we have no Gold or Silver Mines, we have no Way of furniſhing ourſelves with either of theſe Commodities, but by the general Balance of our Trade; and if the Intereſt we pay to Foreigners, ſhould once come to exceed that Balance, our Ruin would become certain and inevitable, becauſe it would certainly at laſt drain us of all our ready Specie, which would occaſion a general Stagnation of Trade, and render us abſolutely unable to continue the Payment of the Intereſt due to Foreigners.

To make this clear to a Demonſtration, Sir, I ſhall ſuppoſe, that the general Balance of our Trade amounts yearly to 700,000*l.* which, if we had no Intereſt to pay to Foreigners, nor any Ambaſſadors or travelling Fools to maintain abroad, nor any Subſidies to pay to foreign Princes: I ſay, if we had no ſuch foreign Expences to anſwer, this whole Sum would be added yearly to our national Stock of Gold and Silver. Now, to ſee how this goes out again, inſtead of remaining with us, I muſt obſerve, that before the War began, it was computed, that Foreigners who live abroad had 14,000,000 in our publick Funds, which at 3 *per Cent.* draws out of the Nation yearly 420,000*l.* Part of the 700,000*l.* which comes in yearly by the general Balance of our Trade; and ſuppoſe we pay 100,000*l.* yearly for maintaining Ambaſſadors, travelling Gentlemen, and in Subſidies to foreign Princes, we then have remaining but 180,000*l.* of all that comes in yearly by the general Balance of our Trade; and if Foreigners ſhould now pour in but 10,000,000*l.* more upon us, in order to ſettle in our new Funds, the Intereſt of that, but at *three per Cent*, would amount to 300,000*l.* yearly, which is 120,000*l.* more than our general Balance of Trade can furniſh, and conſequently as ſoon as the War is over, that Sum muſt be taken yearly from our national Stock of Gold and Silver, which in a few Years would exhauſt the Whole, and leave us without a Penny ready Money in the Kingdom. Thus, Sir, however florid our Complexion may be at preſent, we may, before the preſent War is over, be thrown into an incurable inward Conſumption; and this ſhould make us not only extremely cautious of launching into any unneceſſary Expence, but alſo, it ſhould make us endeavour, if poſſible, to raiſe the neceſſary Supplies without creating any new Funds.

There are ſeveral other Reaſons, Sir, for our endeavouring to transfer the Seat of War to *Italy*, beſides this of rendering the War more expenſive to our Enemies, and leſs expenſive to ourſelves. As we are Maſters of the Sea, it would be impoſſible for the *French* and *Spaniards* to furniſh with neceſſary Proviſions, ſo great an Army as they muſt ſend to *Italy*, for oppoſing the Queen of *Hungary*, ſhould ſhe neglect the War in the *Netherlands*, and pour her whole Force into *Italy*. She has now at leaſt 30,000 Men in *Italy*, and the King of *Sardinia* has at leaſt 20,000, excluſive of his Gariſons. This makes an Army of 50,000; and to this ſhe may add, by neglecting the War in the *Netherlands*, 88,750 Men, as I have already ſhewn; which all together would conſtitute an Army of 138,750 Men; ſo that to make ſure of Victory, the *French* and *Spaniards* muſt have in that Country an Army of at leaſt 150,000 Men; and ſuch an Army, I will ſay, it is impoſſible for them to provide for in that Country, conſidering that they cannot ſend any Proviſions, Ammunition or Artillery by Sea.

Ano-

Another Advantage is, Sir, that we ſhould then be left at Liberty to employ our own Troops, in what Manner we pleaſe; and as ſoon as the Rebellion is over, I am ſure, they may be employed much more to our own Advantage, and much more to the Prejudice of the Enemy, than by ſending them to the *Netherlands*, where they will probably have, for next Campaign, the ſame Mortification they had the two laſt, I mean, that of ſeeing Towns taken, and Thouſands of their Friends made Priſoners of War, without its being in their Power to give any Relief. I am far from pretending to be ſo wiſe as our preſent wiſe Miniſters; but if my Advice were to be regarded, I ſhould be for ſending a large Detachment of that great Body of Troops we have now on Foot to *America*, in order to ſubdue as many of the *French* Settlements there as we could, which would be of infinite Detriment to *France*, and of great Benefit to us. And I ſhould be for ſending another large Detachment on board our Fleet, to cruiſe during the whole Summer upon the Coaſts of *France* and *Spain*, and to make Deſcents, ſometimes in one Place, and ſometimes in another, according as Opportunity offered; which would put our Enemies to ſuch an Expence, and keep them in ſuch a continual Alarm, as would render it impoſſible for them to purſue the War in *Italy* with Vigour; and if they ſhould be drove out of that Country, the Seat of War would ſoon be transferred to the Southern Provinces of *France*, where one ſucceſsful Campaign, would make them glad to purchaſe a Peace at the Price of all their Conqueſts in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and all their Claims upon *Italy* or *Savoy*, as well as that of giving us full Satisfaction with regard to the Diſputes ſubſiſting between *Spain* and us.

By proſecuting the War in this Method, Sir, we may ſoon bring it to a happy Iſſue, without putting ourſelves to a monſtrous Expence, or ſending a great deal of Money out of the Kingdom yearly. *One Million* yearly to the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, would be the Whole we ſhould be obliged to pay to Foreigners, and if their Troops were all cloathed with *Britiſh* Manufactures, a great Part of this Sum would return to us yearly. The reſt of our Expence would be all upon our own Troops and our Navy, very little of which would be ſpent any where but in ſome of the *Britiſh* Dominions. That this would be the cheapeſt Method of proſecuting the War, is, I think, evident; and the Succeſs our Allies have lately met with in *Italy*, ſeems deſign'd by Providence as a Direction for us to proſecute it in this Method. If we go on as we have done, and ſeem reſolved to do, by making our chief Effort in the *Netherlands*, the Expence will exceed any Thing that can be yet imagined. To form an Army there equal to what the *French* now have, and may eaſily maintain in that Country, we muſt take more foreign Troops into our Pay, we muſt ſend a large Body of our own Troops thither; and ſuppoſing we ſhould be ſucceſsful in the Field, we, and we alone, muſt be at the Expence of all the Sieges, in which we may bury many Millions of Money, and many Thouſands of Men, as we and the *Dutch* did in Queen *Anne*'s Time, before we can compel *France* to ſue for Peace. I ſay, we and the *Dutch*, Sir; for the *Dutch* were then at the ſole Expence of all the Sieges; which is, I believe, what they will not now agree to, and which of itſelf would amount to a very large Sum of Money, before we could re-conquer all thoſe Places in the *Auſtrian Netherlands* the French have already conquer'd, and as many of thoſe ſtrong Fortreſſes upon the Frontier as would bring *Paris* into Danger; for till then they would never ſubmit to ſue for Peace.

How

How this Method of Reaſoning may appear to other Gentlemen, eſpecially our Miniſters of State, I do not know; but to me, Sir, it appears ſo demonſtrative, that if we chuſe to go on in the expenſive Method we are in, it cannot, I think, proceed from Reaſon, it muſt proceed from a ſtrange Sort of Luſt for having certain foreign Troops in *Britiſh* Pay. This the *Dutch* muſt have obſerved, Sir: They muſt have obſerved ſome wrong Bias in our Counſels, otherwiſe they could not have had the Aſſurance to inſiſt, as they do in their Reſolution now upon our Table, that the Security of the *Auſtrian Netherlands* cannot be conſidered as a more domeſtick Object for their High Mightineſſes than for *Great Britain*, or that their being invaded would be neceſſarily follow'd by the Ruin of *Great Britain*. Sir, if *France* were in full Poſſeſſion of the *ſeven*, as well as the *ten* Provinces of the *Netherlands*, we could defend ourſelves againſt her; and might, very probably, be able to form ſuch a Confederacy againſt her, as might ſtrip her of all her Acquiſitions; therefore we ought to let their High Mightineſſes know, that if they will not contribute *what we think proper* for their own Safety, we ſhall give ourſelves no farther Trouble about them. If we admit of this Method of Reaſoning, either in the *Dutch*, or in any of the Princes of *Germany*: if we ſhew, that it has the leaſt Effect upon our Counſels, we ſhall be made the *Don Quixots* of *Europe*; we ſhall be ſaddled with the whole Expence of defending them upon every Occaſion.

From what I have ſaid, Sir, it muſt appear, that if we are obliged to continue the War, if the *French* and *Spaniards* will not ſubmit to reaſonable Terms of Peace, the Manner in which we ought to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary*, is by our Money and our Navy only: We have no Occaſion to aſſiſt her, even with our own Troops, unleſs by Way of Diverſion, as I have mentioned; much leſs have we Occaſion to aſſiſt her with any foreign Mercenaries; for they will always coſt us a great deal more than the maintaining of an equal Number of her own Troops will coſt her. But now, Sir, ſuppoſing it were neceſſary for us to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, and to take ſome foreign Troops into our Pay for that Purpoſe, of all the foreign Troops in *Europe*, the *Hanoverian* are the laſt we ſhould chuſe. I ſhall not run out againſt the Courage or Diſcipline of the *Hanoverian* Troops, as ſome Gentlemen have done upon former Occaſions: They may, for what I know, be as good Troops as any other; but their Situation makes them the moſt unfit of any in *Germany* for the Service of the Queen of *Hungary*, either in *Italy* or in her own Dominions; and, ſuppoſing we were to continue making the *Netherlands* the chief Seat of War, we have Reaſon to expect, that if we took none of the Troops of that Electorate into our Pay, they would ſend thither all the Troops they could ſpare, at their own Expence; for the Difference between maintaining them in the *Netherlands*, and at home, is ſo very ſmall, that it cannot be pretended, the Electorate is not able to bear it, eſpecially as they have now no Court to ſupport; and if this were not the Caſe, it is but reaſonable, I think, that, for ſupporting a War which is ſaid to be ſo neceſſary for preſerving the Liberties of *Germany*: I ſay, it is but reaſonable that the Electorate ſhould run itſelf a little in Debt, as well as *England*.

Sir, there is nothing we ought to avoid more than that of our running ourſelves too much, or too faſt in Debt. I have already ſhewn, that our running ourſelves too much in Debt to Foreigners, may, at laſt, bring inevitable Ruin upon us; but there is another Danger, which is, our Loſs

of

of all Credit. By contracting ſuch a large Debt yearly, and paying ſuch a large Premium for it, as we have done this Year, People may generally begin to ſuſpect, that we ſhall never be able to pay what we have already contracted; and in that Caſe, no Man would lend us a *Shilling*, upon any Fund, or at any Intereſt or Premium. If this ſhould happen before the End of the War, how could we aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary*, how defend ourſelves? For this Reaſon, Sir, the Danger which has been inſiſted on as the chief Argument for our agreeing to this Motion, is the ſtrongeſt Argument againſt it. I mean the Danger of being deſerted by the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*; the Danger of their making a ſeparate Peace, and leaving us to contend, in a naval War, with the whole Houſe of *Bourbon*. Should this happen while our Credit is good, I ſhould be very eaſy about it; becauſe, I think, we could defend ourſelves at Sea, againſt the naval Power of the whole Houſe of *Bourbon*: In its preſent Condition we certainly could; and it would be our Fault, if they could increaſe it much during the War, even ſuppoſing they had nothing elſe to mind but their Marine. But ſhould this happen, Sir, after our Credit is loſt, we ſhould be in a lamentable Condition indeed; and if we ſhould loſe our Credit before the War upon the Continent is at an End, this very Cataſtrophe muſt happen; for ſhould we become unable to ſupply the Queen of *Hungary* or King of *Sardinia* with Money, they would ſoon be obliged to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as the Houſe of *Bourbon* might preſcribe.

Thus, Sir, in every Light we can view this Motion, it appears to me to be a moſt imprudent, as well as unreaſonable one; and if the *French* and *Spaniards* are moderate in their Demands, it would, I think, be wicked in us to agree to it. Whether they are ſo or no, may, perhaps, appear from the Reſolution now called for; and therefore, I think, we ought to ſee it before we proceed further in this Debate.

[*This* DEBATE *and* JOURNAL *to be continued in our* MAGAZINE *for* January.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Briſtol, Dec. 31, 1746.

SIR,

AS the Letters, Eſſays, or Diſſertations publiſhed in your *Magazine*, are better preſerved, and more eaſily reſorted to upon future Occaſions, than thoſe publiſhed in our daily or weekly News-Papers, I hope you will give what follows a Place in your next; becauſe it is deſign'd for the publick Benefit, in caſe we ſhould ever hereafter be under a Neceſſity to borrow Money by Subſcription.

By the Courſe of the Poſt, we have here, the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, for raiſing *Four Millions* by transferrable Annuities, after the Rate of 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, with an additional Capital of 10*l.* upon every *Hundred*, the Intereſt of the Whole to commence from *Michaelmas* next; and that every Subſcriber paying in the Whole, or any Part, before the reſpective Times of Payment, ſhould have an Intereſt at the Rate of 5 *per Cent. per Annum* from the Time of Payment to *Michaelmas* next.

When I read this Reſolution in the Votes, and heard that the Advice of a worthy Magiſtrate was to Year to be taken, and that the Money was to be raiſed by publick Subſcription, it gave me great Joy both upon my own private, and upon the publick Account. Upon my own private, becauſe I have had

above a *Twelvemonth*, 6000 *l.* lying dead in my Banker's Hand, and I thought this a moſt convenient, and a very profitable Way for having it employ'd. —— I conſidered, that I was to have at the Rate of near 5 *per Cent.* for my Money till *Michaelmas* next, and from that Time at the Rate of near 4 *and an half per Cent. per Annum*, with an Addition of 600*l.* to my Capital, without any Riſk or Trouble; which is an Intereſt and a Profit, that any Man but a *Stockjobber* would, I think, be pleaſed with.

Upon the publick Account I was overjoy'd, becauſe I thought, that by Means of a publick Subſcription, Gentlemen would have an Opportunity to ſerve their Country and themſelves, without being obliged to ſue for it to *Jobbers*, which are a Sort of People, that, whether *Jews* or *Gentiles*, *Natives* or *Foreigners*, I have always moſt heartily deſpiſed. And I did not in the leaſt queſtion this Method's ſucceeding ſo well, as to be a Means of taking the Publick out of the Hands of *ſuch Cormorants* for the future.

Altho' I am no *Stockjobber*, nor ever purchas'd any publick Security, but by Way of a Settlement for my Money, yet, I confeſs, that, upon this Occaſion, had I been allowed the Opportunity, I ſhould have ſubſcribed at leaſt 12,000 *l.* becauſe I ſhould thereby have had the Pleaſure of obliging ſeveral of my Neighbours, ſome of whom, I know, have 200, ſome 500, and ſome 1000 *l.* out of Trade, which they at preſent do not know how to employ to Advantage; and as it is a Satisfaction to me to gain the Eſteem and Goodwill of the People I live and converſe with, had I been allowed to lend my whole Subſcription, I ſhould have let them in at prime Coſt, to the Amount of at leaſt 6000 *l.* for upon ſuch an Occaſion I ſhould have formed making an Advantage of a Neighbour.

With theſe Thoughts I impatiently waited for an Advertiſement in the *Gazette*, to give Notice of the Time when, and the Place where, Subſcriptions were to be taking in; for without ſuch an Advertiſement, and due Time allowed for Perſons at a Diſtance to ſend Orders to *London*, ſurely, no Subſcription can be properly termed a publick one. When, after the Reſolution of Parliament, it is huddled up among a certain Set of People, and none but they and their Friends allowed to know any Thing of the Time when, or the Place where, the Subſcription Books are to opened, it may as properly be called *a Jobb*, as when it is concerted by ſome *Undertakers* with the Lords of the Treaſury, before the Parliament gives any Authority for the Subſcription.

From what I ſay, I hope, it will not be ſuppoſed, that I intend to caſt any Reflection upon the Conduct of the worthy Magiſtrate, who firſt adviſed raiſing Money by publick Subſcription. Whether his Advice was followed in every Part of the Scheme, I do not know; but I am perſuaded, he deſigned *no Jobb*, nor *any particular Advantage*; and if he did not adviſe a previous Advertiſement in the *Gazette*, it certainly proceeded from his Modeſty, which prevented his having a ſufficient Aſſurance of the Succeſs of his own Propoſal. Therefore, I hope, he will pardon my offering the following Improvement upon his Scheme.

If ever we ſhould hereafter have Occaſion to raiſe Money by Subſcription, as I fear we often ſhall, if the War continues, it will always be neceſſary for the Lords of the Treaſury, to conſult, not with a *few Jobbers*, as has been uſual, but with a *great Number* of the chief Merchants, Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange in the City of *London*, to ſettle the loweſt Terms they think neceſſary for bringing in a ſufficient Subſcription; and when the Houſe of Commons have by their Reſolu-

tion, authoriſed the Terms thus previouſly ſettled, the Terms of the Subſcription ought to be publiſhed in the *Gazette*, at leaſt a *Fortnight* or *three Weeks* before the Books are to be opened, that we who live at a Diſtance may have an Opportunity to ſubſcribe, as well as the *Londoners*. In the ſame Advertiſement, Notice ought to be given of the Time when, and the Place where the Subſcription Books are to be opened; and thoſe Books ought, I think, to be kept open ſeveral Days, to prevent crowding, and to prevent its being in the Power of the Perſons appointed Managers, to exclude all but their Friends, under Pretence of the Subſcription's being full, or any other Pretence whatſoever; and by the ſame Advertiſement likewiſe, People ought to have Notice, that every Subſcriber muſt, at the Time of ſubſcribing, pay at leaſt 1 *per Cent.* of the Sum he ſubſcribes for, to prevent any Perſon's ſubſcribing for more than he can anſwer; and that in caſe more Money be ſubſcribed than is wanted, every Subſcriber ſhould be admitted in Proportion to the Sum he ſubſcribed.

Such an Advertiſement as this I expected, when I heard that the Subſcription was to be publick, and I looked for it every Night in the *Gazette*; for without ſuch an Advertiſement, I could not imagine how any Subſcription could properly be called a publick one; therefore, I was not only very much ſurpriſed, but alſo diſappointed, when I heard, that the Subſcription Books were, what I may call, privately opened, and in three or four Hours declared to be more than full.

If the Method I have propos'd had been taken, every Man muſt at firſt View ſee, that it would have been much more equal, and leſs liable to *Jobbwork*; and the Terms propoſed by the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons were ſo inviting, that I am convinced, three Times, perhaps ſix Times, the Sum wanted, would in a few Days have been ſubſcribed, which, in our preſent Situation, would have been of infinite Advantage.

If 24 or even 12 Millions had upon this Occaſion been ſubſcribed, it would have contributed exceedingly towards the Succeſs of all his Majeſty's Negotiations with the neutral Powers of *Europe*; and would have tended, in my Opinion, more than any Thing towards making the *French* Miniſter at *Breda*, more pliable in his Propoſitions for a general Peace, becauſe I have ſeveral good Reaſons to believe, that the *French* and *Spaniards* truſt more to the Sinking of our publick Credit, than to the Succeſs of their Arms, for bringing the preſent War to a happy Iſſue for them; and the Dread of this Event, I ſuſpect, makes ſome of the neutral Powers of *Europe* more ſhy of joining with us in the War, than they would otherwiſe be. Such an extraordinary Subſcription would of courſe have removed the Fears of our Friends, and deprived our Enemies of their Hopes; and conſequently would, as I have ſaid, have been of infinite Advantage to us, in our preſent Situation. Probably, it would have prevented our having Occaſion for any future Subſcription, by procuring us a ſafe and an honourable Peace before next Seſſion of Parliament; which, notwithſtanding my Diſappointment upon this Occaſion, is the hearty Wiſh of,

Sir, &c.

For the better underſtanding the following PLAN *of* FORTIFICATION, *we ſhall give an* EXPLANATION *of ſome of the moſt remarkable* TERMS.

AN *Hexagon*, is a regular Polygon of ſix equal Sides, and ſix equal Angles. But to explain this more fully, we muſt obſerve, that a regular Fortification is always erected upon

A View of the most material INSTRUMENTS used in FORTIFICATION and GUNNE

An Engine to make Bombs

A Bomb Mortar

Bomb

A Herxillon

The Face

Shoulder

The Flank

A Bastion

A half Bastion

Crown worke

A half Moon or Ravelin

A Crown fire work

A Horse is cross pieces of wood armed ... to incommode ... of an Army

Battery

a Bridge of Bo...

A floating bridge for a Minor over a rivet ... carrying ditch

Bomb

Shells

Chandelier

An Aim front-let to point Cannon

Gunnery

A Bastion with its Breach and Retrenchments

An Engine for raising Artillary &c.

Palisadoes set for ... on the first bank of

The steps of the Coupe and

... with its Barrier

A Petard, an ... & fixt to a pl...

hollow Engine ... sunk in or...

made of nuette & charg'd w.th powder to break down gated bridges &c

Mantelet or Blind

Caltrops

A Wedge for pointing the Cannon

A board for taking of Plans

A Scaling Ladder

Glacis Covert way

Cittadel

A Hexagon Fortified with all the Kinds of Out Works Together with the manner of Carrying on the Trenches of Approach

A Chevaux de Frize

A Field Fort w.th ... work

A Shovel to stir the Powder with

A Worm to draw shot

A drag for cleaning of Cannon

Pincers for putting red hot ball into the Cannon

A Rammer

An Instrument to put powder into Cannon

A piece of Artillery lately invented by M.r Casegrain, it has but one prime

which shoots of both Guns at once. There's a ball in each Gun which is chain'd by two barrs of Iron that are joyn'd by hinges

Calliper

Compasses

Names to the Approaches

1.1. Trenches of approach.
2.2. Lines Communication.
3.3. Batteries.
4.4. Forts for the defence of the Trenches.
5. a Sap.
6. a Mine.

Names of the Works

a.a. Glacis or Declivity.
b.b. Covert way.
c.c. Counterscarp.
d. single Tenaille.
e. double Tenaille.
e. Tenaille in the Ditch.
f. Horn Work.
g.g. Places of Arms.
h.h. Moat or Ditch.
i.i. Ravelins.
k.k. Half Moons.
l.l. Crown Work.
m. Bonnet or Priests Cap.
n.n. Counter Guard.
o.o. Bastions.
p.p. Bastion with Circular Flanks.
q.q. Curtain.
r.r. Rampart or Wall.
s.s. Bridges.

Chandilier

A Capstain or Crane which serves to raise Artillery and Mortars upon rais'd ground &c to pull flying bridges and Boats

A new Fieldpiece plac'd at the head of a Batalion, which is carryd upon two Mules with 50 shot weight; the ball being two pound

A fire pot full of fireworks which serves to give light in the ditches & burn all that come near it.

A piece that is commonly shot at publick rejoycing

A Mantlet is a thick plank of wood guarded with plates of Iron, in which they make a notch to receive y.e mouth of a Petard

Cross bar-shot

Chain'd bulls

Carcasses

Cables

A flying Fuse to be shot off at Bonfires

Stakes made fast and chain'd together which serve to stop up passes or secure a Camp.

A Cheval fild with powder Grenades Bombs and other fireworks, in order to be thrown in upon a breach where it kills & burns all about it

Gallery

A Pyramid of Cannon balls

Mould to Cast balls

egular Superficies or Area. A re-
lar Superficies is one that conſiſts
equal Sides, and equal Angles;
at is to ſay, whoſe Sides are all
ual to one another, and whoſe
ngles are all equal to one another.
f theſe the loweſt is an equilateral
riangle, whi conſiſts of three
ual Sides, an ree equal les;
d the next is a Quarre or are,
hich conſiſts of four equal ides,
d four equal Angles. All above
is are called regular Polygons, and
e denominated from the Number
Sides and Angles they conſiſt of;
r Example, one of five equal Sides,
d five equal Angles, is called a
entagon; one of ſix equal Sides,
d ſix equal Angles, is called an
exagon; one of ſeven, an Hepta-
n; one of eight, an Octogon, *&c.*

A Citadel, is a Fort erected on
e moſt advantageous Ground near
City, ſo as to be proper both for
efending it againſt Enemies, and
r keeping the Inhabitants in Awe.

A Rampart, is a thick Wall or
nk of Earth raiſed round a City,
other fortified Place, both to re-
t the Enemy, and to cover the
eople within from their Cannon, as
ell as Muſket Shot. On the outſide
the Rampart, there is always a
y or wet Ditch, or Foſſe.

A Baſtion, is a Part of the Ram-
rt which projects, or ſtands a little
rther out than the reſt, and conſiſts
two Faces, two Flanks, and three
ngles.

A Curtain, is that Part of the
ampart which is between two Baſ-
ons.

Upon theſe two we ſhall obſerve,
at in a regular Fortification there
uſt be a Baſtion at every Angle, ſo
at a Square muſt have four Baſ-
ons and four Curtains; a Pentagon
uſt have five, and an Hexagon ſix;
t in the Hexagon repreſented in
is Plate, the Citadel ſtands in the
oom of one of the Baſtions. Theſe
aſtions and Curtains are to one ano-
er a mutual Defence, for the Fire
from the two Curtains of each Side, A
ſcours the two Faces of the Baſtion;
and the Fire from the two Flanks of
the Baſtion, ſcours the Curtains of
each Side, which prevents the Ene-
my's being able to lodge themſelves
at the Bottom of the Ditch, or Foot
of the Rampart.

Body of a Place. The Inſide of
a Fort or City, with the Rampart
that ſurrounds it, is called the Body B
of the Place; and all thoſe Fortifi-
cations that are without the Ram-
part, and beyond the Ditch, are cal-
led *Outworks*.

Counterſcarp. When a City or Place
is compleatly fortified with a Ram-
part and Outworks, there is another
Ditch, which ſurrounds all the Out-
works; and a few Yards from the
Outſide of this Ditch, there is a C
Bank of Earth raiſed Breaſt-high,
which declines gradually till it be-
comes level with the Fields round
about. This is now called the Coun-
terſcarp, and the Declivity of this Bank
towards the Fields, is called the Gla-
cis of the Counterſcarp; whereas the D
Space between this Bank and the
Ditch is called the Covered Way,
which is generally defended by *Pa-
liſadoes*, or ſharp-pointed Stakes drove
into the Earth, at the Bottom of the
Bank quite round, and ſo thick that
no Man can paſs between them. But, E
properly ſpeaking, the Counterſcarp
means only the Slope of the Foſſe
or Ditch, on that Side next the Co-
vered Way, the Slope on the other
Side next the Body of the Place,
being called the Scarp.

Parapet, is a Wall or Bank of F
Earth about 20 Foot thick, raiſed
upon the Top of the Rampart on the
Outſide, to defend the Soldiers when
they fire, and thoſe that manage the
Cannon, from the Shot of the Ene-
my. It is a good deal higher on
the Inſide than the Out, having a G
Slope or Glacis at Top, that the
Soldiers may point their Pieces down
upon the Enemy.

Embrazures, are Gaps or low

Places in the Parapet, thro' which the Cannon are pointed. They are uſually twelve Feet aſunder; three Feet above the Platform upon the Rampart on which the Cannon are planted, and but a Foot and a half on the Outſide, that the Cannon may be pointed downwards; and they are about three Feet wide within, and ſix or ſeven without, that the Cannon may be pointed either to Right or Left.

Tenaille. An Outwork, whereof there are two Sorts, the Single and the Double. A *Single* Tenaille is a Work, whoſe Head is formed by two Faces, making one Re-entring Angle, and whoſe Sides are parallel from the Head to the Gorge. The Head of the *Double* Tenaille is formed by four Sides, which make two Angles inwards, and three Angles Salient, and whoſe Sides likewiſe run parallel. When the Sides are not parallel, but there is more Breadth at the Head than at the Gorge, the Work is called *Queue-d'Yronde*, or *Swallow's-Tail.*—The *Tenaille of a Place* is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Baſtions. *Tenaille of the Ditch* is a low Work raiſed in the Middle of it before the Curtain.

Horn-Work. A Sort of Outwork, conſiſting of two Demi-baſtions joined by a Curtain, and cloſed by parallel Sides, terminating at the Gorge of the Work.

Ravelin. A Work raiſed on the Counterſcarp, before the Curtain of a Place, conſiſting only of two Faces, which form a Salient Angle. There is little Difference between a Ravelin and a Half-Moon, but that the latter is always uſed to cover the Point of a Baſtion.

Half-Moon. An Outwork having only two Faces, which form together a Salient Angle, whoſe Gorge bends in like a Bow or Creſcent. It is much the ſame with a Ravelin, only it is chiefly uſed to cover the Point of a Baſtion, whereas the Ravelins are always placed before the Curtain.

Crown-Work. A large Outwork running into the Field, deſign'd to keep off the Enemy, ſecure ſome advantageous Poſt, or cover the other Works of the Place.

Prieſt's-Cap, or *Bonnet à Preſtre.* An Out-work, which at the Head has three Salient Angles, and two inwards.

Counter-Guard, or *Envelope.* A Mount of Earth raiſed ſometimes in the Ditch of a Place, and ſometimes beyond it; either in Form of a ſimple Parapet, or of a ſmall Rampart bordered with a Parapet. They are deſigned to cover the Faces and Points of Baſtions.

Chandelier. A wooden Frame, whereon are laid Faſcines or Faggots, to cover the Workmen in making Approaches.

Cheval de Friſe, or *Turnpike.* A large Piece of Timber pierced and traverſed with wooden Spikes, about five or ſix Feet long, arm'd or pointed with Iron. It is of great Uſe to ſtop an Enemy, being placed on a Breach, or at the Entrance of a Camp, *&c.*

Caltrops, *Calthorps*, or *Crows-Feet*, are Irons with four Points, or Spikes, two or three Inches long, and ſo contrived, that which Way ſoever they fall, one Point will ſtick up, and the other three bear upon the Ground. Theſe being thrown upon Bridges, or wherever Cavalry is expected to paſs, very much incommode them, by running into the Horſes Feet.

Mantelets. Blinds made of thick Planks, Muſket-proof, and often covered with Tin, which the Pioneers generally roll before them, being fix'd upon Wheels, to cover them from the Enemy's Fire. There are Double Mantelets, which make an Angle, and cover both the Front and Flank.

Herſillon. A Plank ſtuck full of Nails or Spikes, to be laid in Breaches, for

for preventing the Enemy's mounting or marching thro' the Breach.

A *Sap*, is a Trench either carried on under-ground, or made ſo deep as to admit of being covered with thick Planks overlaid with Earth.

A RECAPITULATION *of what happen'd in relation to the* REBELLION, *from the latter End of laſt Year, to its being happily ſuppreſs'd in this.*

AT the End of the Year 1745, the Rebellion was at its greateſt Height, and the *Britiſh* Nation, at that Time ſtruggling with her Money and Men to preſerve the Liberties of the reſt of *Chriſtendom*, ſeemed in ſuch Danger of loſing her own, that her Enemies, the Friends of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and an abjured Race of Papiſts ſupported by that Houſe, look'd on her Situation with Pleaſure.

In *December* that Year, the young Pretender had advanced from the Highlands of *Scotland* into the Heart of *England*; and *Derby*, a Town within a few Days March of our Capital, was forced to receive the Invader. A large Army on the Eaſtern Road had been eſcaped by taking the Weſtern; and another Army, fitted out in Haſte upon the News of the Enemy's Motions, had been eluded, but for the Vigilance of our young Royal Commander, who had in vain ſtrove to bring to a Battle the Competitor for his Father's Crown. *London* was at this Time in Arms, and we expected every Day when the King would put himſelf at the Head of his voluntary faithful Subjects.

But, after advancing ſo far, and not meeting with the Encouragement they vainly expected, Prudence at laſt prevailed in the Councils of the Rebels, and made their Retreat more ſpeedy than their March forwards had been: So ſpeedy, that all the Diligence of his Royal Highneſs could not do more than come up with their Rear, who only engaged him for a ſhort Time at *Cliſton*, to facilitate the Eſcape of their Fellows. *Carliſle* was abandon'd in a Fortnight after *Derby* had been ſeized, only a few deluded Men, chiefly *Engliſh*, being left in it, to fall into the Hands of Juſtice, which gave Way however to Mercy, with regard to the greateſt Part of them. The Duke of *Cumberland* then came back to *London*, thinking the Work had been ſo far finiſhed, that there was no more Need of his Preſence.

But a ſhort Time ſhewed the Miſtake. Within a Month after *Carliſle* had been abandoned, to the Surprize of all *Europe*, the King's Troops were a ſecond Time defeated by the Rebels at *Falkirk*, not far from the Capital of *North Britain*, which they had before poſſeſſed. This made the Preſence of his Royal Highneſs again neceſſary, as the only General that could give Confidence to regular Troops againſt an Army of Banditti. He fled to the Work, and our Prayers attended him on his Way.

The Siege of *Stirling*, the Key of *Scotland*, which we had almoſt given over for loſt, was quitted by them at his Approach, with Marks of the moſt ſavage Cruelty, inſpired by Diſappointment. As the Prince beloved by *Britain* advanced, the Pretender deteſted by true *Britons* retired, till he had led his brutiſh Legions into a Country where no Men but themſelves could ſubſiſt in that ſevere Seaſon. Here they thought themſelves ſafe, and indeed for a Time they were ſo. Having eaten up on their March the few Proviſions that could be found, our Troops were obliged to ſtay at *Aberdeen* till Supplies could be brought them by Sea. This took up ſeveral Weeks, which recruited the Rebels, both in Spirits and Numbers.

So elate were they, that when the Duke marched to attack them, they ſuffered his Army unmoleſted to ford

a rapid River, where a little Opposition might have given him an infinite deal of Trouble. This was done, that the utter Destruction of him and all his Father's Troops might be the more certain: But Destruction had turned her Countenance the other Way, as the Rebels severely felt in the Field of *Culloden*. That Day threw an effectual Damp on the devouring Flame, and a few more Weeks, under the same Conduct, sufficed to quench all the visible Embers. Peace was restored in *Britain*, and with it her Strength to act with fresh Vigour against her foreign Enemies.

Considerations *on the Expediency of discharging* Insolvent Debtors.

In the first Place, it is certain, that a Society has a Right to every one of its Members, and that therefore the Rights of particular Persons, tho' they may suspend, yet they cannot take this away. Every Man, as a Member of Society, has some Function or Office therein, by the due Discharge of which, he is not only of Use to himself, by procuring a Livelihood, but is so also to others. But a Man in a Goal, tho' he is still living, yet lives no longer as a Member of Society, but is, generally speaking, sustained by others, either from the Ties of natural Affection, or from the Effects of Christian Compassion. Now, tho' one, or several Members of Society, may have a Right to deprive this Man of his Liberty for a Time, in order to compel him, if it be in his Power, to do them Justice, yet if it be not in his Power, they have no Right to hold him for Life, and to deprive Society of the Advantages that may accrue to them from this Man's Liberty and Labour. The only Reply to this is, that they have such a Right, because the Law gives it them; to which I reply, that they have so; but then the Legislature has likewise a Right to interpose, when, and as often as in their Wisdom they shall see meet, in Favour of Society, and to prevent the rigorous Exaction of particular Rights from becoming a general Grievance.

In the next Place, Imprisonment for Debt, judicially considered, is not a Punishment, but a safe Custody. The Law does not say, that because a Man has been once in Debt, he shall be always imprisoned, but that he shall be imprisoned till he pays it, and whenever it appears that he cannot pay, the Reason of the Law ceases. The Law itself shews this, by the Indulgence given to Bankrupts, who, by delivering up their All are exempted from Imprisonment, because, tho' they have not done all that their Creditors might expect, they have done all that was in their Power to do; and consequently, the Spirit of this Law shews, that when a Man is ready and willing to do this, the Reason of his Imprisonment ceases. All Acts therefore for the Discharge of Insolvent Debtors, are in their Nature no more than so many general Acts of Bankruptcy, calculated for the Benefit of Society, and, considered in that Light, no Way injurious to the Right and Property of particular Persons: Because the Right of Imprisonment in order to Satisfaction, is grounded upon Justice and Reason; but the Right of Imprisoning to gratify Pique or Resentment, is grounded upon neither, is contrary to the Welfare of Society, for this plain Reason, that it brings a needless and unnecessary Burthen upon Society, *viz.* the Maintainance of Persons so imprisoned.

We may add to these, some other Considerations with regard to Society, such as, that the Obstinacy of one Creditor may not only deprive a Man of his Liberty, but also deprive his other Creditors, for the Sake of gratifying his own Resentment,

ment, of their just Share of his Effects, which, for the Sake of Liberty, the Debtor would be glad to surrender, and upon which, while deprived of Liberty, he must subsist, to his own and his Creditors Prejudice. It may also fall out, that many innocent Persons may suffer grievously from the inexorable Rigour of such as consider Imprisonment as a Kind of Satisfaction; and this ought certainly to be guarded against. Besides, the Lazineſs of such a Life, however irksome at first, may grow into a Habit, and a long Imprisonment beget a dangerous Disease. All these Evils affect Society, that is, the State; and therefore the State may, and, according as Circumstances direct, ought to relieve them. If Acts of this Nature were certain, they might, and probably would tempt extravagant Persons to make an ill Use of them, and the same ill Consequences would follow from their being frequent; but as the Legislature guards against these Inconveniences, there seems to be no just Cause, why, at proper Seasons, and under necessary Restrictions, these unhappy People should not experience the Lenity, as well as the Strictness of our Constitution.

It is very unbecoming to say when the Supreme Power is bound to exercise its Indulgence in this Manner; but that the present is no improper Season, we may, with humble Deference to their better Judgments, presume to suggest some Reasons to prove. First then, it is notorious, that great Numbers labour at present under this Calamity, and this has been always thought a just Motive for Acts of Insolvency. A few may serve for Examples to deter others from Extravagance and ill Management, but when Multitudes are in this Condition, it looks as if they were brought into this Distress by such Accidents and Turns of Fortune, as, being inevitable in themselves, call rather for Pity than Punishment. Secondly, we have had a long War, which has taken off Abundance of People; and one would think that the Replacing these, by setting those at Liberty who are willing to give up their All, and more they cannot give, to purchase it, is an Act of political Justice as well as Mercy. Thirdly, our late Deliverance from a dreadful and dangerous Rebellion, may be thought to call for some publick Acknowledgment of our Sense of the Kindness of Providence; and the setting free our Fellow-Subjects, must be allowed to be as proper an Act of this Kind as can be thought of. Fourthly, it is not improbable, that these publick Calamities may have proved, in many Instances, the Sources of private Misfortunes, and brought many of these People into unhappy Circumstances, without any Fault of their own. Fifthly and lastly, the Advantages that may result to the Publick, by restoring so many Persons to the Capacity of being useful, who are now useless, may be looked upon as an Argument of great Weight, especially at a Time when every body sees and confesses, that the State stands in Need of the Assistance of all its Subjects, and ought therefore to entitle itself to their Assistance by any Act in its Power. There may, without Doubt, occur many more, perhaps, many better Reasons, in Favour of such an Indulgence; but these are the best that have occurr'd to me, and as such I offer them, with my sincere Wishes, that they may have Weight with those, in whose Power alone it lies, to make so many miserable *British* Subjects happy and free.

The Distemper, which has so long raged amongst the Horned Cattle, *being so much like that in the Year* 1714, *the following* Observations *may be applicable enough to the present Time; and the curious* Conjectures

jectures *that are added concerning* Infection, *will make the Whole not diſagreeable to our Readers.*

I Cannot help taking Notice of the raging Diſtemper which was among the Cows about *London*, *Anno* 1714; it was ſo violent and infectious, that if one had it, all others that came within Scent of her, or even eat where ſhe graz'd, were ſurely infected; it ſeized their Heads, and was attended with Running at the Noſe, and a very nauſeous Breath, which killed them in 3 or 4 Days. The Herdſmen would not allow it to be the Murrain, nor could give any Account from whence it did proceed, or could find out any Remedy againſt it; they only tell us the unuſual dry Summer, and the continued Eaſt Winds, were the Occaſion of it. This Diſtemper had been, for two or three Years before it came to us, in *Lombardy*, *Holland*, and *Hamburgh*, to the Loſs almoſt of all their Cattle. The States of *Holland* cauſed a Medicine to be publiſhed for the Good of thoſe who had their Cattle thus diſtempered; but having been tried here, it would not cure one in ſeven, but rather increaſed the Infection, by keeping the diſtempered Cattle longer alive (by ſome Days) than they would have been without it. 'Tis remarkable, that no Oxen had this Diſtemper, but only Milch-Cows, which were more tender than the Males. The Herdſmen, to keep their Cattle from the Infection, let them Blood in the Tail, and rubbed their Noſes and Chaps with Tar; and when any happened to die of it, they were burnt and buried deep under Ground. It began at *Iſlington*, ſpreading itſelf over many Places in *Middleſex*, and in *Eſſex*; but did not reach ſo far Weſtward from *London* as 20 Miles.

The moſt general Opinion concerning the Cauſe of this Diſtemper, was, that the Cattle were firſt infected by drinking ſome [illegible] ſome ſtanding Water, where it is probable ſome poiſonous Inſects were lodged and bred; the Summer having been extreamly dry, attended almoſt conſtantly with Eaſterly Winds, the Graſs almoſt burnt up, and the Herbs of the Gardens deſtroyed by Inſects; but ſuch as they were, (unfit for Table Uſe) were given to the Cattle. There was likewiſe ſo great Want of Water, that many were forced to drive their Cows five or ſix Miles to it.

The Electuary publiſhed upon this Occaſion by the States of *Holland*, was compoſed of moſt, if not all the Drugs uſed in the moſt ſerviceable Medicines that were made uſe of againſt the Plague among Men; moſt of which Ingredients we know to be mortal to Inſects, as ſtrong ſcented Roots and Herbs; but above all, aromatick Gums, and Saps of Plants; as Rue, Garlick, Pitch, Tar, Frankincenſe, and Olibanum. Theſe Ingredients are much uſed in *France* and *Italy*, to prevent or deſtroy Infection, by burning them and ſmoaking ſuch Bodies, Letters, or any other Things as are brought from infected Places, after they have made Quarentine, and are not ſuffered to come on Shore till they have undergone this Operation.

It is not againſt Experience, that Inſects can live and encreaſe in Animal Bodies: How often do we find Men, Women, and Children troubled with Worms? What Varieties of thoſe Inſects are often voided by them? And how ſhould that be, if they were not either ſucked into the Stomach with the Breath, or taken into it with ſome unwholeſome Food? For they cannot breed in ſuch Bodies from nothing, without either their Eggs or themſelves are brought thither by ſome Accident: For if they were the natural Produce of Animal Bodies, they would then be alike common to all, which we know they are not.

I have been informed, that, in the Year 1714, when this Mortality among the Cows was at its Height, towards the End of the Summer, ſome Farmers brought in freſh Cattle, and turning them into the ſame Fields, where many Cows had died before, they took the Infection and died likewiſe; but the following Spring, thoſe Fields were void of Infection, and the Cows that were put into them did very well; but what were then put into the Cow-Houſes, where the ſick Cows had been the Year before, were ſeized with the Diſtemper and died; which ſeems to inform us, that it was the Effect of Inſects, which thro' the Warmth of thoſe Stalls, were preſerved from the Severity of the Winter's Froſt; but ſuch as were left in the open Fields, were deſtroyed by the Cold. I have heard that a Woman about *Camberwell* cured ſix in ſeven of her Cows, by giving them once a Week an Infuſion of Rue and Alewort.

But it may be aſked, Why theſe infectious Diſtempers, incident to Men, Cattle, and Plants, are not univerſal? And why the Plague ſhould not be as well in *India*, *China*, the South Parts of *Africa* and *America*, as in theſe Parts of the World? (For I do not find it has ever been in thoſe Places.) This Query gives me a farther Opportunity to ſuggeſt, that Inſects are the Cauſe of it, and that they are brought with the Eaſterly Winds. In the firſt Place, ſo far as I can learn, there is not naturally in *America* any one Kind of Creature or Inſect that is found in any other Part of the World, and the Plants likewiſe are all different from thoſe of other Countries; and it is the ſame in *India*, *China*, &c. whoſe Products are quite different from what we find elſewhere. Suppoſing then, that theſe peſtiferous Inſects are only the Produce of *Tartary*, let us conſider to what Parts of the World they may be carried from thence with the Eaſterly Winds; and whether *India*, *China*, the South of *Africa* and *America*, are not beyond their Reach, or can reaſonably be affected by them.

Whoever conſiders the Diſpoſition of the Land and Water in the Globe, may thus account for the Paſſage of theſe Inſects, with an Eaſterly Wind, from *Tartary*, to all the Parts of *Europe*, *Aſia Minor*, *Paleſtine*, *Barbary*, and other South Coaſts of the *Mediterranean Sea*, whither it is highly probable they may come, without meeting any Thing in their Way to obſtruct their Courſe.

The beſt Maps do not lay down any Mountains of Note between *Tartary* and the Places which have been ſubject to the Plague: The *Alps* run parallel with the Winds coming from *Tartary*, and therefore do not any Way hinder their Paſſage: The Mountains of *Dalmatia* are not high enough to prevent the Paſſage; or if they were, the *Caſpian Sea* is ſufficiently large to let them paſs to the South Parts of *Europe*, the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the North Coaſts of *Africa*; even to their moſt Weſtern Bounds.

Now it may be expected, perhaps, by ſome, that theſe Winds ſhould yet continue their Progreſs as far as *America*; but as yet, ſo far as I can learn, theſe Land-Winds, when they have blown with the greateſt Force, and have been of the longeſt Continuance, have not reached farther than about 300 Leagues beyond the Weſtern Coaſts of *Europe*, which is a Trifle in Compariſon of the vaſt Ocean between us and *America*: Beſides, it is my Opinion, that the Winds which blow over ſo vaſt a Tract of Land, as theſe *Tartarian* Winds muſt do, that I ſuppoſe convey and ſupport the peſtiferous Inſects, are of ſo different a Nature from the Winds coming from the Ocean, that it is likely thoſe Creatures which would ſubſiſt in the one, would be deſtroyed by the other: So that, if I am right in this Conjecture, *America* cannot be ſubject to the Plague.

Mount *Atlas*, which is a vaſt Ridge of Mountains, running from the Ocean almoſt as far as *Egypt*, and are backed with the Deſarts of *Lybia*, may very likely obſtruct the Paſſage of theſe Inſects to the South of *Africa*; and for that Reaſon, perhaps, ſecure that Part of the World from Plagues. So likewiſe Mount *Caucaſus*, or *Ararat*, which is one of the higheſt Ridge of Mountains in the World, running from Eaſt to Weſt, thro' *Perſia* and *India*, may ſecure the South Parts of thoſe Countries from the Plague, by ſtopping the Paſſage of thoſe infectious Creatures, if any Winds from *Tartary* ſhould happen to blow them that Way: And as *China* lies to the Eaſt of *Tartary*, ſo it muſt be Weſterly Winds which muſt infect that Country with the Plague, if it proceeds from what I imagine: But we do not yet find that Weſterly Winds are frequent in thoſe Parts; or if they are, we may be aſſured they cannot blow at the ſame Time when the Inſects are hatched, and carried the contrary Way by the Wind from *Tartary*. We are informed, that upon the Coaſt of *China*, the Winds are ſo regular, that from *October* to *March* they continually blow from the North-Eaſt, and from that Month to *October*, the direct contrary Way.

The SPEECH *of his Excellency* WILLIAM SHIRLEY, *Eſq; to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the Province of the* Maſſachuſet's-Bay, *in* New-England, *at* Boſton, *on* Friday *the 7th Day of* November, 1746.

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DURING the Receſs of the Court, I have received two Packets from Lieutenant-Governor *Maſcarene*; in the former of which, he informs me, that the three Companies, which I firſt ſent from hence to reinforce the Gariſon under his Command, upon the late Intelligence of a large Body of *Canadeans* being aſſembled at *Minas*, and the Appearance of the *French* Fleet upon the Coaſt of *Nova Scotia*, had enabled him to act offenſively againſt the Enemy, and deſires ſuch a further Reinforcement from *New-England*, as would make up the Whole 1500 or 2000 Men; and in the latter, which was forwarded to me in his Majeſty's Ship *Cheſter*, lately arrived from the Baſon of *Annapolis*, he adviſes me of the *French* Fleet's having quitted the Coaſt, and the *Canadeans* being decamped and retiring from *Annapolis*, with a Deſign of leaving a Party to winter at *Schiegnecto*; and that the Reinforcement which he had received from me, together with the *Cheſter* ſent him by Admiral *Warren* from hence, and the *Shirley* Frigate by Admiral *Townſhend* from *Louiſbourg*, had been in a great Meaſure the Support of the Gariſon: Upon receiving the firſt of theſe Packets, I forthwith ordered five more Companies to be immediately embark'd, as ſoon as might be, for *Annapolis*, and in Concert with Admiral *Warren*, applied to Governor *Wentworth* and Governor *Green*, to ſend a Reinforcement thither from their reſpective Governments; and accordingly the former of them caus'd two Companies to be embarked from *New-Hampſhire*, and the other three from *Rhode-Iſland*: And notwithſtanding the Departure of the *French* Fleet and Decampment of the *Canadeans*, I have proceeded, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, to forward the Reinforcement which I had ordered for *Annapolis*, before the Arrival of the laſt Intelligence from thence; they being of Opinion with me, that Mr. *Maſcarene* may be thereby ſtrengthned this Fall to take or deſtroy the Enemy's Magazines of warlike Stores and Proviſions, which moſt probably they have left behind them at *Minas* and *Schiegnecto*, and ſecure all the Grain

and fatting Cattle which is not neceſſary for the preſent Subſiſtence of the Inhabitants, for his Majeſty's Service; by the firſt of which the Malecontents among the Inhabitants would be left without Arms or Ammunition, and the Enemy be diſappointed of all the Stores they may expect to find upon their Return next Year; and by the latter, the Country left without Subſiſtence for the *Canadeans* or *Indians* next Spring; to drive off that Party of the Enemy which is deſigned to winter on *Schiegnecto*; to deſtroy, or at leaſt to harraſs the *Indians*; to call ſuch of the Inhabitants to an Account as have appear'd in Arms againſt his Majeſty's Gariſon, or, manifeſtly held a traiterous Correſpondence with the Enemy; deſtroy the Settlements of ſuch of them as ſhall abſcond, and lay the Inhabitants in general under ſtronger Ties of Allegiance and Duty to his Majeſty; whereby it would be rendered extremely difficult, if not impracticable, for an Enemy to make any conſiderable Progreſs in the Country next Spring to the Diſadvantage of the Gariſon, and a Foundation might be laid for a laſting Security to his Majeſty's Government, by putting a Reſtraint on the future Conduct and Behaviour of the Inhabitants: For doing all which, this ſeems to be the critical Conjuncture, whilſt the *Nova-Scotians* are chagrin'd and diſpirited at their late Diſappointments from the *French*, and before their deluded Hopes ſhall be reviv'd by freſh Promiſes from *Canada* and *France*, and whilſt a moſt ravaging Sickneſs prevails among the *Cape Sable* and *St. John's Indians*.

In the mean while, Gentlemen, it muſt be a ſenſible Pleaſure to you to reflect, how much the ſeaſonable Succours ſent from hence have already contributed to the Preſervation of *Nova Scotia*, from its late impending Danger; the great Value and Importance of which Province to the Crown, and all the *Engliſh* Colonies upon this Continent, as their Barrier againſt the *French*, you are ſo well acquainted with, that I need not apprize you of it: And I doubt not but you will be always animated with a proper Spirit for ſuccouring it in any future Emergency, which may require your Aid.

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The Seaſon being too early for the Winter Seſſion to begin, and your Affairs in the Country being not yet, as I apprehend, quite finiſh'd, I ſhall detain you from them no longer than the publick Buſineſs, which requires a preſent Diſpatch, obliges me to do.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The three principal Matters which call for your immediate Conſiderations are, to make Proviſion for defraying the Charge of the Works at *Caſtle William* and *Governor's Iſland*, an Eſtimate of which I laid before you at your laſt Meeting; and if any further Charge then unforeſeen has ariſen, I will order the Account of it to be forthwith communicated to you: The lengthning out the Eſtabliſhment for billetting the Soldiers rais'd for the intended Expedition againſt *Canada*, and providing for the Province's Quota of the Articles neceſſary to be furniſh'd for carrying on the Expedition againſt *Crown Point*, according to the Settlement made at *Albany*, in Concert with the Commiſſioners attending there on the Part of this Province, and which has been likewiſe laid before you: With reſpect to this Expedition, I have done every Thing on my Part towards forwarding it; the 1500 Men deſired by you to be reſerv'd for the Service of it are ready, according to the Liſts returned to me by the reſpective Officers, to proceed, and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, I have ordered a

thirteen Inch Mortar, with its Carriages and Implements belonging to his Majesty's *Castle William*, and one Hundred Shells, with a proper Proportion of Fuzees taken out of the Province Stores, to be sent round in Transports to *Hudson*'s River, which the advanc'd Season of the Year requir'd to be done without Delay, and were necessary to be sent from this Province for the Service of the Expedition, in Case it shall proceed, there being no Ordnance Stores of the like Sort, and Weight of Metal, to be had (as I am inform'd) from any other of the Colonies concern'd in the Expedition: — Battering and other Cannon will, I expect, be supply'd from *New York*. — And I have likewise, with the Advice of the Council, sent round with the Mortar, and other warlike Stores, 62 Barrels of Gun-Powder out of the Province's Stock (which Quantity is allotted by the before-mention'd Settlement for the Quota of this Province) with such Orders as you will perceive I am advis'd to in the Vote of Council, in Case this Application of the before-mention'd Stores for the Service of this Expedition shall not be approv'd of by you: Whatever, Gentlemen, remains further to be supplied on the Part of this Province towards fitting out this Expedition, depends upon you.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

I have receiv'd Advice from one of our Agents for prosecutiug your Petition to his Majesty, for obtaining a Reimbursement of your Charges in the late Expedition against *Cape Breton*, that the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council, to whom the Consideration of that Matter was refer'd, were pleased, in *June* last, to advise his Majesty to reimburse the Province what should appear to be due to it upon that Account, and to recommend it to Parliament to make Provision for doing it accordingly; and that the Agents are directed for that Purpose by their Lordships to lay an Account of the Province's Charges before the proper Officers. — This, Gentlemen, gives me a real Pleasure; and you may be assur'd, that no good Offices shall be wanting from me to bring this Affair to an happy Issue for the Province.

I cannot conclude without observing to you the Providential Train of Events, which seem most visibly to have conspired to disappoint every Part of the Enemy's late Scheme upon these Coasts; so applicable to the present Occasion, is, what was apply'd to the Defeat of the *Spanish* Armada, that it may be as truly said of the *French* Fleet, *Afflavit* DEUS, *et dissipantur*. — These Events, which have thus wrought our Deliverance from this Armament, (in its first Equipment and Design a very formidable one) have indeed so plain an Appearance of having been directed by the same Sovereign Providence, which in the last Year prepared and ripened all Events for the succeeding of our small Force against the Enemy, and deliver'd them into our Hands, that they loudly call for the most solemn Attention of the People of *New England*, and demand their most grateful Acknowledgments.

Council-Chamber, *Nov.* 7, 1746. W. SHIRLEY.

Tho' the Expedition against Canada, *mentioned in the foregoing Speech, did not take Place, as was expected; yet as, in all Probability, if the War continues, an Attempt will be made next Year against the* French *Settlements in that Country, we shall give our Readers a short Account of that made in* 1711, *which failed for Want of a sufficient Knowledge of the Navigation of the River of* St. Lawrence; *but that River has since been so accurately*

curately described, that the ſame Danger does not now ſeem to exiſt.

BEING arriv'd at *Boſton*, with 15 Men of War and about 40 Tranſports, having on board 8 Battalions of Foot, under Brigadier General *Hill*; Sir *Hovenden Walker*, the Admiral, after ſome Days Refreſhment, ſet out upon this Expedition.

On *Aug.* 10, they put into *Gaſpe-Bay*, where they ſtaid till the 20th, being afraid of loſing Company with the Tranſports that might be blown to Leeward; but having got them all together, they proceeded up Part of the River of *Canada*, or *St. Lawrence*, which is 330 Leagues long to *Quebeck*, from the Mouth of it.

On the 21ſt, it proved foggy, and continued ſo all Night, and the Day following, with little Wind till the Afternoon, when it was an extream thick Fog, and began to blow hard. They found themſelves then in dangerous Circumſtances, having neither Soundings nor Sight of Land to ſteer any Courſe, or any Anchorage within 60 Leagues, and that not ſafe: So that the Pilots on board the *Edgar*, being the beſt in the Fleet, were of Opinion, the Admiral ſhould make the Signal to bring to; which he did, with their Heads to the Southward, judging by that they might eſcape any Danger, and be driven by the Stream in the Mid-Channel. But, quite contrary, as they were with the Wind Eaſterly, and their Heads to the Southward, in two Hours they found themſelves upon the North Shore, amongſt Rocks and Iſlands, where the whole Fleet had like to have been loſt. The Men of War eſcaped, tho' with extreme Hazard: But here it was that 8 Tranſports were caſt away, with about 800 Men, Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen; and had not the Admiral made the Signal as he did, 'tis very likely that the Loſs would have been much greater.

A *French* Pilot, who had made ſeveral Voyages up this River, informed the Admiral, that the Navigation of it was very hazardous, and the Air ſubject to Fogs; telling him, that if he had proceeded farther, with the hard Gales that afterwards happened, many Ships had periſhed. The Currents here indeed are ſo uncertain, that when People, not exceedingly well ſkill'd think they are upon the North, they are upon the South Shore.

After this fatal Diſaſter, the Admiral continued thereabouts for two or three Days, to ſee what Men and other Things he could get from the Shore: After which it was determin'd, by a Conſultation of Officers, to return back to ſome Harbour, where the Fleet might ride till a further Reſolution ſhould be taken. Accordingly they arriv'd in the *Spaniſh* River Bay, and the General and Admiral called a Council of War of both Land and Sea Officers; who, conſidering they had but ten Weeks Proviſion for the Fleet and Army, and that the Navigation in thoſe Parts of the World was ſo bad and dangerous, that at this Time of the Year they could not depend upon a Supply of Proviſions from *New England*, it was unanimouſly agreed to return home, without making any further Attempts elſewhere. Thus was this Expedition, our only Attempt to make Conqueſts upon the *French* in *America*, diſappointed by inſuperable Difficulties. But this was, in Fact, the greateſt Reverſe of Fortune the *Engliſh* experienced during the whole War of Queen *Anne*.

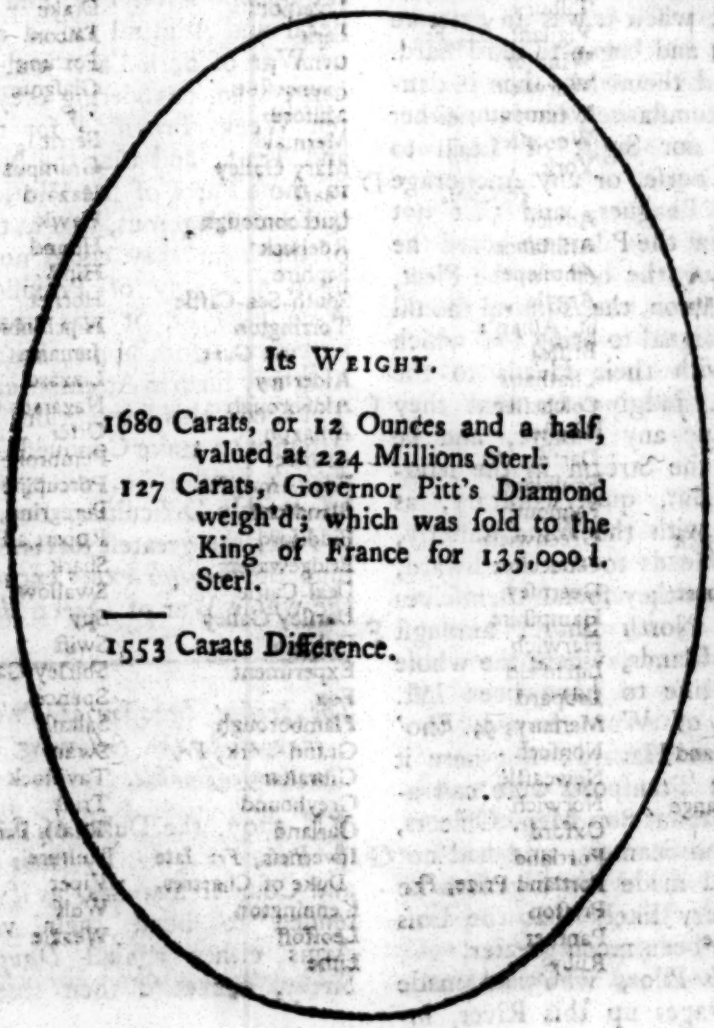
The preſent Invaſion of PROVENCE, *may make the following* SKETCH *not unſeaſonable.*

IN 1707, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, by their Marches and Counter-marches, as if they intended to bend their victorious Arms either againſt *Dauphiny* or *Savoy*, conceal'd their true Deſign againſt

againſt *Provence*; and then on a ſudden, aſſembling all their Forces, paſs'd the *Col de Tende*, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Confederate Fleet, under the Command of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, forc'd the Intrenchments on the *Var*, and went over that River the 11th of *July*. They march'd towards *Toulon* with all the Speed they could. But tho' the Expedition prov'd hitherto ſucceſsful, yet ſuch was the unparallel'd Diligence of the *French*, that the Confederates were obliged to content themſelves only with bombarding *Toulon*, which they did with great Succeſs.

This Expedition had not fail'd of all the deſir'd Succeſs, had the Duke of *Savoy* being able to reach *Toulon* before the *French* Reinforcements arrived there. However, beſides the great Damage the *French* ſuſtain'd in their Shipping, the Burning of near one Half of the Houſes in *Toulon*, and the Devaſtations committed in *Provence*; this Enterprize brought this farther Advantage to the Allies, that it gave a great Diverſion to their Enemy's Forces. Wherefore the Confederates would have had no Reaſon to think their Expences in that Expedition ill beſtow'd, if Admiral *Shovel* had not periſhed in his Return from thence, with three of his beſt Ships: Which fatal Accident determined the greater Loſs to have been on the Side of *Great Britain*.

Dimenſions *of the Great* DIAMOND *ſent from* Brazil *to the King of* Portugal.



Its WEIGHT.

1680 Carats, or 12 Ounces and a half, valued at 224 Millions Sterl.

127 Carats, Governor Pitt's Diamond weigh'd; which was ſold to the King of France for 135,000 l. Sterl.

1553 Carats Difference.

Ships of 100 *Guns.*

ROYAL ANNE
Britannia
Royal George
London
Royal Sovereign
Royal William.

90 *Guns.*

Barfleur
Blenheim
Duke
St. George
Prince George
Marlborough
Namure, 74
Neptune
Prince
Ramilies
Princeſs Royal
Sandwich
Union.

80 *Guns.*

Princeſs Amelia
Boyne
Carolina
Cambridge
Chicheſter
Cornwall
Cumberland
Devonſhire
Dorſetſhire
Lancaſter
Newark
Norfolk
Ruſſell
Shrewſbury
Torbay

70 *Guns.*

Berwick
Bedford
Burford
Buckingham
Captain
Elizabeth
Eſſex
Edinburgh
Prince Frederick
Graſton
Hampton-Court
Ipſwich
Kent
Lenox
Monmouth
Naſſau
Northumberland
Princeſſa, *Sp.*
Prince of Orange
Royal Oak
Orford
Revenge
Suffolk
Sterling-Caſtle
Yarmouth.

60 *Guns.*

Auguſta
Canterbury
Centurion
Dragon
Deptford
Dreadnought
Defiance
Dunkirk
Eagle
Exeter
Jerſey
Kingſton
Louiſa
Lion
Mary
Mars, 64, *Fr.*
Nottingham
Medway
Montague
Pembroke
Plymouth
Rupert
Rippon
Sunderland
Strafford
Superb
Tilbury
Vigilant, 64, *Fr.*
Windſor
Warwick
Weymouth
Worceſter
York.

50 *Guns.*

Advice
Aſſiſtance
Antelope
Argyle
St. Alban's
Briſtol
Chatham
Colcheſter
Cheſter
Dartmouth
Faulkland
Falmouth
Greenwich
Glouceſter
Guernſey
Hampſhire
Harwich
Litchfield
Leopard
Mercury, 54, *Fr.*
Nonſuch
Newcaſtle
Norwich
Oxford
Portland
Portland Prize, *Fr.*
Preſton
Panther
Ruby

50 *Guns.*

Romney
Rocheſter
Saliſbury
Sutherland
Tyger
Winchester
Woolwich

40 *Guns.*

Angleſea
Adventure
Ambuſcade, *Fr.*
Cheſterfield
Diamond
Dover
Eltham
Enterprize
Prince Edward
Folkſtone
Fowey
Feverſham
Goſport
Haſtings
Hector
Kinſale
Ludlow-Caſtle
Looe
Liverpool
Lark
Lynn
Launceſton
Milford
Mermaid
Mary Galley
Pearl
Queenborough
Roebuck
Saphire
South-Sea-Caſtle
Torrington

20 *Guns.*

Alderney
Aldborough
Amazon
Arundel
Bein Ame, *Fr.*
Blandford
Biddiford
Bridgewater
Deal-Caſtle
Durſley Galley
Dolphin
Experiment
Fox
Flamborough
Grand Turk, *Fr.*
Gibraltar
Greyhound
Garland
Inverneſs, *Fr.* late
Duke of Chartres.
Kennington
Leoſtoff
Lime

20 *Guns.*

Lively
Lys, *Fr.*
Nightingale
Phœnix
Port-Mahon
Roſe
Rye
Sea-Horſe
Shoreham
Squirrel
Seaford
Sheerneſs
Solebay
Succeſs
Scarborough
Subtil, *Fr.*
Syren
Tartar
Winchelſea
Wager
Whitehaven

16 *Guns.*

Bonetta
Baltimore
Cruizer
Centurion's Prize, *F*
Drake
Falcon
Fortune
Glaſgow
Fly
Ferrit
Grampus
Hazard
Hawk
Hound
Hind
Hornet
Hinchinbrook
Jamaica
Lizzard
Nazareth Galley
Otter
Pembroke's Prize
Porcupine
Peregrina, *Fr.*
Rupert's Prize, *Fr.*
Shark
Swallow
Spy
Swift
Shirley Galley
Spence
Saltaſh
Swan
Taviſtock
Trial
Trial's Prize, *Fr.*
Vulture
Viper
Wolf
Weazle

Bombs

Bombs.	Bombs.	Fire-Ships.	Fire-Ships.
Salamander	Terror	Ætna	Blaze
Terrible	Blaſt	Phaeton	Firebrand
Thunder	Carcaſs	Mercury	Firedrake
Baſiliſk	Mortar	Scipio	
Lightning	Granada	Vulcan	Yachts, Tenders, Arm'd Veſſels, Store-Ships, and Hoſpital-Ships.
Alderney	Comet	Strombelo	
Serpent	Scorpion	Griffin	

An Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1747.

THE Building repreſents *St. Edmund's Hall*, which conſiſts of one Court or Quadrangle, lying open to the South; the Refectorium or publick Hall and Library make Part of the Weſt Wing, and the Chapel and Library make Part of the Eaſt: Four Buſts are placed immediately below the Building, repreſenting, 1. The Right Rev. Sir *George Flemming*, Bart. the preſent Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*, who was educated in this Hall, and to which he hath lately been a Benefactor. 2. The Rev. Dr. *Robert Tomlinſon*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, Rector of *Wickham* in *Durham*, another Member of the ſame Hall, by whoſe Munificence the greateſt Part of the North Side of the Quadrangle hath been lately rebuilt. 3. The Rev. Dr. *John Rawlinſon*, formerly Principal of the Hall. 4. The Right Worſhipful Sir *George Thorold*, ſome Time Lord-Mayor of *London*. Dr. *Rawlinſon* and Sir *George* endowed the Hall with Exhibitions. Under the firſt Column of the Kalendar are placed the Arms of the Hall, being the Arms of *St. Edmund*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and under the ſecond are thoſe of *Queen's College*, to whom the Patronage of the Hall belongs. The principal Figures in the lower Part of the Compartment repreſent her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, to whom the very learned Principal Dr. *John Mill* is preſenting his *Greek* Teſtament. On one Side of the Throne is the Portrait of that learned and loyal Judge *David Jenkins*, of *Henſol*, who had his academical Learning at this Place; and on the other is that of the late Biſhop *Kennet*, who was ſome Time Vice-Principal, and enrich'd the Library with ſeveral curious Books. Below Judge *Jenkins*, *Thomas Hearne*, A. M. is drawn at full Length, who for many Years ſtudied Antiquities in this Hall; and on the oppoſite Side, under Biſhop *Kennet*, Mr. Principal *Penton* is diſtinguiſh'd, by holding the Plan of the Chapel and Library, which were built at a great Expence by his own Generoſity, and the Contributions he obtain'd from others.

On *Dec.* 24, Admiral *Warren* arrived at *Spithead* from *Boſton*: He came to Town on the 30th, and next Day waited on his Majeſty, and was moſt graciouſly received.

Additions to the Promotions *for* December.

MR. *James Phillips*, Advocate, made Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in *Scotland*.

Thomas Graham, Eſq; made Receiver General for *Jamaica*.

Earl of *Lincoln* made Cofferer to his Majeſty; Col. *Pelham*, Deputy-Cofferer.

Edmund Waller, jun. Eſq; made Maſter of *St. Katharine's*, in the Room of *George Berkeley*, Eſq; deceaſed.

New Members.

Henry Proctor, Eſq; for *Downton* in *Wilts*.

Col. *Stanwix*, for *Carliſle*.

Hon. *William Craven*, Eſq; for *Warwickſhire*.

Henry Pye, Eſq; for *Berkſhire*.

Col. *Gumley*, for *Heydon* in *Yorkſhire*.

Capt. *Greenville*, for *Bridport*.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS: *Continued from our* Magazine *for* November.

GEO. *Carew*, of *Little Waldington*, *Suffolk*, Clothier.—*Arthur Towill*, of *Taunton St. Mary Magdalen*, in *Somerſetſhire*, Silverſmith and Jeweller.—*Tho. Higgins*, now or late of *Cirenceſter*, Woolſtapler.—*Humphry Holden*, late of the Pariſh of *Sedgley*, in *Staffordſhire*, Scyth-Smith.—*Peter Anſelm*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Tho. Wilcocks*, now or late of *Glouceſter*, Upholder.—*James Gough* and *Oliver Noyes*, of *Kingſton upon Hull*, Merchants and Partners.—*Joſeph Fiſher*, of *Scarborough*, Maſter Mariner and Dealer.—*Daniel Blaney*, of *London*, Warehouſeman and Factor.—*Robert Pope*, of *Warwick-Lane*, Grocer.—*James Hawkins*, of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*, Victualler.—*Hen. Rogers*, of *St. Clements Danes, Middleſex*, Dealer.—*Joſeph Sanders*, of *Clapham* in *Surry*, Brewer.—*Amey Edwards*, of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, Pawnbroker.—*Thomas Hammond*, late of *Whitechapel*, Dealer.—*William Lowe*, of *Cheapſide*, Linen-Draper.—*Timothy Haycock*, of *Coventry*, Clothier.—*William Smith*, of *Whitechapel*, Butcher.—*William Bedell*, of the Pariſh of *St. Martin Vintry*, *London*, Scrivener and Chapman.—*Thomas Rogers*, now or late of the Hamlet of *Ham* in *Kingſton upon Thames*, Brickmaker.—*Joſeph Darling*, of *Alnwick*, in *Northumberland*, Merchant.—*Samuel Welchman*, of *Stratford* in *Warwickſhire*, Innholder.—*Joſeph Creſwell*, of the Pariſh of *St. George, Hanover-Square*, Toyman.

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